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The proposal has been made that *Social Science Abstracts* publish one issue devoted entirely to abstracts of doctoral dissertations in the social sciences. These abstracts would range from perhaps 1000 words to 1500 words. They would be published in one issue in addition to the 13 now published annually but the subject matter of these abstracts would be numbered and indexed in the usual way. The proposed abstract dissertation issue might be published early in the winter period. There would be an extra charge for this issue depending upon its cost. At the outset only dissertations produced in the graduate schools of Canada and the United States would be included. Inquiry shows that there are at least 350 such dissertations produced each year. Notice of this proposal is brought to the attention of our readers with the request that they promptly write their opinion of the proposal to the Editor-in-chief because the adoption of the plan will naturally be contingent upon evidence of interest on the part of those who would be most likely to use such an issue.

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GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8392, 9359)

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 9151, 9155)

10353. ARDISSONE, ROMUALDO. Los gráficos en la enseñanza de la geografía. [Maps in the teaching of geography.] *Gaea. Anales de la Soc. Argentina de Estudios Geog.* 3 (1) 1928: 315-334.

10354. TRELLES, CARLOS M. Los geógrafos y viajeros cubanos del siglo XVIII. [Cuban geographers and travelers of the eighteenth century.] *Rev. de la Soc. Geog. de Cuba.* 3 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 47-51.—

Little publicity has been given to the fact that there were geographers and travelers of Cuban birth in the eighteenth century. Dr Marcos Antonio Riaño y Gamboa, born in Havana in 1672, who made the first determinations of geographical coordinates in Cuba, has been mentioned by Alexander Humboldt and others, yet none appear to have known that he was a Cuban. The earliest of the Cuban geographers was José Hidalgo who published notes on geography and natural resources (1637). His contemporaries include D. Gregorio Uscarell, who wrote in verse of his trip from Havana to Vera Cruz in 1737. Cubans of the eighteenth century, although handicapped by the backwardness of the country and the almost complete lack of schools, accomplished much valuable work in the field of geography.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

10355. FITZNER, RUDOLF. Erdbebenkatastrophen. [Earthquake catastrophes.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (3) Sep. 1930: 273-289.—A series of statements as to the nature, the different kinds, and the origin of earth- and seaquakes, the methods of their measurement, and the safeguards to be applied. A list of the most disastrous catastrophes recorded in Europe, Asia and America is included, several earthquakes are described in detail, the geological structure of significant centers of shakings (Italy, Japan, Mexico, and the Dolomites) and the geographical conditions for the existence of volcanoes are analyzed.—*Hans Frerk.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10889, 10906, 10909, 10916, 10918, 10921-10922, 10924, 10939, 10941-10942, 10944, 10948, 10975, 11017)

10356. MATAGRIN, AM. Le cuivre. [Copper.] *La Nature.* (2849) Jan. 15, 1931: 58-66.—*E. Adamson Hoebel.*

10357. PAULSON, EILIF W. Aluminium. En kort oversikt over dets natur, teknikk og økonomi. [Aluminum. A brief review of its nature, technique and economy.] *Naturen.* 53 (9) Sep. 1929: 257-272.

10358. PRACK, LADISLAUS. A földbecslés természeti alapjai. [The basis of land appraisal.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 430-441.—The de-

termination of the value of land is the task (1) of scientific pedology, and (2) of practical agricultural land valuation. The agricultural land valuation considers the constituent elements of the soil, the physical, climatic, and topographical conditions and soil moisture. Soil structure, moisture conditions and temperature are related to the constituent elements of the soil. An investigation of these factors is sufficient to determine the capacities and properties of the soil for the application of capital, labor, and fertilizers. Agricultural land appraisal investigates the soil properties less but rather seeks the economic factors. Agricultural land valuation must develop independently.—*Adam Schmidt.*

10359. WANGENHEIM, H. U. von. Welthandelsbelebung? [World trade revival?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 159-166.—Brazil, with her large undeveloped hinterland, has closed her borders because of unemployment in her large cities. Around Brazil a number of smaller countries demand capital and workers. The European powers show a strikingly small interest in certain West and East African colonies. In contrast with densely populated Java, is underpopulated Borneo, the smaller Sunda islands, and the Moluccas. New Guinea is almost unexplored. France's interests in her South Sea possessions is almost nil. The New Hebrides could support 1,000,000 people instead of 1,000 whites and 60,000 natives. Capital is necessary to develop these neglected islands and give overpopulated white countries, suffering from the effects of unemployment, an outlet.—*Werner Neuse.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND
NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 10359, 10915)

10360. BRAND, M. J. van den. De voedselvoorziening van Nederlandsch-Indië. [The food supply of the Dutch East Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (11) Nov. 15, 1930: 393-406; (12) Dec. 15, 1930: 432-442.—In most parts of the Dutch East Indies rice is the principal food, and fish and meat are only consumed in relatively small quantities. Although imports are increasing in Java and Madura, rice forms a decreasing percentage of the food (51% in 1916, 41.7% in 1927), indicating an improved standard of living. The imports of rice in the Outer Provinces have increased much more rapidly and regularly, because population has increased more than proportionally and because of increased production of rubber, coffee, pepper, gambir, copra, etc. Of corn, cassava, etc., there is in normal years an exportable surplus in both regions. The only regions with a surplus of rice in the Outer Provinces are: Celebes (with the exception of Minahassa), Bali, and Lombok. It is of great importance to determine whether in an emergency the Dutch East Indies could produce sufficient rice for their needs. A more intensive industrialization of Java will result in a corresponding increase of population without raising the economic level of the native population. However, European plantations are a necessity without which money would not be available for essential imports. Only in Bantam, the Preanger, and Besuki is there any considerable percentage of tillable land available. Increase of yield per unit of area can be accomplished by an improvement in irrigation works and scientific farming, which could increase production of rice by 250,000 additional tons. Improved transportation, good statistical records, and an increasing use of the non-irrigated tilled lands for commercial agriculture could do much to prevent famine conditions. The weakest spots in the Outer Provinces are the islands of Banka and Billiton, and the east coast of Sumatra (Deli, etc.) where available land is either in native cultivation or taken up by plantations. Large scale production of rice in the Palembang district might prove to be a possible solution in time of emergency.—*W. Van Royen.*

10361. SARABER, F. H. De patchouli-cultuur. [The cultivation of patchouli.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (5) May 15, 1930: 149-152.—Patchouli oil, obtained by distillation from the dried and fermented leaves of *Pogostemon cablin benth.*, is used for the manufacture of low grade soap, perfumes, etc. The plant is grown, on the west coast of Atjeh, in the neighborhood of Langsa on the east coast of Sumatra, and on a few plantations in Java. Patchouli leaves were exported for the first time in 1909. At present considerable quantities are shipped from Sumatra and Java, through the ports of Tandjong-Priok, Surabaya, Tjalling, Tapa-Tuan, Pangkalan-Brandan, Meulabuh, Oleh-Lheuë, Langsa, and Belawan. Some oil is extracted in Penang and Singapore, but most of the leaves are reshipped from there or sent directly to China or Europe. European trade is concentrated in London.—*W. Van Royen.*

10362. SCHELTEMA. La production agricole des Indes néerlandaises. [Agricultural production of the Dutch Indies.] *Océanie Française.* 25 (110) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 108-112.

10363. ZONDERVAN, H. Het eiland Halmahera. [The island of Halmahera.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 91-96.—Halmahera, one of the largest islands of the Moluccas, is mountainous with steep coastal slopes. At river mouths, there are narrow coastal

plains and small lowlands. These are the most densely populated parts of the island. The interior is almost uninhabited. The flora and fauna show closer affinity to those of New Guinea and Australia than to those of the western part of the archipelago. The majority of the inhabitants are Alfuran. Along the west coast, natives from Ternate and Tidore, Chinese, and Arabs have settled and have reduced the natives to economic dependency. Agriculture stands on a low plane and cattle raising is practically non-existent. Damar, rattan, and bamboo are about the only export products.—*W. Van Royen.*

ASIA

Farther India

(See also Entries 9227, 9332)

10364. UNSIGNED. Le canal de Rachgia à Hatien, Cochinchine. [The Rachgia-Hatien canal in Cochinchina.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 21-24.—The Mekong delta of western Cochinchina, with its black alluvial soil, is enormously fertile. Unfortunately, it is swampy and has not been cultivated in the past. The new drainage canal constructed by the French, 81 kilometers in length, 28 meters wide, and 3.5 meters deep, will soon open an area of 200,000 hectares for home-steading. The waterway will also afford cheap transportation for Rachgia which has hitherto been isolated. With maps.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

10365. UNSIGNED. Statistiques des migrations au Cambodge au cours de l'année 1929. [Statistics of the migrations in Cambodia during the year 1929.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine (Indus., Commerce, Finan. Stat.).* 33 (A) Jul. 1930: 391A-393A.

India

10366. BURRARD, SIR SIDNEY. The mountains of Karakoram: A defense of the existing nomenclature. *Geog. J.* 74 (3) Sep. 1929: 277-284.

10367. GUNN, J. P.; TODD, H. J.; MASON, KENNETH. The Shyok flood, 1929. I (Gunn) The bursting of the Chong Kumdan dam; II (Todd) The Shyok flood in the Gilgit agency; III (Mason) The Shyok flood: A commentary. *Himalayan J.* 2 Apr. 1930: 35-47.—(I) On August 12th the author concluded that the Shyok dam was not in danger of breaking within a year. On the 17th it had entirely burst. He was able to approach it and study the channel, a cut of about 400 feet, through which the water of the lake had escaped. (II) On the 17th of August the Indus about 7 miles from Bunji was in flood, and debris indicated the fate of some village in Baltistan. By 8:45 it was within 5 feet of the bridge and beating against it. By noon on the 19th it had returned to normal. No loss of life and little property damage in the Gilgit agency was reported. (III) The remarkable recuperative power of the flood is shown between Skardu and Partab Pul, 137 miles apart and separated by a confined V-shaped valley. The damage was not excessive between Tirit and Skardu (estimated at £22,500 in the Skardu *tahsil*). Forty-eight villages on the whole river were affected, and, as far as known, eight lives lost.—*E. T. Platt.*

10368. HERON, A. M. The gem-stones of the Himalaya. *Himalayan J.* 2 Apr. 1930: 21-28.—*E. T. Platt.*

10369. RAO, R. HARI. A note on the home industries of Coimbatore district. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 112-113.

10370. SUBRAHMANYAM, M. S. Meteorology of the Coimbatore district. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 89-94.

10371. TOBIN, H. W. Exploration and climbing in the Sikkim Himalaya. *Himalayan J.* 2 Apr. 1930: 1-12.—In the records of exploration and climbing in the Sikkim Himalaya the names of Joseph Hooker, Douglas Freshfield, and N. M. Kellas are preëminent. Hooper's small scale sketch map of Sikkim (1848-49) remained untouched until Carter added to it by his reconnaissance survey between Darjeeling and Tumlong in 1861. H. J. Harman, H. C. B. Tanner, W. W. Graham Waddell and Claude White did valuable exploratory work. The explorations of Douglas Freshfield in 1899 are well described in "Round Kangchenjunga." Among the more recent explorers are Harold Raeburn (1920), N. A. Tombazi (1925), and Captain Boustead (1926). The German Kangchenjunga expedition of 1929 made an attempt on the eastern spur, attaining an altitude of 24,400 feet.—*E. T. Platt.*

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entries 9311, 9470, 9854, 10870, 10883, 10911)

10372. ENGELMANN, H. von. Turkey extending railroads to develop chrome resources. *Engin. & Mining J.* 127 (26) Jun. 29, 1929: 1037-1038.

10373. HORVÁTH, BÉLA. Kisázsia belsejében. [In the interior of Asia Minor.] *A. Földgömb.* 1 (4) 1930: 144-148.—The author set out from Akserai on August 7th and crossed the desolate region of what was ancient Cappadocia, reaching Nigde about a week later. Everywhere were barren mountains, fields of lava and rock. Many argue that the Turks must have destroyed the forests and thus assisted in the ruining of a region that probably once was fertile. A study of all ancient and medieval references to this region shows that the above theory is untenable. In the time of Xenophon this part of Cappadocia was as barren and treeless as it is now. Strabo, St. Basil, the crusaders, all alike describe it in terms which are true of its present condition. There must be some other cause than the extirpation of the forests. It is inhabited by pure-blooded Osmanli Turks, a conservative people who retain tenaciously the old Turkish customs and never travel.—*E. D. Beynon.*

10374. SZÉKELY, BÉLA. A kurdok. [The Kurds.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (8) 1930: 281-286.—The mountainous character of Kurdistan explains many characteristics of the people—their tendency to migrate, lack of interest in agriculture, and predatory habits. There seem to have been originally two principal castes. The Assiréts, supposedly descendants of the ancient Assyrians, are warlike, living in the mountains, scorning agriculture, and feared as robbers. The Gurans are a gentler folk, living in the more fertile plains to the south. The mountaineers claim that the Gurans were originally slaves. There are great linguistic differences among the Kurds. Some have remained simple devil-worshippers. Others are devout Shi'ite Mohammedans. The geographical location gave these people their peculiar tribal character which prevented the organization of a state. The political animosities of their neighbors gave the Kurds free scope for marauding. They expected the establishment of the Kingdom of Iraq to give them even greater opportunity. During their recent uprising, however, they found every door closed to them and they were left to the Turks to massacre.—*E. D. Beynon.*

10375. UNSIGNED. Syrie. L'eau à Palmyre. [Water discovered near Palmyra, Syria.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 31.—The discovery of an immense, deep supply of water, rich in phosphates, in the vicinity of Palmyra, Syria has caused great rejoicing. It is being tapped by artesian wells and a considerable tract of now arid but fertile land, will be brought into immediate cultivation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 9214, 10377-10378)

10376. BEZHNOVICH, A. S. БЕЖНОВИЧ, А. С. Скотоводческий быт украинцев переселенцев южной части Семипалатинской губернии. (Украинцы-переселенцы Семипалатинской губернии.) [Cattle breeding life of Ukrainian settlers in the southern part of Semipalatinsk district (Ukrainian settlers of the Semipalatinsk district).] Материалы Комиссии Экспедиционных Исследований. Серия Казакстанская. Академия Наук СССР. (*Materialy Komissii Ekspeditsionnykh Issledovaniy. Seriya Kazakstanskaia Akademiia Nauk USSR.*) (16) 1930: 99-178.—Aspects of animal breeding, summer pasture, the occupation of shepherds, winter care and feeding of cattle, reasons for replacement of horses by oxen, dairy farming, and collection of wool and shearing are discussed in detail. In conclusion the author points out that in all the phases of life, especially in cattle breeding, the Ukrainian settlers have borrowed much from the Kazaks. These features are enumerated as well as those borrowed from the Ukrainians. In the realm of cattle breeding the latter is weaker. The author states that "the presence of mutual cultural influence between Ukrainians and Kazaks will be a gage of further development. (11 drawings, 1 photo.)—*S. Mogilianskaia.*

10377. BEZHNOVICH, A. S. БЕЖНОВИЧ, А. С. Земледелие украинцев-переселенцев южной части Семипалатинской губернии. (Украинцы-переселенцы Семипалатинской губернии.) [Agriculture of the Ukrainians—settlers in the Southern part of the Semipalatinsk government (Ukrainian settlers of the Semipalatinsk government).] Материалы Комиссии Экспедиционных Исследований. Серия Казакстанская. Академия Наук СССР. (*Materialy Komissii Ekspeditsionnykh Issledovaniy Seriya Kazakstanskaia Akademiia Nauk USSR.*) (16) 1930: 15-98.—The author describes in minute detail agricultural implements, agricultural methods, field plants and plant selection from three points of view: adjustment of Ukrainians to new physico-geographical local conditions, assimilation of elements of aboriginal culture, and influence of the Ukrainians on their new neighbours, Kazaks and Great-Russians. It is noted that the homemade implements, and those made by artisans, went out of use immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, but the old terminology regarding them remained. The changes and evolutions of the harnesses used in connection with ploughing machinery, the seasons for ploughing, methods of ploughing, its terminology, and the length of the fields and furrows are described. The Ukrainian settlers consciously build their farming on three cultures: (1) wheat, millet, and oats; (2) the oleiferous plants; and (3) beans, plants of melons and cucumber type and tubers. Seventeen types of field cultures are distinguished. The technique of sowing, cultivation, and harvesting, are described in detail and related to character of the region and its climate. The appendix includes: *Popular agricultural meteorology*, and *Agricultural cults*. A summary of agricultural work by Ukrainian settlers expresses a conviction that an enlightened cooperation between them and Great Russian and Kazak population will create one agricultural technique well adapted to local conditions. (Illustrated.)—*S. Mogilianskaia.*

10378. TOLMACHOFF, I. P. A note on the geography of the Yenisei Gulf, Arctic Siberia. *Arktis.* 2 (4) 1929: 120-126.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 10890, 10893, 10973, 11230)

France

(See also Entries 10388, 10393, 10946)

10379. ARBOS, PH. L'Oisans, d'après Andre Allix. [Oisans, according to Andre Allix.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de*

Lyon. 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 127-153.—This review of Allix's detailed study of a small region in the French Alps summarizes some of his outstanding facts and amends his conclusions. Arbos concludes that rural mountain life formerly carried to the extreme the defects of the medieval economy, which still persists in the most remote mountain regions. The forms of exploitation in the high mountain valleys are analogous to those in the adjacent flat areas. However, the pastoral life is closely related to the environment. In the Oisans, the mountain influences man, "not by completely altering his social forms and manner of life, but by imposing on them certain methods of implantation."—*Otis P. Starkey*.

10380. AZAMBRE, G. L'industrie laitière en Thiérache et dans le Hainaut français. [The milk industry in Thiérache and in French Hainaut.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (216) Nov. 1929: 561-576.

10381. LANGENBECK, F. Elsass-lothringische Ortsnamenliteratur. [Alsace-Lorraine and its place-name literature.] *Z. f. Ortsnamenforschung*. 6 (2) 1930: 164-191.

10382. LEQUEUX, ANDRÉ. Les ateliers de construction du Nord de la France. [The construction shops of Northern France.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 72 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 42-50.—These shops were built in 1881 at Quiévrechain, along the railroad, close to the Nivelles iron industries, Belgian labor and raw material being at hand. The shops specialized in the manufacture of railroad equipment. When the war broke out it employed 2,000 workmen. The plant was greatly enlarged after the war. The Nord shops are thoroughly electrified. Labor is rationalized. The 1927 production was as follows: 1,900 freight cars, 110 passenger coaches, 52 tank cars, 40 steam engines (mostly of Mouckden type, 91 tons).—*B. Brouillette*.

10383. MAURIN, R. Le port de Sète. [The port of Sète.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 593-606.

10384. MONNIE, A. Le bassin houiller de Carmaux-Albi. [The Carmaux-Albi coal basin.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (216) Nov. 1929: 577-586.

10385. PARDE, MAURICE. La prévision des crues à Lyon. [The forecasting of floods at Lyons.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 131-134.

10386. PARDE, MAURICE. Un nouveau livre sur l'Adour: la thèse de M. Jean Fischer. [A new book about the Adour: Mr. Jean Fischer's thesis.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 5 (2) 1929: 293-306.—A study of the factors influencing the regimen of the Adour and its affluents. Although measurements are not plentiful, examination of the flow of rivers leads to the conclusion that precipitation in the Pyrenees is at least as great as in the Alps. The river flow has two distinct maxima, in May, and in April, with a noticeable recrudescence in late autumn. Stream courses in high mountain areas have well supplied underground reserves. The upper Adour and the mountain torrents are highest in May and June while in the lowlands winter high water is the rule. Irrigation is practised only in the upper valleys of the Gave de Pau and the Adour. Maritime traffic on the Adour is of some importance below Bayonne, as is river traffic up to Saint-Sever. Water power development is limited.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 8934, 9873-9875, 10111, 10393, 10885, 10943, 10951)

10387. CAUWELAERT, FRANS van. The port of Antwerp. Its trade and commerce. *Times Imperial & Foreign Trade & Engin. Suppl.* (Belgium Centenary No.). 26 (628) Jul. 19, 1930: xi.

10388. KOEDIJK, P. Het Rijnverkeer met de voornaamste zeehavens. [The Rhine traffic with the principal seaports.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (4) Apr. 15,

1930: 109-113.—The industrial regions of Rhineland and Westphalia contribute most to the traffic on the Rhine. Near the sea, traffic centers in the ports of Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Amsterdam. Of the total tonnage about 80% passes through Dutch ports (61% Rotterdam, 4% Amsterdam, 15% other Dutch ports), and 20% through Belgian ports. Coal is the most important product shipped down stream. In 1928, 14.5 million metric tons of coal went to Dutch ports, 4.5 million to Belgian ports, which is an increase since 1913 for the Netherlands and a decrease for Belgium. Iron and iron and steel products rank second. In 1928 2.67 million metric tons were shipped to ports in the Netherlands and Belgium. Upstream traffic consists chiefly of ores, grains, and oil, and oil products. Of the total tonnage of the Rhine fleet 44.3% sails under the German flag, 35.3% under the Dutch, 11.7% under Belgian, 7.0% under the French and 1.5% under the Swiss. These figures are not an accurate representation of actual conditions since many German ships sail under the Dutch flag. Some of the large German concerns maintain their own port installations in the Netherlands.—*W. Van Royen*.

10389. MOERMAN, H. J. Oostnederlandsche plaatsnamen. [Place names in the eastern Netherlands.] *Nomina Geog. Neerlandica*. 7 1930: 1-49.

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 6623, 7313, 7364, 7530, 8428, 9249, 9276, 9295, 10881, 10910)

10390. LÄMMEL, RUDOLF. Mensch und Lawine. Man and avalanche. *Kosmos* (Stuttgart). 27 (7) Jul. 1930: 221-226.—When in summer the high peaks free themselves from the snow which piles upon them during the winter, avalanches result, especially above the tree line. They roll down the slope, are hardened by freezing and thawing, gather momentum, uproot trees, and destroy houses. Man has adapted himself to these avalanches by building houses below a protecting forest; constructing defense walls, especially where security of the highways is demanded, as in the case of Alpine railroads; laying roads and railroads through artificial tunnels over which the masses of snow roll off undisturbed; blocking the regions where they form with walls and planting forest on the dangerous slopes. The wanderer and skier in the winter must be careful not to loosen the avalanches or through ignorance, expose himself to the perpetual danger.—*P. Vossler*.

10391. MOLINO, FRANTZ. La houille blanche en Suisse au 1^{er} janvier 1928. [Water power in Switzerland, January 1, 1928.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 16 (1) Feb. 1930: 41-50.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 10388, 10747, 10912, 10933, 10944, 10966-10967, 11020-11022, 11035, 11038, 11677)

10392. MARTINY, R. Die moderne Siedlungsart Deutschlands seit der Mitte des 19 Jahrhunderts. [Modern settlements in Germany since the middle of the 19th century.] *Verhandl. u. Wissensch. Abhandl. d. 23 Deutschen Geog. zu Magdeburg 21 bis 23 May 1929*. 1930: 223-233.—Most of the new development is occurring in already established communities. Under the influence of industry, much new building has taken place, and the original settlement has been reduced to a mere community. Most numerous are the industrial communities, which frequently may be considered cities. Variations of the industrial community occur in the coal regions and in places with favorable transportation, e.g. settlements in the Erzgebirge and the Thuringian Forest. Less frequently occur special types such as trading centers, railroad centers, ports, laborers' residential communities, suburbs, resorts, mineral springs, etc. The

apartment house has become typical of the modern town but varies in character in east, west, and south Germany. In the larger towns, business finally crowds out the resident population and thus makes place for the familiar "city." The railroad station is usually located outside the old part of the town. In German towns the better residential sections do not lie necessarily to the west. In the belt where town and country meet, are located hospitals, playgrounds, electric works, large industrial plants, and empty lots, country homes, and suburbs.—*Kurt Brüning.*

10393. ROUCHE, J. *La navigation du Rhin.* [The navigation of the Rhine.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Natl.* 129 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 551-604.—The Rhine owes its importance to the fact that in addition to its navigability it traverses one of the richest regions in the world. The land along the course of the river is highly cultivated, yielding abundant crops of cereals, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco. It is particularly the coal in the basins of the Ruhr and the Sarre, the iron ore in Lorraine, and the potash in Alsace which developed the navigation on the Rhine, furnish the greatest part of the river's cargo, led to the concentration of population in the mining districts, and gave rise to the many industrial centers, such as Essen, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, and Duisburg. The topography and the climate of the Rhine region, the variations in the depth of water with time and place, river improvements, shipping facilities, and the characteristics and activities of the inland and maritime ports are discussed. The Rhine does not present a natural frontier between two countries and may eventually become a factor in the economic unity of the peoples living along this international highway.—*Simon Litman.*

British Isles

(See also Entries 9212, 9248, 9281, 10871, 10877, 10917)

ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 9337, 9340, 10397, 10715)

10394. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. The land utilization survey of Britain. *Geography.* 16 (91) Mar. 1931: 44-51.—History of land utilization survey beginning with the work of the Regional Survey Committee of the Geographical Association. The survey now operates with a fund from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation under the direction of Dr. Stamp, and aims to make an inventory of Britain on some 22,000 quarter sheets of the Ordnance Survey, each covering six square miles. Seven types of land use are recognized. Results will be reproduced on scale of 1 mile to the inch. The work will be done by volunteers. Ten countries are at present organized. (Sample map.)—*R. Peattie.*

SCOTLAND

(See also Entries 4784, 5586-5587, 6591, 9270, 10394, 10950)

10395. DUFF, IAN D. The human geography of south western Rossshire (1800-1929). *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (5) Sep. 16, 1929: 277-295.—A century ago this section of western Scotland was celebrated for its cattle and exported butter, cheese, and livestock. Today these are imported from Denmark, New Zealand, and Canada. Weaving and other small industries have ceased. Only sheep and wool are exported and these in diminishing quantities. This economic revolution started when, about 1800, sheep farmers offered higher rents for the land than the tenants could pay. Some of the evicted tenants turned to fishing, but most of them emigrated at first to eastern Canada, then to Australia, New Zealand, central and western Canada, Oregon, Washington, and Patagonia. In the last 90 years the population has declined from 6,524 to 3,409. Only afforestation is progressing.—*Otis P. Starkey.*

10396. GREIG, Sir ROBERT. The extension of temporary pastures in arable farming. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-8.—In the last fifty years in Scotland, a significant shift is to be noted from strictly arable farming to a mixed type in which temporary pasture figures in the rotation. A survey of the new developments in grasses indicates the desirability of emphasizing still more the temporary pasture. The farmer who has pasture is enabled to keep a larger number of livestock units and the increased livestock raises the fertility of the soil which means larger yields, thus offsetting the loss in grain production occasioned by the seeding down to temporary pasture. Progress is to come therefore through more intensive use of the pasture in rotation.—*W. G. Murray.*

10397. JACK, E. M. National surveys. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 45 (5) Sep. 16, 1929: 257-276.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 10767, 10894, 10926, 10947, 10976, 11061)

10398. BOBERG, TORSTEN. Renskiljning i Jämtlandsfjällen. Ett ståtligt skådespel på det urgamla ringgårdet. [The separating of the reindeer in Jämtland mountains. A stately pageant staged in the old corral.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Jan. 1930: 32-44.—The Jämtland mountains of northern Sweden offer a precarious living to the Lapps and their herds of reindeer. By August the pasturage is entirely consumed and the deer are driven down to the lowlands for division among their respective owners and for branding. (Illustrated.)—*J. C. Lundh.*

10399. BOHEMAN, TORSTEN. Köpenhamn-Skandinavien största stad. [Copenhagen, the largest city of Scandinavia.] *Jorden Runt.* 1 Aug. 1929: 449-461.

10400. MENDÖL, TIBOR. Lettország. [Latvia.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (7) 1930: 255-275.—A desperate economic situation has, ever since its formation, confronted the new republic of Latvia. German invaders exterminated early in the middle ages the hardy seacoast tribes—the Kures and Livs. The peaceable, agricultural Letts of the interior then spread over the entire country. For over seven hundred years this peasantry toiled in serfdom under the Knights of the Sword, the Teutonic Knights, the Baltic Barons, and the Russians. The desire of the Russians to weaken the German element led to the abolition of serfdom for the Letts and the formation of a middle class. The drastic land reform of 1920, which completely broke the power of the Baltic Barons, and the severance from Russia, whose trade had made Riga one of the fastest growing cities of the world, led to greater economic confusion. The stability of the republic is still somewhat uncertain. If stock-raising could be engaged in on a much larger scale, and the deserted factories of Riga again put into operation, the balance of trade would not fall so heavily against the young republic.—*E. D. Beynon.*

10401. POST, LENNART von. Narke. En landskapsskiss. [Narke. A description of the landscape.] *Svenska Turistförenigens Årsskr.* 1930: 23-55.

10402. RYDH, HANNA. Bornholm, Bergundernas stamland. [Bornholm, the original home of the Burgundians.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Jan. 1930: 12-21.—Bornholm, a charming little island in the Baltic, south east of Sweden, but under Danish rule, is specially interesting to tourists and is popular as a summer resort famous for its sea bathing.—*J. C. Lundh.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 9017, 9020-9021, 9235, 9240, 9247, 9257, 9282, 10914, 10925, 11056)

10403. CHOLNOKY JENŐ. A Magyar Földrajzi Társaság hívatásáról. [Concerning the activities of the

Hungarian Geographical Society. *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 57 (1-5) 1929: 1-4.—The founding of the society dates back to the last quarter of the past century when scientific expeditions from the large nations of Europe were reaching out into the marginal lands of the earth. The aims of the society were to publish the results of these discoveries, to find means for Magyar participation, and the fostering of scientific and detailed studies of Hungary. The fiftieth anniversary reveals many noteworthy accomplishments of the society in the first field. The scientific studies of the country's problems were realized by the Balaton and Alföld Committees. There is need for development of geographical work both outside and within the country. Hungary's geographical location, and history of oppression and suffering has not been conducive to a worldwide development. Inland location of the Magyar people has prevented them from becoming a seafaring people, from wandering over the earth, from founding colonies, and from developing ocean commerce. The popular phrase "extra Hungariam non est vita," illustrates their outlook. The early explorers were especially interested in Asia, the land of their origin. But a small number carried on investigation in other countries. Present aims of the society are to maintain its distinguished position, to concentrate on problems of the origin of the Magyar race and the geographic problems of the country. It is deemed advisable to separate the popular problems from the scientific ones. Other activities are to include a division of the didactic and teaching problems, and the development of a husbandry division.—*Olga Kuthy.*

10404. CIZANCOURT, HENRY de. Geology of oil fields of Polish Carpathian Mountains. *Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geol.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-41.

10405. FODOR, FERENC. Magyarország felmérése-
sen alapuló első térképe. [First surveyed map of Hungary.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 57 (1-5) 1929: 4-10.—What is believed to be the first surveyed map of Hungary was recently discovered in the Magyar national archives. It is claimed that this map is the companion of the map of Hungary found in the Vienna archives, constructed in the reign of Joseph II. Both are manuscript copies. The former, constructed in the years 1782-3-4, is in many ways superior to the Vienna map. It is on a larger scale and includes the entire territory of Hungary with Transylvania, Croatia, Fiume, and the military frontier countries. Its greatest value lies in the wealth of content and accuracy of its details. All the industries of the time are recorded, from textile mills to warm baths. The population centres are divided into cities, towns and villages with or without walls, castles, churches, post stations, and bishop seats. In the plains every well is individually indicated. In the forests all the clearings are marked.—*Olga Kuthy.*

10406. SOMOGYI, JÓZSEF. A budapesti kereskedelmi és ipari kikötő. [The commercial and industrial harbor of Budapest.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 57 (1-5) 1929: 10-20.—For centuries Budapest has been an important harbor at the Danube. In 1871, quays of 11,361 m. length were erected on both sides of the Danube, but proved inadequate. Therefore, in 1896 the creation of a harbor was proposed. At the beginning of the war the work begun in 1910 was stopped, not resumed until 1921, and was finally completed in 1928. The harbor lies at the north point of the Island Csepel, at the southern margin of the city. It is divided into four parts: (1) the coalharbor; (2) the free harbor consisting of the commercial basin, a silo for grain with a capacity of 35,000 t. and the petroleum harbor; (3) the inner commercial harbor; and (4) the industrial harbor. All its sections are the property of the Hungarian government.—*Franz Koch.*

10407. UNSIGNED. *Hungarica. Geog. Hungarica.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 71-86.

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 9278, 9293, 9348, 9364, 9369, 10868, 10873-10874, 10887, 10892, 10904, 10907, 10990)

10408. LANGLET, EMIL. Jugoslavién. En ung stat med många skiftande folktyper. [Yugoslavia. A young state with many types of people.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 May 1930: 277-290.

10409. LARNAUDE, MARCEL. Un village de colonisation en Serbie du Sud. [A re-colonized village of Southern Serbia.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (219) May 1930: 320-324.—The division of large estates and the repopulation of disinherited lands of Southern Serbia is now in process. By the end of 1927, 19,889 families had taken possession of their new lands. The minimum allotted an individual is 5 hectares, with additional amounts for each dependent. In ten years the ownership becomes complete. Land is distributed gratuitously, the state pays the costs of transporting the colonists, builds schools, and provides public works. Milosevo, 12 kms. northwest of Pristina, furnishes an example of the newly established villages. It was created between 1921 and 1923 and is strictly modern in construction. This land reform is comparable, on a smaller scale, to that in Grecian Macedonia.—*M. Warthin.*

AFRICA

10410. LOPES GALVÃO, ALEXANDRE. Importancia dos cominhos de ferro no desenvolvimento economica das colonias. [Importance of the railroads and the economic development of the colonies.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa, Sér.* 47a (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 274-301.

10411. MIÈGE, EM. À propos des blés du Niger. [The wheat culture of Nigeria.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (6) Jun. 1930: 381-384.—Wheat is cultivated throughout northern and central Africa, in the Hoggar, in the bend of the Niger River, in Mauritania, in Northern Nigeria, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan as well as in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Morocco and Abyssinia seem to have been the original home of most of the varieties among which the soft wheats predominate.—*M. Warthin.*

10412. UNSIGNED. À la recherche du nid des sauterelles. [In quest of the locust's breeding grounds.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (12) Dec. 1930: 640-642.—Northern and western Africa suffer greatly from locust plagues. At irregular intervals, vast clouds of them descend upon the farmlands and denude them of vegetation. The upper Senegal basin and Morocco in particular have frequently experienced such disastrous descents. The inhabitants are practically helpless. It is believed that the evil can be averted by locating the breeding place and taking vigorous steps to destroy the larvae. Hatching grounds may be located in the Melfi, Aoudéia and Am Timan regions of French Equatorial Africa. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 10414, 10899, 10900)

10413. SAVOIA, AMADEO de, DUCA DELLE PUGLIE. The Tripolitanian Sahara. *Internat. Geog. Congr. Cambridge, July 1928, Report of Proc.* 1930: 65-75.—Tripolitania is the Mediterranean slope of the Sahara. To the southwest, rugged hills separate the semi-arid desert coastal plains from the plateau of Jebel. To the south is the Hammada el Homra, or desert plateau. To the east of the plateau is the Sirtic desert with its transverse depression extending from the Giofra oases to those of Marada. These are separated from the Fezzan by the Jebel es Soda and Harugi es Soda ranges. Three parallel depressions cross the Fezzan from east to west (Wadi es Sciati, Wadi el Agial, and Wadi Bergiuse) and form the center of Fezzan life. To the south west of

Wadi Bergiuse are the Amsach hills which separate the Fezzan from the depression in which Ghat is located. Several trade routes to the Fezzan focus at Ber Ngem, proceed to the Giofra oases, cross Jebel es Soda, and proceed into the Sahara. These were at one time important routes of slave trade.—*Lois Olson.*

10414. FERRARA, A. La coltura del cotone in Algeria. [The culture of cotton in Algeria.] *L'Agric. Coloniale*. 23 (11) Nov. 1929: 504-513.

10415. GRAZIANI, RODOLFO. La rete stradale della Cirenaica. [The road system of Cyrenaica.] *Rassegna Ital.* 28 (152) Jan. 1931: 69-76.—*G. Bruni.*

10416. JEAN, VICTOR. La carte du Maroc. [The map of Morocco.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. Afrique Française*. (6) Jun. 1930: 338-342.—A history of the Moroccan Geographic Service. An accompanying map indicates the dates at which the various sections were mapped and also presents a key to the methods employed in mapping the several areas. The value of aerial surveys is discussed.—*M. Warthin.*

10417. NAUD, ALBERT. Le Congrès de la colonisation rurale. [The congress on rural colonization.] *Renseignements Coloniaux, Suppl. Afrique Française*. (9) Sep. 1930: 513-539.—A summary of the work of the congress at Algiers preliminary to the publication of its complete deliberations and the reports. (Map and diagrams.)—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

Sahara and Sudan

10418. MASSENBAACH, GERTRUD von. Nubia, the land of shadows. *Moslem World*. 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 46-58.—The building of the Assuan dam has been a boon to Egypt, but has almost destroyed Nubia, the flooding by the backwaters of the dam having almost destroyed its cultivable soil; and this condition will be aggravated when the height of the dam is raised in accordance with present plans. The isolated villages are very primitive, very poverty-stricken, and the inhabitants fanatical Moslems. The men frequently act as waiters in the cities during the tourist season, while the women perform all the village work. Polygamy is frequent, as the women rarely are allowed to leave their own village. Nubia, once Christian, has lost this faith because of its isolation.—*H. W. Hering.*

10419. NIEDERDRÄING, FRITS. Das Projekt der Trans-Sahara Eisenbahn. [The project of the Trans-Saharan Railway.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche*. (49) Dec. 3, 1930: 709-712.—As early as in 1912 the French Government appointed a committee for studying the possibilities for the building of a Trans-Saharan railroad from Algiers or Oran to the Niger. During the war the study of the problem was interrupted. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the shortest, and least expensive route extends from Bu Arfa to In Tassit by way of Colomb Bescharr and Reggan, and from In Tassit along the Niger as far as Niamey or Segou. Provisional estimate of the cost is 11,420 million francs. Normal gauge will be used in conformity with the North African railways. Diesel engines are probably the most practicable for the sandy waste of the Sahara.—*H. J. Donker.*

10420. PIGEOT, LIEUT. Carte de reconnaissance de l'Iquidé et des régions à l'Ouest de Tabelbala et au sud de l'Oued Dra (Sahara Occidentale). [Recognition maps of Iquidé and the regions to the west of Tabelbala and the south of Oued Dra (Western Sahara).] *Rev. de Géog. Physique et de Géol. Dynamique*. 2 (4) Dec. 1929: 253-264.

10421. SHAW, W. B. K. Darb el Arba'in. [The forty day road.] *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12, Part 1. 1929: 63-71.—Darb el Arba'in extends across the desert from Assiut through Khargal oasis, Maks, Bir Murs, Selma, and Lagier to Bir Natrun. From here two alternative routes lead to Kobbé. Kobbé, now deserted, was formerly

merly the chief city of the western Sudan, with a population of over 6,000. The road was closely associated with the slave trade. There are records of caravans of 2,000 camels which traversed the route, bringing with them over 1,000 slaves. Traffic is now reduced to a minimum. An occasional caravan from Egypt visits Bir Natrun to gather salt. (Map.)—*Lois Olson.*

East Africa

(See also Entries 9252, 11027)

10422. FERRARI, GUIDO. Viaggi d'esplorazione in Dancalia. [Explorations in Dancalia.] *Rassegna Ital.* 27 (151) Dec. 1930: 563-574. [Geographical table.]—*G. Bruni.*

10423. LUGARD, LORD. The first expedition from Uganda to Mount Ruwenzori. *Geog. J.* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 525-527.—A brief account of the expedition of Lord Lugard to Mt. Ruwenzori in 1890-91.

10424. MACKINDER, HALFORD. Mount Kenya in 1899. *Geog. J.* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 529-534.—An account of the author's experiences on an expedition to Mt. Kenya in 1899. Six white men and 170 natives made up the party. Famine, fear of impending danger, and lack of food reduced the party to five whites and five blacks. The small remaining party established a camp at the top of the forest. From here the ascent of the mountain was begun. By climbing the steep glaciers and rocky arête the party reached the crest at noon September 13, 1899.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

10425. WEINZIGER, ERICH. Bedeutung und Wertung des Tana-Sees in Aethiopien. [Importance and use of the Tana Lake in Abyssinia.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (10-12) Dec. 16, 1930: 204-208.—Since India and Egypt are becoming increasingly independent, England has concentrated her interest on the Sudan, a cotton growing district of very great importance. Since 1902 England has tried to obtain permission from Abyssinia to construct a dam at Lake Tana for the regulation of the water supply which the large cotton fields need. In 1902 a treaty was closed between England and Abyssinia which stipulated that Abyssinia was not allowed to erect a dam which might jeopardize the water supply for the Sudan, except with the consent of England. With Abyssinia's entry into the League of Nations this treaty became invalid. Now an American company has been entrusted with the construction of a dam and will sell a guaranteed quantity of water to England. The construction will take seven years, and cost \$25,000,000.—*Werner Neuse.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 10492, 10876)

10426. BUCHANAN, DONALD U. The Mormons of Canada. *Canadian Geog. J.* 2 (4) Apr. 1931: 255-270.—Forty-four years ago a party of Mormons from Utah settled in southern Alberta. They were the pioneer farmers in that part of Canada. They brought their ideas of irrigation with them. To-day they have grown to 10,000, with 150,000 acres under irrigation, cooperative creameries and cheese factories and a \$1,500,000 beet sugar factory. Canada has every reason to count them as good citizens. Their spiritual life centres about the magnificent temple at Cardston, which they built at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

10427. MACINNES, TOM. The Port of Vancouver. *Canadian Geog. J.* 2 (4) Apr. 1931: 289-309.—The Pacific coast of North America differs from the Atlantic in offering comparatively few good ports. One of these is Vancouver. Founded less than half a century ago, it is

today a city of 250,000. Through its port flows a large part of the foreign trade of Canada. Within a decade shipments of Alberta wheat through Vancouver to Europe and Asia have grown from nothing to over 50,000,000 bushels in 1930, with approximately three times that quantity of barley and four times of oats. Terminal grain elevators have a capacity of 14,385,000 bushels, which will be increased to nearly 25,000,000 within the next two years. Other Canadian products are carried from Vancouver to the west coast of South America and Australasia.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

10428. WETHERELL, ALICE. The pageantry of Percé. *Canadian Geog. J.* 2 (4) Apr. 1931: 271-287.—For several centuries Percé cod has been shipped to the outside world; once mainly to Spain, Portugal and Italy, now also to the United States and Brazil. Since 1766 these fisheries have been largely controlled by the Charles Robin Company of Jersey, an organization similar to the Hudson Bay Company. Percé Rock and Bonaventure Island are bird sanctuaries, interesting because of the thousands of murres, auks, puffins and gannets that nest there.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

United States

(See also Entries 10816, 10869, 10878-10879, 10886, 10891, 10945, 11043, 11559)

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 7302, 7323, 7347, 7374, 7420, 7481, 9236, 9279, 9297)

10429. CARY, EGBERT S. Forestry notes from the Poconos. *J. Forestry.* 28 (8) Dec. 1930: 1125-1130.—The Pocono Mountains in northeastern Pennsylvania were covered by vast forests of pine, spruce, and hemlock prior to the Civil War. Lumbering and affiliated wood-working industries then appeared, but the destructive methods used exhausted the wood supply for these industries by the beginning of the century. Fire burned up the humus, destroyed the agricultural value of the soil, and left the land in the possession of scrub oak. Men formerly employed in wood industries found seasonal work in ice harvesting on shallow artificial lakes. Additional income came from the huckleberry crop on burned-over areas. The recreation industry, which developed with automotive transportation, supplied summer employment to the population and increased the incentive for forest fire protection. The practice of forestry will assure winter work and thus prevent a labor shortage in the summer time.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10430. JAMES, HENRY F. The Kishacoquillas Valley—A study in human geography. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28 (4) Oct. 1930: 223-239.—This ridge-enclosed Pennsylvania valley was settled by the Scotch-Irish during the last half of the eighteenth century. Beginning in 1790, the Amish Mennonites replaced the former owners, who moved further west. These thrifty people have preserved in this valley many of the customs of 16th century Europe in their clothing, religion, agriculture, and etiquette. At present, economic pressure, and the influence of a main highway through the valley, are slowly breaking down the old customs. Formerly several small water power industries, were important, but they have declined due partly to effect of deforestation on the water supply. Dairying, poultry-raising, and general farming are now the principal business of the valley.—*Otis P. Starkey.*

10431. KLOSS, HEINZ. Nationalität und Boden in Pennsilvanien. [Nationality and land in Pennsylvania.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (1-2) 1931: 20-21. (Maps.)—*Clarence F. Jones.*

10432. UNSIGNED. The drought in the eastern United States and some of its implications. *Annalist.* 131 (943) Feb. 13, 1931: 347-348.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 10902, 10919, 10929, 11018, 11037)

10433. MILLER, M. F., and KRUSEKOPF, H. H. The soils of Missouri. *Univ. Missouri, College of Agric., Agric. Experiment Station, Bull.* #264. Jan. 1929: pp. 120.—(Soil and acreage production maps.)

10434. VISHER, STEPHEN S. The Indiana oölitic limestone industry. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 50-58.—The oölitic limestone industry, located between Bedford and Bloomington, Indiana, is of great geographic interest. Geographic factors have helped to develop the industry, thus, winter cold hinders quarrying but three months, there is no glacial overburden requiring removal, moderate relief aids drainage, raw land is cheap, the location near population centers gives labor and market. The quality of stone is good, there are great amounts not likely to be depleted, the stone is soft when first quarried so is readily and cheaply shaped. In turn, the industry has influenced local cultural geography. The population in this region has increased, farming has decreased except for trucking and dairying, standards of living have risen. Taxation of the industry affords large revenue. The quarries, both worked and abandoned, are conspicuous features in the landscape.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 986, 2433, 2553, 4103, 4116, 4144, 5553, 7304, 7375, 7406, 9077, 9315, 10432, 10798, 10895, 10928, 10938, 10952, 10955-10956, 10959, 10961-10962, 10969)

10435. BIDGOOD, LEE. Industrial Alabama. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 148-155.—Though Alabama is predominantly agricultural, industry is developing consequent to (1) the development in electric power; (2) the presence of natural resources such as coal, iron, and limestone; (3) the development of transportation; (4) the progress made in health, education, and social welfare; (5) the growth of the southern market; and (6) a supply of native-born labor. It is reasonable to expect that industrialization will result in a higher standard of living, and a decrease in poverty, isolation, and stagnation.—*T. F. Haygood.*

10436. BROWN, C. K. Industrial development in North Carolina. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 133-140.—North Carolina is not an economic entity; it has no great resources as iron, oil, or coal; no potential harbor; no great outlets to the west and therefore no east-west trade-routes. Conditions are suitable for the growth of tobacco and cotton, the chief crops. Forest resources, a cheap water power, and abundant and relatively cheap labor are the factors in industrialization. Although agriculture is still the chief economic activity manufactured goods have a greater value than farm products. Lumbering is waning and reforestation offers no immediate relief, but the tobacco industry is increasing, the future of the textile industry is problematical, and prospects for the furniture industry are favorable.—*T. F. Haygood.*

10437. HENRY, ALFRED J. The frequency of tropical cyclones (West Indian hurricanes) that closely approach or enter United States. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57 (8) Aug. 1929: 328-332.

10438. WHITE, LANGDON. Shenandoah: "Daughter of the Stars." *J. Geog.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-17.—The Shenandoah Valley is a part of the Valley of Virginia, which in turn is a segment of the Great Valley. It was settled primarily by Germans and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania. The valley is a "king of natural highways" serving consecutively as a route of travel for bison, Indian, explorer, pioneer, trader, and tourist. Fertile limestone soils, undulating topography, long growing season, and ample precipitation well distributed

have made it the State's chief agricultural section. The crops—apples, corn, wheat, and hay—are chiefly northern, but the social traditions belong to the South. The valley is one of the nation's leading apple sections, most of the trees growing on slopes, where they benefit from air drainage. About half the commercial crop enters international trade, the greater portion of which goes to the British Isles via New York City. The valley is one of the few important wheat areas east of the Alleghenies and south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Corn, important as a rotation crop and for stock feed, is concentrated on the alluvial bottom lands. Hay plays the dominant role in every rotation. Blue grass thrives on the limestone soils. Beef, dairy cattle, and poultry are important. Beef cattle are no longer exported alive to Europe, but shipped to Jersey City for the Kosher trade or to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for winter fattening. Large cities are conspicuously absent, since no one city possesses sufficient superiority over its rivals to acquire leadership. (Maps, diagrams, photographs.)—*Langdon White*.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 10895, 10898, 10928, 10938, 10955-10956, 10959, 10962, 11018, 11039)

10439. MACELWANE, JAMES B. The Mississippi Valley earthquake problem. *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 95-98.—The New Madrid region, including northeast Arkansas, southeast Missouri, southern Illinois, western Kentucky, and Tennessee is a truly seismic area. The violence of the earthquakes in 1811-12 has scarcely been surpassed in the history of the United States. Each year adds to the list. Studying problems of seismic risk in this region called for a co-operative program like that under way in California. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the state geological surveys, and the Research Council, are cooperating with the department of geophysics of St. Louis University in this work.—*Harold H. Sprout*.

10440. WARD, FRANK BIRD. The industrial development of Tennessee. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 141-147.—Tennessee illustrates "the thesis that economic, political, and personal conditions have their roots in climate topography." eastern Tennessee is Republican, and middle and western Tennessee are Democratic. The economic regions correspond to topographical divisions. State resources includes water power, coal, minerals, forests, cheap land, abundant native labor, and nearness to both raw materials and market. Industrialization is beginning and the rural population is moving to town. Urbanization is increasing the comfort, education, and general culture but will ultimately create a social problem.—*T. F. Haygood*.

10441. WORSHAM, L. D. Arkansas River mapped by ground methods. *Civil Engin.* 1 (4) Jan. 1931: 258-263.—Surveying and mapping in flood control plan making are of great importance. The flood engineer must keep in mind the four stages in the development and execution of a flood control plan: 1. investigation; 2. preparing the general plan; 3. preparing details; 4. construction. Survey methods employed on the Arkansas River are described.—*Arnold K. Henry*.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 10931-10932, 10934, 10937, 11420)

10442. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. Land utilization in the Santa Lucia region. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (3) Jul. 1930: 469-479.—From the standpoint of land utilization the Santa Lucia region, an area of some 3,000 square miles on the coast of central California, is of marginal character. The region has an unusually rough re-

lief; the steep slopes and thin soils preclude cultivation and limit grazing. Paucity of passes and the rugged shore with its prevalence of fogs are isolating factors. Precipitation varies with elevation, exposure, and distance from the ocean. It is light in all parts of the region, the annual variation is great, and there is an uncertainty as to when the rainy season will begin. The 21,000 inhabitants of the region are confronted with a difficult problem of making a living. Most of the used land is devoted to cattle ranching with some dairy farming, general farming, dry-land wheat farming; and a few small, widely separated areas of specialized intensive agriculture. A little lumbering and mining are carried on. The economic activities of three-fourths of the used land are on the border line between success and failure.—*Stanley W. Cosby*.

10443. FOX, MILO P. Improving the Brazos River. *Civil Engin.* 1 (4) Jan. 1931: 287-292.

10444. LINNEY, CHARLES E.; GARCIA, FABIAN; HOLLINGER, E. C. Climate as it affects crops and ranges in New Mexico. *Agric. Exper. Station, New Mexico College of Agric. & Mechanic Arts, Bull.* #182. Mar. 1930: pp. 84.—Representative climatic data for each of the thirty-one counties is presented and their relation to the agricultural and live-stock industries is briefly discussed. It is concluded that seasonal moisture is generally the chief limiting factor for plant growth in New Mexico. Temperature is of almost equal importance.—*Stanley W. Cosby*.

SOUTH AMERICA

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

10445. APARICIO, FRANCISCO de. Fabricación de alfarería moderna en la región serrana de la Provincia de Córdoba (República Argentina). [Modern ceramics manufacture in the highland region of the Province of Córdoba, Argentine Republic.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sept. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 803-815.—During the past few years the ceramics industry in northwestern Argentina has nearly disappeared, earthenware having been replaced in the home by the tin plated containers. The earth which they use is a recent mud of dark grey color, that containing a little sand being preferred. Foreign matter is removed, the earth is reduced to a powder, and moistened until the proper consistency is attained. The crude molds are allowed to dry slowly and then baked. During the baking the pottery is never left uncovered. Oxidation and consequent discoloration are thus prevented.—*Wm. E. Rudolph*.

10446. KÖLLIKER, ALFREDO. Los problemas geográficos en la República Argentina. [Geographical problems in the Argentine Republic.] *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge July 1928. Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 349-353.—The author stresses the importance of study of geographical problems in Argentina for the furtherance of the agricultural and for the commercial and industrial development of the nation. There still exist vast expanses of unexplored territory both in the north and in the south and mineral resources to be surveyed. Solution of irrigation problems will make possible the utilization of further portions of the pampa region for cattle raising and wheat. Study of the country's system of navigable rivers, and of the atmospheric phenomena which affect aero-navigation, will further extension of transportation facilities. Knowledge of local topography will assist colonization, and study of the geography of the coast is important to the fishing industry. Investigation of the country's hydro-electric energy, and its coal and oil deposits, will contribute toward Argentina's development.—*Wm. E. Rudolph*.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 10516, 10578, 10735, 11578)

10447. DEVOTO, GIACOMO. Italo-greco e Italo-celtico. [Italo-Greek and Italo-Celtic.] *Arch. Glottologico Ital.* 22-23 1929: 200-240.

10448. GÜNTERT, HERMANN. Zur Frage nach der Urheimat der Indogermanen. [Concerning the original home of the Indo-Europeans.] *Beiträge z. Neueren Literaturgesch.* 16 1930: 1-33.—If the author's basic theories on the consonantal changes in Indo-Germanic languages are correct, it becomes possible to trace the constant shift northwards of the Indo-Europeans until they come to their final stopping-place on the shores of the Baltic Sea. Hence their probable origin is also indicated. The author agrees with Shrader that these peoples came from the Caspian and Aral Seas district, but modifies Shrader's work to the extent of making this district but one stage of their long trek northwards and westwards. But the archaeological and linguistic evidence now points to Central Asia as the first starting-point for the Germanic hordes. It is now definitely known that the borrowings of Indo-Germanic tongues from those of Eastern Turkestan are many. The author sites details of proof over such words as dog, horse, ox, goose, stone-ax, and beaker. Another line of proof is over transmission of the "ten" and "twelve" systems of counting and their use in mythology. This ten and twelve device is in European culture. Korean and Ainu roots show similarities with Indo-Germanic languages in consonantal aspirates; in pronoun-forms. The noun-declension in Korean corresponds to the pronominal declension in Indo-Germanic. The consonantal changes in Korean and Indo-Germanic languages follow the same laws. Either there was a strong Indo-Germanic influence on Korean or all came from a common source, namely Central Asia.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10449. MEYER-BENFEY, HEINRICH. Die jiddische Sprache. [The Yiddish language.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (2) Nov. 1930: 139-144.—The Yiddish language is spoken by 9,000,000 Jews in Eastern Europe (Lithuania, Poland, Hungary), and by 3,000,000 Jewish emigrants abroad. That this language originated from German is proved by the conformity of vowel changes. It is closely connected to the East Middle High German group of dialects. Peculiarities of Yiddish are Semitic (Hebrew and Aramaic) constituents of the vocabulary which are widespread and clearly marked out from other loan-words. They have largely furthered the application of Hebrew transcription for Yiddish though this is adapted to German habits of spelling. Yiddish is split up into two dialects commonly known as Polish and Lithuanian Yiddish. A Yiddish literature has existed since the 16th century, which died down in the 18th, and was not renewed till about 1860, now counting some important authors (Sfurim, Perez, Aleichem, Asch) among its followers. West Middle German-Yiddish, learned by Goethe as a boy, is now practically extinct.—*Hans Frerk.*

10450. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Prodicus da Ceo e le dottrine su linguaggio da Democrito ai Cinici. [Prodicus of Ceos and the theory of language from Democritus to the Cynics.] *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. di Torino.* 65 (4-6) 1929-1930: 95-107.—Democritus, starting with observations on the common phenomena of language, maintains that it is an artificial construction of man. This theory of language was supported only by Protagoras but in so far as it is permissible to conclude from the rare references to this theory, there seems to be no doubt that he introduced into the theory of Democritus important modifications. Prodicus, on

the other hand, in his rather pedantic work concerning the distinction of synonyms, reacted against the theory of Democritus. Without the doctrine of synonyms of Prodicus, it is not possible to understand the principle of unpredictability upheld by Antisthenes the Cynic, whose thought Momigliano connects closely with the moralizing of Prodicus.—*U. Pedrolì.*

10451. MORGENSTIERNE, GEORG. Befolkings og Sprogforhold i Chitral. [Peoples and languages in Chitral.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 44.—Eleven different languages of Hindu and Iranian origin are spoken in the state of Chitral, Hindukush. The chief language in the southern part of Chitral is now Khowar, which was formerly spoken only in the northern part. In its southern movement Khowar has gradually forced the Kalasha language up into the valleys at the sides. Both of these languages are purely Hindu languages, and do not as some investigators have held occupy an intermediate position between Hindu and Iranian. The Kalasha language has points of contact with the gypsy languages. The Kalashas are still for the most part heathen. The very archaic form of some of the isolated mountain languages was noted. The principal Iranian language spoken in Chitral is Yidgha, which entered over the passes northwest of Badakhshan. The fact is constantly evidenced that it is not (even broad) bodies of water that make linguistic boundaries, but narrow valleys.—*George T. Flom.*

10452. PONS, ÉMILE. Les langues imaginaires dans le voyage utopique. Un précurseur: Thomas More. [Imaginary languages in Utopian voyages. A precursor: Thomas More.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 589-607.—Samples of imagined languages given by authors of the voyages to *terrae incognitae*, Utopias, which were popular from the early 16th century to the mid-18th were not presented for humor alone. Rightly understood, they embody the philosophy of the author and one key to it. The Utopian language in Thomas More's *Utopia* is the earliest example of such a language. In spite of its importance it was early omitted in editions of the Latin text and does not always appear in translations. More presented (1) an onomasticon, (2) an alphabet, and (3) four lines of verse with a Latin translation. The proper names have been explained by J. H. Layton, editor of the Oxford, 1895, text, and are derivatives, sometimes playful, from the Greek. But Layton thought the alphabet and verse inexplicable. From the Basle, 1518, edition the alphabet is made up of variations of the Greek letters with no attention to phonetic principles. A minute analysis of the verse shows that it was based on Greek, Latin, and English, with obvious and strong influence from Zend, that is, Persian. Persian could have been learned from the Armenian priest, known in Europe as Brother John Hayton, and from the Florentine Bastari family established in Persia. The influence would reach More through his friend and teacher Linacre.—*A. A. Beaumont, Jr.*

10453. RAY, SIDNEY H. The languages of the central division of Papua. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 65-96.

10454. TERRACINI, B. A. Paleontologia ascoliana e linguistica storica. [Paleontology of Ascoliana and historical linguistics.] *Arch. Glottologico Ital.* 22-23 1929: 636-676.

10455. WERNER, ALICE. English contributions to the study of African languages. *J. African Soc. (Lon-*

don). 29 (117) Oct. 1930: 509-528.—First in point of time may be mentioned William Marsden (1754-1836) author of *Dictionary and grammar of the Malayan language* who has left some unpublished manuscripts of African tongues. Henry Salt, the artist, collected vocabularies of the Yao and Swahili languages during a tour to Abyssinia. Among the most assiduous of these workers was Hannah Kilham (1774-1832). Her most important work was *Specimens of African languages spoken in the colony of Sierra Leone* (1827), in which the way to a sound phonetic system was inaugurated. John Clarke, a Baptist missionary contributed his important *Introduction to the Fernandian tongue* in 1848. The acute scholarship of Edwin Norris (1795-1872) led to the collection of all materials then available in the valuable *Outlines of a few of the principal languages of Western and Central Africa* (1841). William Balfour Baikie (1825-1864), a surgeon, left behind a vast mass of linguistic material in manuscript. The first Bantu tongue in which any serious work was done was Sechuana, in which Moffat published some translations

printed at Capetown in 1837. The Xosa dictionary of W. J. Davis appeared in 1872. In Zulu proper, little if anything was available before Bishop Colenso's *First steps in Zulu Kafir*, a work which remains the standard. The work of Richard Francis Burton reveals a remarkable linguistic ability. The works of Edward Steere (1828-82) are important on the Swahili tongues. The past 40 years have seen great quickening of interest in African language study, in which the first impulse was given upon Stanley's return from that continent. He brought back 24 original vocabularies. All this work was summed up in *Modern languages in Africa* by Robert Needham Cust (1821-1909). Among those whose work has featured the progress in these later years may be mentioned W. H. Bentley, George Grenfell, Capt. Rat-tray, N. W. Thomas, R. E. Dennett, Dr. Roscoe, Frederick Johnson, Sir Harry Johnston, and others.—*Nathan Miller.*

10456. LIN YUTANG. Analogies between the beginning of language and of Chinese writing. *China Critic.* 2 (50) Dec. 12, 1929: 989-993.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 10485-10487)

10457. PETERS, E. Die Kunst des Magdalénien vom Petersfels. [The art of the Magdalenian epoch of Petersfels.] *Ipek.* 1930: 1-6.—The German reindeer cultures seem to be bound up essentially with the rocks and caves of the Swabian Alps which are the continuation of the Swiss Alps where, near the Rhine, the well-known Swiss excavations, the Kesslerloch and Schweizersbild, are situated, near Beuren on the Danube, a place of the late Magdalenian culture. In the gap between the Kesslerloch and Propstfels in the Hegau of Baden the author discovered the locality which later was named after him "the Petersfels." Out of this one room cave and from the overhanging rock he extracted abundant cultural proofs of the middle Magdalenian culture. He divides these finds into the following parts: (1) the "naturalistic art" whose prominent piece is a representation of walking reindeer in dotted lines; (2) the "geometric-ornamental art"; the decoration of such tools as styli and spear points as well as with objects which served as jewelry or to which special significance is attached; (3) the "plastic art." Objects of the plastic art are only present in a kind of locket and were entirely of coal. Bone carvings did not exist. Among the forty complete, broken or half-finished coal lockets the triangle form was used most. Then follow the disc forms as well as single pieces of various geometrical forms and finally two female figures. The naturalistic and the geometric-ornamental art are of the same high standard, they are parallel to each other and disclose no deterioration. (38 illustrations and 5 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10458. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Découverte de la civilisation paléolithique en Asie Mineure. [Discovery of paleolithic civilization in Asia Minor.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale.* 5 (2) 1928-1929 (Publ. 1930): 135-165.

10459. PITTARD, EUGÈNE, and DONICI, A. Les premiers grattoirs paléolithiques. [The first paleolithic scrapers.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale.* 5 (1) 1928-1929: 57-70.

10460. RELLINI, UGO. Sulla cronologia relativa dell'età eneolitica in Italia. [The relative chronology of the eneolithic period in Italy.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 433-455.—The eneolithic era of the Apennine Peninsula can be divided into four periods, each with a fairly definite geographical provenance, namely, the culture of the central part, or of caves; the culture of the

West, or of Portogallo; the culture of Almeria; the Pyrenean culture. The chronological successions of the Iberian Peninsula, which hold only to a slight extent for the remainder of Europe, namely, the early, middle, and late eneolithic, are not established, or only tentatively established, for Italy. Many characteristics of the pottery are given.—*W. D. Wallis.*

NORTH AMERICA

10461. HRDLÍČKA, ALEŠ. Migrations from Asia to America and their traces. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 44.—Since 1926 the Smithsonian Institution has resumed anthropological and archaeological research in Alaska and the Bering Sea. The objects are (1) the study of the living natives of this region; (2) a survey of the rivers, coasts, and islands for extinct sites and villages; (3) archaeological work in the oldest sites that may be discovered. Work was begun in 1926 by an extensive survey of the Yukon and the coasts as far as Point Barrow. The investigations have already thrown some new light on the problem of Asiatic migrations to the New World. Such migrations, it is now seen definitely, were not only natural and easy, but inevitable, and they continued until America was all peopled. Land connections were unnecessary as the migrations took the form of extension and were wholly by water. Highly interesting traces of these fairly recent intrusions have already begun to appear; though the conditions for the preservation of the remains in this region were most unfavorable.—*Constance Tyler.*

10462. IMBELLONI, J. On the diffusion in America of "Patu Onewa," "Okewa," "Patu Paraoa," "Miti," and other relatives of the "mere" family. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (4) Dec. 1930: 322-345.—American ethnology reveals a cultural patrimony from New Zealand. In concise outline form five standard *patu onewa*, two bodies of *patu*, probably of the *onewa* type, one *patu* with a two-headed handle, and several others from North America, and from South America, four *patu onewa* and two *okewa* are described. The measurements, material, origin, museology, literature, and correlation are given. (Bibliography.)—*Constance Tyler.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

10463. BOLTON, REGINALD PELHAM. An aboriginal chert quarry in northern Vermont. *Indian*

Notes (Heye Foundation, N. Y.). 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 457-465.—*Leslie A. White.*

10464. YOUNG, L. E. The ancient inhabitants of Utah. *Art. & Archaeol.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 125-135.—The architectural remains of an ancient and extinct people is being unearthed in Utah. Throughout the valleys and deep cañons of the southern part, burial grounds and villages are evident everywhere, and in many of the deeper canons are the remains of cliff-dwellings. These ruins indicate that at some remote time there dwelt here a people with a developed form of government and industrial life. One of the most important fields that has been studied in Utah is near Willard, not far from the eastern shore of the Salt Lake. At that point a number of small mounds mark the site of a primitive settlement. Excavations begun in 1900, have involved 14 mounds and brought to light many objects, which give valuable information concerning these ancient peoples. It is in the southeastern part of Utah, on the San Juan, that the most imposing ruins are found. They vary in form, size, and situation. Some contain a large number of rooms and others only one or two rooms. In them have been found pottery, stone implements, and woven cloth. These cliff-dwellers had made great advances in polishing hard materials, edging flint, weaving, and ceramic arts. They domesticated animals and cultivated cereals. They had developed a religion, and a distinct mode of burial. The works of the cliff-dwellers of Utah are on a smaller scale than those of the Mesa Verde in Colorado, or the more important ruins of Arizona.—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 58, 1954)

10465. BUNKER, FRANK F. The distinctively American art of the Maya. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 99-107.—An account of the archaeological discoveries in Maya Central America, from 1839 to 1929. The first comprehensive studies were made by John L. Stephens, diplomat to Honduras, 1839, and Frederick Catherwood who became deeply interested in the ancient ruins in Central America. The first scientific investigations were made by Alfred P. Maudslay, English explorer and archaeologist, who studied the ruins from 1882 to 1902. Following this, many excavations have been conducted by both governmental and private agencies. The most valuable evidence has been found in their architecture and sculpture. Only a few fragments of wood carving, stucco modeling, and painting have survived. Their art falls naturally into three distinct periods: (a) archaic, (b) Old Empire, (c) New Empire. The most noted of their architectural remains fall within the two last periods. The Old Empire ranks first with respect to artistic values. Their art and architecture were a purely indigenous growth, rooted in the very soil. [Illus.].—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 10462)

10466. GARDNER, G. A. The rock-paintings of La Quebrada. *Ipek.* 1930: 80-92.—These rock-paintings were discovered in 1928 in the Northwest of the province of Córdoba in Argentina. Most of these paintings are in two excavations which the author named La Quebrada I and La Quebrada II. These names point out that we are dealing with two of the numerous mountain crevices with which the irregular sandstone masses of the easternmost slope of the Sierra del Norte next to the northern boundary of the province are covered. The author divides La Quebrada I into two local groups, the first consisting of eight, the second of five panels which contain mostly animal pictures and sometimes representations of Indians in feather ornaments. In La

Quebrada II which contains eight panels, pictures of horsemen are found which the author takes for pictures of Spaniards. The majority of all drawings are painted in white. Some are kept in black and white. On the whole there are 200 different drawings, and it is observed that a large number is superimposed one upon the other. (23 figures, 4 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10467. LUQUET, G. H. Décor de ceintures boliviennes. [Decorations of Bolivian belts.] *Ipek.* 1930: 93-101.—It deals with the description of works which probably belonged to the Aimará Indians and are preserved in the Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro in Paris. Three themes can be distinguished among the patterns: man, quadruped and bird. Only the last, however, has led to numerous and different geometrical styles. (75 figures on 7 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10468. MIRANDA, FERNANDO MÁRQUEZ. La navegación primitiva y las canoas monoxilas (contribución a su estudio). [Primitive navigation and the one-piece canoe.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 736-746.—The author has collected information concerning the one-piece canoe used by aborigines of certain parts of South America. Records of these craft date back to the early years of the conquest period in Brazil, when the Europeans were received by natives in long narrow canoes made from single tree trunks which had been hollowed out with pointed stones. Some of these boats were large enough for 24 oarsmen. Later fish eating tribes of the regions bordering upon the Parana, Uruguay, and Paraguay Rivers, used similar one-piece canoes not only for transportation, but also for securing food and waging war. A number of these have been preserved in museums. Examination of these relics discloses that they were made from firm, dense woods like oak, such as are plentiful in Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 10454, 10457, 10460, 10511, 10561, 10645)

10469. FRANZ, LEONHARD. Die vorgeschichtlichen Altertümer Kärntens. [The prehistoric antiquities of Carinthia.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (1-2) 1931: 98-122.—This article offers a preliminary study of the prehistoric archaeological material of Carinthia. These finds are preserved in larger quantities in the collection of the Carinthian historical society in Klagenfurt and in the City Museum of Villach. A small collection from the Lavanttal is owned by the high school of St. Paul in Lavanttal. Finally the prehistoric collection of the Staatsmuseum of natural history in Vienna comprises finds from Carinthia especially from Gurina. Up to the present time no certain find has been made from the earlier stone age in Carinthia. Evidence of settlements go back only to the later stage of the neolithic period. The finds of the later stone age in Carinthia may be divided into two groups: one is composed of finds from the settlements. All other finds should be designated as scattered finds, because they stand neither in connection with a settlement nor with a burial. The latter are nevertheless valuable, because they show that the particular region was occupied by man in the particular time. To the transitional period of the later stone age to the bronze age, to the copper age, hardly a find in Carinthia can be ascribed with certainty. In Salzburg the natural copper deposits were already in use during this period, and perhaps at the same time copper mines were opened in Carinthia which is rich in metals. More than this assumption cannot be said regarding this, because the study of prehistoric mining in Carinthia is still more backward than anywhere else. (12 illustrations, 7 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10470. ØYEN, P. A. Stenaldersfolket på de Britiske øer. [The people of the stone age in British river sands.] *Naturen*. 53 (12) Dec. 1929: 367-371.

10471. PARET, OSCAR. Die früheisenzeitliche Keramik der schwäbischen Alb. [The early ceramics of the Swabian Alps.] *Ipek*. 1930: 31-37.—The most valuable treasures of the collection of antiquities in Stuttgart contain a large stock of richly decorated earthen vessels of the earliest iron age, of the Hallstatt period, i.e., of its oldest period about the 8th to the 7th century B.C. Scarcely anywhere else in the ancient history of middle and northern Europe has the ceramic industry created such technical and artistical masterpieces as in southwestern Germany and especially in the central and southwestern Alps which is almost the centre of the great central European culture area of Hallstatt. The mounds which contain these decorated vessels form mostly larger groups—apparently the burial places of families and clans. The vessels are not rich in type variation. The custom of leaving gifts with the dead did not demand such a high variety of vessels as man requires for his many wants. There are three forms which are repeated and which are found in the entire Hallstatt culture of central Europe. The most conspicuous vessel is the so-called urn, a vessel with a small base, bulging sides, short neck and flaring rim. The vessels are formed free hand without the potter's wheel. The decoration was made on the soft or air-dried vessel. Flat grooves were impressed with the finger, as had previously been done in the bronze age. Lines and notches were made either with a knife or a similar tool. Certain patterns were impressed with stamps. The style of the Hallstatt culture in these burial vessels is geometrical. (12 illustrations, 7 plates.)—Herbert Baldus.

10472. PITTIONI, RICHARD. Italische Kerbe. [Italic groove.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (1-2) 1931: 74-80.—In the ancient historic terminology by "Italic shoulder" was always meant the groove on the neck of the bronze axes which is formed differently according to the different periods and places within the bronze or Hallstatt age. In this paleo-ethnological investigation the author takes up the problem of the "Italic migration." He comes to the conclusion that this ethnic displacement had taken place about 1900 B.C. (4 illustrations.)—Herbert Baldus.

10473. RELLINI, UGO. La più antica ceramica dipinta d'Italia. [The most ancient painted ceramics of Italy.] *Ipek*. 1930: 7-18.—The painted ceramics of Italy at the close of the stone age considered in their entirety prove that the central point of their distribution lay in Ripoli (Abruzzi) Pulo and Matera (Apulia and Basilicata) in the localities of the Stentinello culture (named after the place Stentinello near Syracuse) in Eastern Sicily and in the Grotta delle Jelci in Capri. In some of these kinds the painting is combined with engraving. The technique of the double burning and the peculiarity of pattern are characteristics of a certain region. Everything indicates that the ceramic was manufactured for trade purposes. A connection with Crete exists only in very general patterns. Much closer is the relation between the specific characteristics of Matera and of the Thessalian models. No similarity however, exists, and the complicated forms of the Thessalian vessels have never been found in Italy. (12 figures and 6 plates.)—Herbert Baldus.

10474. RELLINI, UGO. Svolgimento e lacune della preistoria d'Italia. [Development and gaps in the pre-history of Italy.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 347-366.—W. D. Wallis.

10475. RUHMANN, ARMAND. L'âge du bronze dans le Département du Haute-Rhin. [The bronze age in the Department of the Upper Rhine.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse*. 96 (3) Mar. 1930: 248-260.

10476. SZOMBATHY, JOSEF. Kleinwüchsige Skelette aus bronzezeitlichen Gräbern bei Gemeinlebern. [Skeletons of small stature from the burials of the bronze age at Gemeinlebern.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (1-2) 1931: 1-28.—Among the 250 skeletons of the old bronze age which have so far been excavated from the shallow graves of Gemeinlebern there are some of a specially small stature. The author examines 6 skeletons of adults whose size does not exceed 150 cm. and comes to the conclusion that their qualities, in spite of the peculiarities, do not prove that they are a special class. We do not need to assume that the body proportions represented here, are exclusive characteristics of the race of pygmies and that the small sized people of Gemeinlebern ought to be considered either as cross breed of an older earlier population with pygmy-emigrants or as atavistic relics of a specially small ancient population of our continent but we would be more correct if we consider them as variation extremes of the normal population of the bronze age. (Tables, 5 plates and 6 illustrations.)—Herbert Baldus.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 6651, 6677-6678, 8494, 8644)

10477. DART, RAYMOND A. Phallic objects in Southern Africa. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 553-562.

10478. JONES, NEVILLE. A hitherto undescribed early stone age industry near Hope Fountain, Rhodesia. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 631-647.

10479. LEAKEY, L. S. B. An outline of the stone age in Kenya. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 749-757.

10480. LOWE, C. van RIET. Further notes on the archaeology of Sheppard Island. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 665-683.

10481. LOWE, C. van RIET. Notes on some stone implements from Quinplots, Springbok Flats. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 623-630.

10482. REISNER, G. A. Excavations at Semna and Uronarti by the Harvard-Boston Expedition. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 2 Part 2, 1929: 143-161.

10483. WILD, R. P. Vestiges of a pre-Ashanti race at Obuasi (Ashanti). *Gold Coast Rev.* 5 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 1-17.—These data are based on archaeological discoveries ranging over a period of eight years which tend to confirm the traditional testimony in regard to the existence of pre-Akan race. The evidence consists of stone implements, pottery fragments, a pit containing a pot and some remains of iron-smelting operations. The finds were confined to the uppermost 30 feet of a hill. The present Ashantin inhabitants attribute superstitious powers to the original dwellers there. The finds point to a stone age overlapping an iron age.—Nathan Miller.

ASIA

(See also Entry 10458)

10484. BEYER, H. OTLEY. Recent discoveries in Philippine archaeology. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr., Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926.* 2 1928: 2469-2491.

10485. NAKAYA, JIUJIRO. Introduction à l'étude des figurines de l'âge de pierre au Japon. [Introduction to the study of the figurines of the stone age in Japan.] *Ipek*. 1930: 19-30.—The problem of neolithics in Japan is closely connected with that of migration. A number of palaeolithic deposits are at present known in China. Nothing of this period has so far been found in Japan. The author supposes that the neolithic inhabitants settled in Japan five to six thousand years ago. The human and animal figurines are most important among

the objects of the Japanese neolithics. Eight types can be distinguished; representations made of terra cotta are most numerous. Stylistically they can be divided into six series each of which has its own centre of distribution. The author considers especially the typology and geographical distribution of 837 pieces which were collected in 268 different places. (5 plates, and 3 charts.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10486. NEUVILLE, R. Notes de préhistoire palestinienne. [Notes on pre-historic Palestine.] *J. Palestine Orient. Soc.* 10 (4) 1930: 193-221.—The author gives a description of stone, flint, and pottery objects found at Tell Moustah, which permit a relative chronological classification of the upper level of the Tell. It is contemporary with the most ancient levels at Jericho, and possesses all the characteristics of "Canaanite" art. The most ancient culture of Palestine in which intentionally polished flint implements occur is represented by the upper level of *Teileilat Ghassoul*, in which the flint chisel, with longitudinal notching and fan-shaped scraper, is the dominant instrument. A "hatchet" of diorite or flint of the same general characteristics is also prominent. The accompanying pottery has very small pierced ears. The "Canaanite" culture is later, as is shown by the fewer number of instruments of the Ghassoul type, and by the more frequent use of metal. The flint hatchets have crosswise notchings and the fan-shaped scrapers are rare. A flint knife with raised ridges and more regular features shows a development in stone handicraft. A third culture is that of the Tahounian, so called because it is found at Ouadi Tahouch. The hatchets bear crosswise notchings, similar to that of the "Canaanite" culture. A great number of small instru-

ments occur. This culture shows no trace of influence from the culture of Ghassoul. It is a nomadic culture, while that of Ghassoul is at least in part sedentary. The latter is earlier than the former, and both influenced the "Canaanite" culture.—*H. G. May.*

10487. SANSOM, G. B. An outline of recent Japanese archaeological research in Korea, its bearing upon early Japanese history. *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan.* 6 (2) Dec. 1929: 5-19.—The recent excavation of neolithic sites in Korea lead some archaeologists to infer that the peoples inhabiting both North and South Korea in the neolithic period were of the same racial stock and that they were closely akin to the people of Manchuria and Eastern Siberia and that some elements of the prehistoric people of Japan were of the same origin. The work done in Korea seems to establish a close connection between Japan and Korea in prehistoric times and leads to the assumption that pre-Han Chinese cultural influence, in a diluted form, had reached the parts of Japan nearest Korea, and this contact is thought to have begun in the first century A.D. The excavations in the Lakliang sites seem to clearly disprove Murdoch's statement that the Chinese only held Northern and Central Korea for two generations from 106 B.C. While the deductions made from these various excavations are not yet conclusive, they favor the theory of the very early contact between the peoples of Japan and Korea and can be partially supported by certain statements in Chinese history.—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

10488. TAKAHASHI, KENJI. Bronze culture of ancient Japan. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr., Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926.* 2 1928: 2499-2513.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11491, 11524, 11528, 11590, 11601, 11722)

10489. FEHRLE, EUGEN. Das Lachen im Glauben der Völker. [Laughter in the beliefs of peoples.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 1-5.—The Greek myth calls the wailing woman: *ἀγέλαστος* (not laughing). And this is an essential feature: only when she is made to laugh again by jokes and fun, the earth returns to life; spring comes back. This idea is found in all myths. Laughter as an expression of the lust of life can break the spell of death and cause new life to grow. All the pagan spring festivals try to cause the warm season and the new life to come by laughing hilariously. Strabo reports of some nomads who bind neck and feet of their dead ones together, throw stones at them to keep death away from themselves and bury them under frenzies of laughter. They emphasize hereby the fact of their being alive and believe that this manifestation of life in contrast to the dead body will make death hurry away from this place. Laughter is believed to deliver people from magic spells, bad spirits, hatred and hostility. The Greek worshipped *Gelos*, God of Laughter and the Romans considered *Risus* (the Laughter) as *deus sanctissimus et gratissimus*.—*Greta Lorke.*

10490. MURRAY, M. A. The bundle of life. *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1930: 65-73.—In Abigail's appeal to David (1 Sam. 25:29) occurs this phrase: "yet the soul of my lord shall be bound in the bundle of life with the Lord thy God; and the souls of thine enemies, them shall he sling out as out of the middle [from the bight] of a sling." Frazer's *Folklore in the old testament* attempts to show that the origin of the "bundle of life" is the belief in the external soul, which can be placed for safety in some concrete object. Murray goes back to ancient Egypt to establish the point. The well-being of the whole country depended on the Pharaoh whose

life was especially precious, and every means was taken to preserve it from accident or illness. The safest place for the external soul would be to wrap it in folds of cloth to prevent rough contacts, and put it in the care of some great personage whose life must end at the king's death. Such an object might well be known as the Bundle of Life. Frazer notes the importance of the placenta or umbilical cord in primitive minds. Even today the fate of the placenta is supposed to affect the fate of its owner. Among some peoples the placenta or cord is the seat of the external soul. Among the Baganda peoples the umbilical cord of a prince is carefully dried and preserved, placed in a pot made for its reception, and sealed up, wrapped in bark-cloths and decorated with beads,—called the twin, and is kept in a house built for it by the second officer of the country. The entire process reveals the close connection between the royal personage and his placenta. Similarity between the Uganda beliefs of today and of ancient Egypt is that when the Egyptian ruler went in state to meet the gods, his umbilical cord had to be present. In Egypt in all religious ceremonies, when the Pharaoh went in procession, the placenta-standard was always carried before him. This custom was observed from the Scorpion King down to Ptolemies.—*Ira M. Price.*

10491. NIKOL'SKIĬ, V. НИКОЛЬСКИЙ, В. Важнейшие направления современного исследования первобытного хозяйства. [Most important directions of modern research in primitive economy.] Под Знаменем Марксизма. (*Pod Znamenem Marksizma.*) 10-11 1929: 141-196.—In research in primitive economy there are four points of view aside from the Marxian: (1) natural-historical evolution, (2) genetic, (3) pseudo-historical, and (4) neo-genetic. Their development was accomplished rather through contradictions than by way of continual accumulation. There is a need for substituting the Marxist-historical and not the cultural-historical method for ethnological research

in economy. In this way science will come to the reconstruction of the objective-dialectic process in the development of primitive society and economic life.—*G. Vasilevich.*

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 8488)

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 10463, 10527, 10800, 11529)

10492. **EBBUTT, FRANK.** The Gravel River Indians. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (4) Apr. 1931: 311-323.—This small but vigorous tribe occupies a particularly inaccessible part of Canada, between Dawson on the Yukon and Fort Norman on the Mackenzie. They are a branch of the Athapaskan stock. Every July they come down the Gravel River in skin boats to Fort Norman with their season's catch of furs, and return by an overland trail to their home in the Mackenzie mountains.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

10493. **FLESCHÉ, FRANCIS LA.** The Osage tribe. Rite of the Wa-XO-Be. *U. S. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. (Smithsonian Inst.). Forty-fifth Ann. Rep.* 1927-1928: 523-833.

10494. **LOWIE, ROBERT H.** American Indian cultures. *Amer. Mercury.* 20 (79) Jul. 1930: 363-366.—(An account of the diversification of aboriginal American culture, and of some localized developments.)—*W. D. Wallis.*

10495. **LOWIE, ROBERT H.** The kinship terminology of the Bannock Indians. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32 (2) Apr. 1930: 294-299.—A comparison of Bannock with Paviotso kinship terms shows their virtual identity. The American data, in their entirety, do not justify the supposition that kinship terms represent a markedly conservative linguistic element.—*W. D. Wallis.*

10496. **MORIARTY, J. R.** A gypsy coppersmith family. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8 (4) 1929: 176-181.—This family living at St. John, Canada, numbered about 20 persons. The tools of their craft and the Romani words they used are given. They were intensely interested in back numbers of the *Gypsy Lore J.* which described their type of people. They were Greek Catholics, the women pursued fortune telling but in general the struggle for existence was hard.—*Nathan Miller.*

10497. **SPECK, FRANK G.** Mistassini notes. *Indian Notes (Heye Foundation, N. Y.).* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 410-457.—(Brief notes on beliefs, marriage customs, games, clothing, implements, containers, utensils, clothing, and ornaments of the Mistassini.)—*Leslie A. White.*

10498. **TANTAQUIDGEON, GLADYS.** Newly discovered straw basketry of the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts. *Indian Notes (Heye Foundation N. Y.).* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 475-484.—(Brief sketch of straw basketry hitherto unreported for the northeast.)—*Leslie A. White.*

10499. **WARDLE, H. NEWELL.** Indian gifts in relation to primitive law. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 463-469.—Gift giving among North American Indians was an integral part of their customary law. Gifts entered into practically all relations of life. They were of two classes: those of affection and those of ceremony. This study deals chiefly with the latter class. By arguments drawn from the cultures of several tribes—particularly the Omaha and the Kwakiutl—the author attempts to demonstrate that reciprocal giving among the Indians conforms to the definition of primitive civil law, formulated by Malinowski: "Civil law, the primitive law governing all the phases of tribal life, consists of a body of binding obligations, regarded as a right by one party and acknowledged as a duty by the other, kept in force by a specific mechanism of reciprocity and publicity

inherent in the structure of their society." (Bibliography.)—*Joseph C. Green.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 11560)

10500. **NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND.** Cuna Indian religion. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 668-677.—The Chocó and Cuna (San Blas, or Tule) tribes of Panama were visited in 1927. These Indians have experienced white influence for 400 years, and still show no considerable amount of white cultural overlay. The Cuna possess a system of picture writing. Nordenskiöld obtained several documents about the native religion written in English and Spanish by Cuna natives before his arrival. A medicine man and a high chief served as his informants, and provided the information for this description of the Cuna deity, Cuna culture heroes, the several world levels, the story of creation and other myths, beliefs about the soul, evil spirits, the nature of disease and death, and so on. Many aspects of the religion show not a trace of white borrowing. The Cuna have the conception, perhaps unique in America, that the sun and moon are ships.—*M. Jacobs.*

10501. **PARSONS, ELSIE C.** El culto de los espíritus en Haiti. [The cult of the spirits in Haiti.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 334-355.

10502. **VILÁ, HERMINIO PORTELL.** Chilampin y Chilampinos. [Chilampin and its inhabitants.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 329-333.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 10467)

10503. **LATCHAM, RICARDO E.** La leyenda de los Césares. Sus orígenes y su evolución. [The legend of the "Césares." Its origin and evolution.] *Rev. Chilena de Hist. y Geog.* 60 (64) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 193-254.—One of the most famous legends of South American folklore is that of the enchanted city of César, which originated in historic facts and was embellished until it became an exaggerated myth. Its history is that Francisco César, a lieutenant of Sebastian Cabot who took refuge at Sancti Spiritus (above Rosario) on the Paraná in 1526-1527, made a journey of exploration into the mountains of Cordoba, 100 leagues to the west, and discovered an Indian tribe with precious metals, clothing and habits similar to those of Peru. In later accounts this native town was known as the city of César. At about the same time one or more of the ships of the bishop of Plasencia, carrying colonists, tools and live stock and bound for the East Indies, were wrecked off Tierra del Fuego and the people and equipment were saved. These people established a colony on the shores of a large lake in Patagonia, and were absorbed within a few generations by the Indians. Various expeditions, sometimes patronized by the kings of Spain, were sent in search of both of these groups, the Spanish soldiers looking for the city of gold and the Jesuits for the Spanish settlers who were in danger of losing their faith. The latter had been absorbed before the Jesuit explorers finally succeeded in penetrating throughout Patagonia, and the former, whose wealth was exaggerated, were early impoverished by the Spaniards and dispersed among the nomad Indians. When at last (18th century) all the country had been explored and the Césares had not been found, the mythical city was conveniently converted into an enchanted city of gold which existed on the edge of the Andes, but all who visited it forgot the past and all who left it forgot their experiences while there. Popular belief in the legend still persists. (Documentation of the growth of the legend.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 10448, 10476, 10524, 10607, 10645-10646, 11511, 11553, 11561)

10504. FEHRLE, EUGEN. Ein vorsichtiger Raucher. Ein Beitrag zur Amulettenforschung. [A prudent smoker—lecture on amulet research.] *Beiträge z. Neueren Literaturgesch.* 16 1930: 161-163.—A brief lecture on the nature of amulets and particularly on a smoker's pipe. The pipe is carved in the similitude of a man's face and with two protuberant ox-horns on the forehead. Such amulets are of frequent use in South Europe and Italy, whence this particular specimen was derived. Claws, teeth, bird-bills and horns, pointed things generally, are quite efficacious in warding off attacks of the evil-eye. These horns are, moreover, painted red at the tips; and red is an almost universal color for guarding against the onslaught of evil-spirits. For the same reason red coral is plentifully used in South Italy in the making of charms and amulets of like purpose. The carver set one eye in the pipe on a decided squint. This illustrates the principle of *similia similibus* in warding off attacks of the evil-eye.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10505. JACOPI, GIULIO. Appunti di folklore egeo: La sagra di Cremosto. [Aegean folklore: The installation of Cremosto.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 124-132.

10506. JÓZSEF, ERNYEY. Hochzeitsbräuche aus der Umgebung von Kremnitz. [Marriage customs of the vicinity of Kremnitz.] *Karpathenland.* 3 (1) 1930: 22-28; (2) 1930: 64-72; (3) 1930: 126-132.—There is a complete description of the proceedings attending the celebration of a marriage in Deutsch-Litta (Kapronca) from the betrothal, which usually takes place about a month before the marriage, to the end of the marriage festivities. The lengthy speeches to be spoken are remembered by the miners and charcoal-burners of the community. One ceremony from Blaufuss was copied from the original MS., but is incomplete. The latter texts are of 18th century origin. (Bibliography).—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10507. KORN, ANDREAS. Ein böhmerväldler Weihnachtspiel in Karpathenrussland. [A Christmas drama in the Bohemian woodland of Carpathian Russia.] *Karpathenland.* 2 (1) 1929: 21-25.—German settlers from the Bohemian borderland, who settled in the Carpathian country of Russia, have clung tenaciously to the institutions and customs of their old homeland. This article tells how the Christmas play in question is rehearsed and produced on Christmas eve, analyzes the text, and describes the manuscripts and booklets from which it is given.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10508. LANZ, JOSEF. Einiges über die Wechselbeziehungen in Lied und Tanz zwischen den ostgalizischen Siedlern und ihren slawischen Nachbarn. [Some notes on the correlations in song and dance between the settlers of eastern Galicia and their Slavic neighbors.] *Karpathenland.* 3 (1) 1930: 12-14.—The German settlers of eastern Galicia, although a mixture of Bavarians, Swabians, Hessians, etc., and hence possessing a varied cultural heritage, are nevertheless unified in offering resistance to the introduction of the ways of the Slavs among whom they dwell, a minority. Unlike the German minorities of Bohemia, the East Galician Germans lacked musicians and players of their own; hence Slavic, especially Ruthenian, musical and dance forms have affected the German arts. [Musical scores are printed in illustration].—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10509. LANZ, JOSEF. Herodesspiel aus Neudorf, Bezirk Drohobycz, Galizien. [A drama about Herod from Neudorf, District of Drohobycz, Galicia.] *Karpathenland.* 3 (1) 1930: 7-11.—The text, with musical notations of the songs, description of costumes, etc., of a Christmas play performed by the youth of the German settlements in Slavic Galicia.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10510. LAUFFER, OTTO. Jungfernkranz und Brautkrone. [Maiden wreath and bridal wreath.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 25-29.—The bridal wreath in Germany is one of the most startling decorations of the wedding outfit. There can be no doubt that the bridal wreath is the symbol of virginity worn for the last time at the wedding day. In some districts we find the bridesmaids and the bride herself wearing exactly the same decoration: their common symbol of maidenhood which they treasure since they were given it, often from the day of their confirmation. In 1700 the City Council of Zürich brought in a resolution providing that "those brides who, at their wedding day wear falsely the bridal crown are to be sent to prison or fined accordingly—the same punishment meets the husband." At the wedding day the young wife gets another symbol, that of womanhood: a cap, after her wreath has been taken from her—often as the result of a playful contest between the maidens and the married women.—*Greta Lorke.*

10511. MAKALATHIA, SERGI. Einige ethnographisch-archäologische Parallelen aus Georgien. [Some ethnographic-archaeological parallels from Georgia.] *Mittel. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60 (6) 1930: 361-365.—On the basis of the Caucasian ethnographic material the author explains two objects of prehistoric culture whose significance and usages were undetermined. Firstly, there are the Caucasian neck rings which consist mostly of bronze wires which are open and have eyes on both ends. These neck rings date back into the 13th-9th centuries B.C. and they have been considered up to now as jewelry without any significance. That they were used for ritualistic purposes is shown by comparison with similar iron rings which are worn at present by women in the Mthiulethi (Georgia). We find another parallel to the prehistoric antiquities of the Caucasus in the shape of ceramic vessels of different sizes provided with a narrow round hole at the body and a handle near it. As regards usage of such a vessel no definite conception existed in the archaeological literature. A similar vessel with hole and handle is in use in the Georgian Mthiulethi for churning butter.—*Herbert Baldus.*

10512. O'SULLIVAN D. J. (ed.). The Bunting collection of Irish folk music and songs. *J. Irish Folk Song Soc., London.* 25 (3) Dec. 1928 (Publ. 1930): pp. 78.

10513. RICHTER, RICHARD. Die Ernte in Deutsch-Proben. [Harvest-time in German-Proben.] *Karpathenland.* 3 (3) 1930: 121-126.—An account of the folkways and sayings associated with the harvesting of the crops in the region of the settlement in the Carpathians.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

10514. SAMPSON, JOHN. Welsh Gypsy folktales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8 (3) 1929: 97-101.

10515. SCHWARTZ, ELMAR von. Die Fronleichnamtsfeier in den Ofner Bergen. [The Corpus Christi Day in the Ofen Mountains.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 45-49.—At all times living creatures have been terrified by thunderstorms endangering men, animals and plants. People therefore tried to find means by which the threatening forces of the elements could be overcome. Since the common belief thought of demons causing thunder, hail and lightning these had to be frightened away which could best be done by terrifying noise. Later certain plants were thought to be very effective (barba jovis, mistletoe) especially since they were often consecrated by the Church. But the Church preferred to use some other means in addition to making the sign of the cross, prayers exorcising the bad spirits, and litanies. First the higher officials of the church fought against this custom, but when the Corpus Christi Day was generally introduced into Christianity the devotion of the Holy of Holies became the central part of the whole feast. While in Germany the Day soon took the character of a weather procession in

other countries the feast was celebrated only to honor God. Both elements are combined in the Ofen Mountains. (A description of the festival follows.) Though the liturgy is taken over from the Roman ritual, the form of the procession keeps the character of a weather procession and is typically German. So is also the fact that all people take part in the festival.—*Greta Lorke*.

10516. SORRENTO, LUIGI. Folklore e dialetti d'Italia (1925-1929). [Folklore and dialects of Italy (1925-1929).] *Aevum*. 3(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 247-326.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 10455, 10477, 10483, 10899, 11038)

10517. CIPRIANI, LIDIO. The anthropological investigation of the Ba-Tonga of Northern Rhodesia. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 541-546.

10518. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. Witchcraft (Mangu) amongst the A-Zande. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12 Part 2, 1929: 163-249.

10519. FAIDLER, P. W., and SCOTT, F. S. A. Hottentot and Bushmen pottery of South Africa. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 758-786.

ASIA

(See also Entries 10373, 10448, 10451, 11311, 11530, 11611)

10520. BEURMS, CHARLES J. Sacrifices among the Bago-Igorot. *Primitive Man*. 2(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 27-32.

10521. BIJLMER, H. J. The Papuan race. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Congr., Tokyo, Oct. 30-Nov. 11, 1926*. 2 1928: 2375-2385.

10522. BOISSIER, ALFRED. La race sumérienne. [The Sumerian people.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale*. 5(1) 1928-1929: 47-56.

10523. FIRTH, RAYMOND. Report on research in Tikopia. *Oceania*. 1(1) Apr. 1930: 105-117.—A summary is given of the results of the writer's expedition of 1928-9. The economic condition of the natives is described, with reference to their equilibrium of population. The social organization has as its formal unit the family group (*paito*) and is marked by the division of the people into four clans, each with its own chief, who has, in native theory, absolute authority over the lives and property of his people. Social life in Tikopia tends to pivot around the chiefs, who are also the religious heads of the community. A complex system of religious worship is still in existence directed to ancestors and higher deities, the most typical feature of the ritual being the offering of *kava*. A type of totemism and phenomena of spirit-possession occur, and an intricate set of beliefs is concerned with death and the after-world. A brief account is given of the history of Tikopian culture according to the native traditions.—*Raymond Firth*.

10524. FLOR, FRITZ. Das kulturgeschichtliche Alter der Elchzucht. [The culture-historical age of elk-breeding.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 60(6) 1930: 366-369.—From the viewpoint of cultural morphology reindeer culture stands on the border between the arctic hunting life of the proto-Eskimo-Samoyedic basic culture and the horse-breeding, riding, nomadic life of the Ural peoples. Important, fundamental works of the history of domesticated animals do not mention the elk at all. In 1693 the French Jesuit P. Avril speaks of the elk as a draught animal. According to his report, in the region of the Ostyaks and probably also elsewhere in Siberia elk sledges were in use. Of special interest is also the statement of Pfizenmayer that the Yakuts in former times used elks as riding animals and that later the Russian governors forbade this because Yakut thieves and robbers who were pursued by Cossacks re-

treated with their animals into the pathless swamps where the Cossacks with their horses could not follow them. The facts given are sufficient only to set up an hypothesis of an early elk breeding.—*Herbert Baldus*.

10525. HOGGIN, H. IAN. Spirits and the healing of the sick in Ontong Java. *Oceania*. 1(2) Jul. 1930: 146-166.—The belief exists among these natives that each person has a *kipua*, or spiritual entity, separable and freed from the body at death. These spirits of the dead are responsible for most forms of illness. Treatment of disease when carried out is of a magical order, as a scientific theory of medicine is unknown. The only complaints which are treated by purely natural means are boils, contusions, ringworm, malaria, sprains and swelling of the limbs. Other illnesses are treated by divining which of the spirits are exercising their evil influence on the sick man, and then performing a ceremony to counteract it, or make them give up their designs on his life. The practitioner is a medium of spirits, both men and women being subject to possession. Illness is frequently thought to be a punishment for wrong-doing.—*Raymond Firth*.

10526. HUTTON, J. H. A note on the method of skull ornamentation practised among the Konyak Nagas of Assam. *Man*. 29(12) Dec. 1929: 201-202.

10527. JOCHELSON, WALDEMAR. The ancient and present Kamchadal and the similarity of their culture to that of the northwestern American Indians. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 451-454.—The Russians began the conquest of Kamchatka in 1696. In spite of the strenuous resistance of the Kamchadal, they were able to establish forts and fur trading posts at several points on the peninsula. A general uprising occurred in 1731. After the suppression of the revolt, the proud spirit of the Kamchadal was broken, and two centuries of oppression have transformed them into a pitiful and humble people, entirely submissive to their Russian masters. Under Russian rule they have diminished from about 14,000 to 3,551. Syphilis and other diseases seem to threaten them with extinction. Their material culture is more similar to that of the Indians of northwestern America than to that of any other Asiatic tribe. With few exceptions, they have not adopted the reindeer culture of their neighbors. Their mythology is reminiscent of that of the Tlingit. There were formerly 7 dialects of which only 2 are extant.—*Joseph C. Green*.

10528. KUMAR, NORMAL. Marriage and kinship among the Juangs. *Man in India*. 8(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 233-242.

10529. RÖNNOW, KASTEN. Zur Erklärung des Pravargya, des Agnicayana und der Sautramani. [Description of the Pravargya, the Agnicayana, and the Sautramani.] *Monde Oriental*. 23(1-3) 1929: 113-173.—The ancient Indian myth of the *sura* drinking is traced in the passages of the Rig-Veda and other writings. In order to purify this liquid for the use of Indra the Asvins subjected themselves to sura-sickness or intoxication. Of three rituals for this ceremony the rite of Namuci appears to be the most ancient, the others being the Asvin and the Vedic-Brahman ritual. Milk as a cult drink was associated with worship of the god Pravargya. The author differs in his conclusions from previous commentators including Blomfield and Oldenberg, particularly regarding *surama*.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

10530. WIRZ, PAUL. Het eiland Sabiroet en zijn bewoners. [The island Sabirut and its inhabitants.] *Nederlandsch Indië, Oud en Nieuw*. 14(6) Oct. 1929: 187-192; (8) Dec. 1929: 241-248.—The Island Sabirut (usually written Siberot) is one of the islands of the Mentawai-row to the west of Sumatra. This article discusses tooth filing; circumcision (does not occur in the Mentawai Islands); treatment of the hair growths upon the body; marriage (on Sabirut strict monogamy pre-

dominates); pregnancy (with a list of taboo prescriptions for both parents); food prohibitions (during pregnancy); birth; giving of names; changing of names; burial; the dead are placed in tree trunks which have been hollowed out and split lengthwise, the latter are placed on structures the height of a man, at fixed burial places; only young, unmarried people may take care of the burial. Hunting parties are organized by the tribal chief and join up with prohibitive period, or *poënen*. Fishing is not restricted to any time; but at the time of *poënen* no fishing may be done. The magical practices are especially concerned with hunting implements. Monkeys are shot with poisoned arrows; deer and boar are hunted with hounds or caught in traps. The prey is enjoyed only as a ritual repast and with observance of many kinds of taboos. The animal pantomime dances probably originally had a magic character, with the object of insuring success in the hunt. (Illustrated.)—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

AUSTRALIA

10531. HART, C. W. M. The Tiwi of Melville and Bathurst Islands. *Oceania*. 1 (2) Jul. 1930: 167-180.—These natives, who are superior in physique and intelligence to the average Australian aborigine, are divided into a number of patrilineal local groups (hordes), with land-owning and war-making functions. Family hunting territories are often recognized within each group. There is also a division into matrilineal totemic clans, organized into three phratries. The totemism is of an anomalous form, the totem being eaten without any restriction, and no ceremonies being performed for its increase. In addition to their ordinary language the people have a sacred language used on ceremonial occasions and in ritual songs and formulae.—*Raymond Firth*.

10532. McCONNEL, URSULA. The Wik-Munkan tribe of Cape York Peninsula. *Oceania*. 1 (1) Apr. 1930: 98-104; (2) Jul. 1930: 181-205.—These aborigines and kindred tribes occupy a stretch of country along the Gulf of Carpentaria. Their economic pursuits and family life are described, the chief occupation of the men being fishing and hunting, with the building of canoes and making of spears, while those of the women are turtle-digging, gathering of water-lily roots, yams and other vegetable foods, and the plaiting and weaving of dilly-bags, aprons, etc. The Wik-munkan, like allied tribes, are composed of a number of patrilineal clans, each with hunting rights over a territory, and a number of totems common to all the clan members. The totems reflect the economic interests of the people, and personal names are in most cases derived from them. Ceremonies are performed at the clan totem-centre to promote the increase of the totem species. (Plates.)—*Raymond Firth*.

10533. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, A. R. The social organization of Australian tribes. *Oceania*. 1 (1) Apr. 1930: 34-63; (2) Jul. 1930: 206-246.—These articles give a comprehensive survey of the types of social structure of the Australian natives. Their different forms of kinship organization can all be regarded as varieties of a single type, and are based on the horde (local group) and the family. The author has revised and systematized the terminology of the study. The kinship system of the Kariëra tribe of Western Australia and that of the Aranda of the Central area are taken as norms. The Kariëra type is correlated with marriage with a relative of the status of the mother's brother's daughter; and is marked by the classification of all relatives in each generation into four classes, two male and two female (apart from the distinction between older and younger brothers and sisters). The Aranda type is characterized by marriage with a woman of the status of mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter, and the distinction in each generation is be-

tween four kinds of male relatives and four kinds of female. It has only four terms, however, for these, since the term that is applied to a male relative is also applied to his sister. In every tribe, apart from the kinship grouping, the patrilineal local clan is an important factor in the social structure. In the wider sphere, society and external nature are brought together in a system of totemism, of which one of the most important kinds is that constituted by the existence of local totem centers, and rites performed periodically at them. It is convenient to denote these by the term *talû* by which they are known to some tribes of Western Australia. (Systematic catalogue of the various types of Australian social organization, with location map and bibliography.)—*Raymond Firth*.

10534. STEELE, R. H. The Maori sewing-needle. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (4) Dec. 1930: 310-314.—The Maori sewing-needle is in appearance very similar to the everyday European steel needle but here the similarity ceases. Considerable evidence shows the Maori needle to be flesh and surgical needles rather than for sewing on mantles and cloaks, although they may have been occasionally used for this purpose. The Maori needles are made from the wingbone of an albatross or some large sea-bird and appear to be cut out, ground, and shaped before the hole is drilled. (The plate which illustrates the article, shows 30 needles, several of which are curved like the modern surgical needle.)—*Constance Tyler*.

OCEANIA

10535. FIRTH, RAYMOND. A dart match in Tikopia. *Oceania*. 1 (1) Apr. 1930: 64-96.—A sociological study is given of a type of primitive sport in a Polynesian community in the Solomon Islands. The dart is a reed shaft fitted with a heavy wooden head, and is thrown along a pitch, the object of the player being to out-throw all others. Competition is organized on a traditional basis of two sides, termed Bachelors and Married Men and there is a complex system of scoring. Great keenness is displayed, and a succession of losses by one side is regarded as a great disgrace. Ceremonies are performed and appeals addressed to the gods by the leading men for victory, and the game is intimately related to the clan system, the religious beliefs and the aesthetic life of the people. (3 plates.)—*Raymond Firth*.

10536. HORNELL, JAMES. The outrigger canoes of the Tongan Archipelago. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (4) Dec. 1930: 299-310.—The surviving sea-craft of the Tongan Islands comprise numerous dugouts, called *bopao* and *tuungutu*, provided with single outriggers characterized by indirect attachment. The structure, dimensions, and rigging of each kind of craft are discussed in detail and illustrated by diagrams and photographs. The different types of attachment used show contact with European and Fijian influences, the U-type probably being older than the stanchion type and the only truly indigenous method belonging to Tonga.—*Constance Tyler*.

10537. WEDGWOOD, CAMILLA H. Some aspects of warfare in Melanesia. *Oceania*. 1 (1) Apr. 1930: 5-33.—Warfare, apart from civil war, is defined as "organized hostility sanctioned by the community." This article gives a general analysis of warfare in its social setting, as formerly practised in Melanesia. The causes of war are many, including stealing of women, adultery, disputes over fishing and garden rights, and reprisals for real or fancied injuries, as death by witchcraft. There are two principal methods of prosecuting war, the one a treacherous attack or ambush, the other a formal challenge and battle. Alliances are often made and in Buin attain a high degree of social importance. Clearly defined rules of peace-making also exist.—*Raymond Firth*.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

10538. ANTI, C. Scavi della missione archeologica italiana a Tebtunis (Fajum). [Excavations of the Italian archaeological mission in Tebtunis (Fayyum).] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei*. 1(6) Feb. 1931: 18.—A complete report will appear shortly in the *Rassegna del R. Istituto di Archeologia e Arte*.

10539. MONTET, P. Une campagne de fouilles à Tanis. [A campaign of excavations at Tanis.] *Bull. de la Facul. d. Lettres de l'Univ. Strasbourg*. 8(1) Nov. 1929: 1-5.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 10572)

10540. SPEISER, E. A. University of Pennsylvania Museum—Bagdad School Expedition at Billah. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (40) Dec. 1930: 11-14.—The objective of this joint campaign is the Assyrian level. Speiser found a number of inscribed bricks bearing the names of Ashurnasirpal, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib. Among the finds to date are a very primitive Assyrian statuette, an Assyrian cylinder-seal, and a great deal of pottery. A tomb yielded a terracotta sarcophagus of excellent workmanship, a vase containing children's bones, and two fine bronzes, one of which was evidently part of a smoking equipment, and the other, a bowl containing small bones.—*Fred G. Bratton*.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

10541. SUKENIK, E. L. Designs of the Torah shrine in ancient synagogues in Palestine. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 63(1) Jan. 1931: 22-25.—This example of the "Aron Ha-Kodesh" departs from the usual form in showing the doors closed. The Aron Ha-Kodesh (Torah shrine—a cupboard for holding the rolls of the Law) is a familiar decorative ornament, and is found on sepulchral monuments (e.g. Jewish catacombs in Rome), sculptured reliefs, mosaic pavements; in synagogues; on gilt glasses, and illuminated MSS.—*W. N. Stearns*.

10542. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The third campaign at Tell Beit Mirsim. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (39) Oct. 1930: 1-10.—The joint expedition of the Xenia-Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and the American Schools of Oriental Research on the site of the Biblical Kiriath-sepher cleared a palace dating from the 17th century B.C. The palace contained a stele of the serpent goddess. Much characteristic middle Bronze and a set of ancient backgammon were found. One result of the campaign will be an increased knowledge of the late Hyksos period in Palestine. The original city was probably destroyed by Amosis I, who conquered southern Palestine about 1560 B.C. The outstanding finds in the Canaanite level were a stone lion, the first of pre-Roman date to be found in Palestine proper, and a Canaanite table of offerings. The Philistine level was also clearly indicated by the type of pottery and by the burned levels. Five Astarte figures were found representing the mother goddess in the act of giving birth. These representations shed light on Canaanite influence in Hebrew religion in the direction of sex worship.—*Fred G. Bratton*.

10543. DUSSAUD, RENÉ. Haches à douille de type asiatique. [Ax-heads with handle sockets of the Asiatic type.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11(3) 1930: 245-271.—A comparison of some bronze objects, including ax-heads, harness-bits, spear-heads, pins,

figurines, vases, and ornamental pieces, found in Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Persia. A study of details leads to a discussion of the cultures which the bronzes represent. The author concludes that these objects show that the culture of Nihavand was notably different from that of Luristan. (Profusely illustrated.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

10544. INGHOULT, HARALD. Quatre bustes palmyréniens. [Four Palmyran busts.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11(3) 1930: 242-244.—A detailed description of four hitherto unpublished busts. One, that of a woman, belongs to the class which the author designates as group I, dating from 100 to 150 A.D. Another bust, of a man, belongs to the same group. The third and fourth, both of men, belong to group II, dating from 150 to 200 A.D. Each of the four has a brief inscription, one of which includes the unusual name Nadab'el. (Photographs.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

10545. MALLON, A. Le baptistère de Sbeita. [The baptistery of Sbeita.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 10(4) 1930: 227-229.—The northern church of Sbeita in the Negeb consists of five apses, one of which contains a baptistery. In it are the remains of a painting which represents the baptism of Jesus. The place has been looted by treasure hunters. The baptistery, a monolith of soft calcium, is in the form of a cross and dates from at least the 6th century. A baptistery of similar form is found in the Byzantine church at Tyre.—*H. G. May*.

10546. MESNIL de BUISSON, COMTE du. Rapport sommaire sur le 4^e campagne de fouilles à Mishrifé (Qatna). [Summary report on the 4th campaign of excavations at Mishrifé (Qatna).] *Acad. d. Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, C. R.* Jul.-Sep. 1929: 238-247.

10547. ROWE, ALAN, and VINCENT, PÈRE. New light on the evolution of Canaanite temples. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 63(1) Jan. 1931: 12-21.—The historical development of the Canaanite temple; from examples excavated at Beth-Shan: (1) 18th dynasty, Thothmes III, 1501-1447 B.C., combines a temple proper and a high-place with sacred stone columns representing the god and sacred trees representing the goddess. There appear the great courtyard with tables for cutting up the sacrificial animals; two inner sanctuaries with altars; sacrificial altar-room; a room with fire-place; large corridor with stepped altar; well to supply water for the sacrifices; room adjoining inner sanctuary (purpose uncertain); and mazzebah (Canaanite emblem of god Mekal). (2) Amenophis III, 1411-1375 B.C. These two temples were evidently roofed over. An outer door leads to an ante-room opening into a court with benches and altar. Another doorway opens into a storeroom. A flight of steps leads up to a shrine containing an altar with sloping top. The floor was colored a bright blue. (3) 19th dynasty, Seti I, 1313-1292 B.C. Much like No. 2. (4) Rameses II, 1292-25 B.C. A twin temple separated by a corridor with a pylon entrance, erected over site of 1-, 2-, 3-, except that the former temples extend north to south; this one was built from east to west. Notable features are evidence of clerestories, a triumphal stele referring to Rameses and the name and portrait of the builder.—*W. N. Stearns*.

10548. SAUVAGET, J. La citadelle de Damas. [The citadel of Damascus.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11(1) 1930: 59-90; (3) 1930: 216-241.—This citadel is one of the best preserved of the Syrian fortresses of the time of the crusades. Both location and architecture were influenced by an earlier fortress in the form of a Roman castrum. The architecture and orna-

ment abound in interesting detail, and show a strong North Syrian influence. There were some important restorations under the Mamelukes. Identification of different portions of the structure is attempted, but this cannot be conclusive without further study of widely distributed documents.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 10568, 10592)

10549. COUCH, H. N. An inscribed votive bronze bull. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 44-47.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

10550. HEURTLEY, W. A. Excavations in Ithaka. *Antiquity* 5 (17) Mar. 1931: 103-105.—An account of excavations on the hill of Pelikata, the bay of Polis, the so-called "School of Homer," the area near Stavros, which reveal that the north part of the island was inhabited from very early times, but there is at present a gap in the archaeological records for the period between 1100 to 400 B.C. This part of the island may have remained uninhabited during that period.—*H. P. Lattin.*

10551. MÜLLER, V. Mykenische Fundgegenstände im Berliner Völkerkundemuseum. [Mycenaean objects in the Berlin Museum of Ethnology.] *Præhistorische Z.* 19 (3-4) 1928: 307-339.

10552. NEWHALL, AGNES. The Corinthian Kevameikos. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 30.—At least one center of Corinthian vase manufacture has been found on the slope of a deep ravine a mile west of the ancient agora. A water system, in addition to the stream below was installed for convenience. Large dumps of defective and experimental pottery were found as well as Proto-Corinthian, orientalizing, and conventionalizing (second half of the 6th century B.C.). Considerable deposits of miniature vases and terracotta figurines and votive shields were also found. Little fresh evidence for the chronology of Corinthian ceramics appears though the site was occupied from the 8th century to the 4th B.C. and pottery was certainly manufactured here during the last three centuries.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 10598)

10553. BARTOLI, ALFONSO. Scavi del Palatino (Domus Augustiana) 1926-1928. [Excavations on the Palatine.] *R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Rome, Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità.* 7 1929: 3-29.—A preliminary report of discoveries on the site of the recently demolished Villa Mills. After an account of the long history of the site, revealed by the present excavations, the author describes his discovery of a huge imperial palace, which he identifies as that of Domitian. Covering a surface area of at least 12,000 square meters, it was built on two different levels of the hill and contained numerous rooms, which show an astonishing variety of plan. Domitian had here rebuilt an earlier palace, conjectured to be the Domus Augustiana, the site of which has long been a matter of controversy. The elaborate peristyle contained a small temple, which was in the 4th century converted into a shrine of St. Cesarius. This was probably the *aedicula Vestae*, which is known to have been in some way connected with the palace of Augustus.—*H. J. Leon.*

10554. MAIURI, AMEDEO. Pompeii—Relazione sui lavori di scavo dall' aprile 1926 al dicembre 1927. [Pompeii: Report of the excavations from April 1926 to December 1927.] *R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Rome, Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità.* 7 1929: 354-438.—This continues the report in the *Notizie* for 1927. It completes the excavation of the house of P. Paquius Proculus, of an annex to the house of Publius Tegetes, and of Insula (Block) VI in Region I. The most noteworthy

discoveries were a skeleton wearing a large silver ring and near its hand a splendid silver goblet ornamented with figures in relief of Eros riding on a swan; the cast of the body of a boy, who had fallen headlong into an atrium from an upper story while fleeing with a basket of possessions; private houses remodeled into business establishments; well preserved frescoes with representations of mythological subjects and scenes from drama, with some unusual artistic quality; a remarkable bronze statuette of an archaic Apollo holding a small deer, the type of the Apollo Phileus of Canachus, the best extant replicas of which have hitherto been the Payne Knight statuette in the British Museum and the figure from Piombino in the Louvre. (Numerous plans, illustrations, and texts of inscriptions.)—*H. J. Leon.*

10555. MARCONI, PIRRO. Cefalù: Il cosiddetto "Tempio di Diana." [Cefalù: the so-called "Temple of Diana."] *R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Rome, Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità.* 7 1929: 273-295.—This imposing ruin on the cliffs above Cefalù (on the northern coast of Sicily) was a sacred edifice built in connection with the cult of a miraculous spring. The structure itself, which originally dated from a pre-Hellenic period, was replaced with a larger building by the Greek settlers about the end of the 6th century B.C. There were also later restorations and reconstructions. Its two rooms were used for certain initiatory rites before access to the sacred spring was permitted. This discovery is important as revealing a unique type of pre-Hellenic sanctuary in Sicily.—*H. J. Leon.*

10556. MICACCHI, RODOLFO. Scavi e ricerche archeologiche in Libia negli anni 1928-1929. [Excavations and finds in Libya, 1928-1929.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei.* 1 (6) Feb. 1931: 13-17.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 10567)

10557. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. The Goodwin sands. *Antiquity* 5 (17) Mar. 1931: 101-103.—Whether the Goodwin sands, an area exposed at low water four miles southeast of Ramsgate in the Isle of Thanet, represent a submerged island, as legend would have it, is still an open question.—*H. P. Lattin.*

10558. LETHBRIDGE, T. C. East Angles, an account of recent fieldwork in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. *Ipek.* 1930: 69-76.—Till a few years ago our knowledge of the Anglo-Saxons was restricted almost entirely to studies about their burials. In recent times the investigation has taken different directions. The author gives a summary of the most recent excavations and refers to the reports published in the *Proc. Cambridge Antiquarian Soc.* since 1923. At the sites of settlements was found jewelry of the same pattern and in the same quantity as was found in burial places. The presence of ivory bracelets and silver ornaments shows that those ancient inhabitants were not poor. (16 pictures on 3 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

10559. PHILLIPS, C. W. The Car Dyke, Lincolnshire. *Antiquity* 5 (17) Mar. 1931: 106-109.—The Car Dyke, the great catchwater drain 50 odd miles long, which runs along the western edge of the Witham and Welland Fens in Lincolnshire and which joins the Witham to the Nen, has long been one of the minor problems of British archaeology. A few excavations would probably determine whether it was Roman in origin. The moated enclosure just north of the road, whose eastern end overlies the line of the Car Dyke by 75 feet, was undoubtedly medieval. The Cambridge-shire Car Dyke has been conclusively proved Roman.—*H. P. Lattin.*

10560. TALLGREN, A. M. Kaukasische anthropomorphe Figuren und der vorderasiatische Kulturkreis. [Caucasian anthropomorphic figures and the culture

area of Asia Minor.] *Ipek*. 1930: 48-55.—The author describes a find of the first half of the first century B.C., discovered in the 1870's on the upper course of the Terek River in the village Kasbek in Ossetia in the Caucasus. In a burial ground a treasure was discovered containing decorated belts of metal, tweezers, fittings and rings, iron lances, iron daggers with a bronze handle and lockets of different kinds. Beside plastic anthropomorphic figures which the author classifies into five groups there are plastic animal figures: representations of deer, bull, sheep, horse and dog. The Caucasian prehistoric material is of special significance for the explorer of the Eurasian north and the Mediterranean region (for the Etruscan and Iberian culture). The Caucasus forms an area of retreat for the ancient orient and will

yet reveal important secrets. (56 illustrations on 7 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

10561. TALLGREN, A. M. Zur Chronologie der osteuropäischen Bronzezeit. [The chronology of the eastern European bronze age.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (1-2) 1931: 81-97.—In order to obtain a chronological starting point the typology formed on the basis of individual comparison is not sufficient; there must be a comparison with all cultures. The author publishes a table of the absolute chronology of 1800 B.C. to 200 A.D. for east and central Russia, the Pontic steppes, the Caucasus, Scandinavia, Bohemia, Southern Germany, Italy, Crete and Greece. (13 illustrations.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 10680)

10562. BURTON, CHANCE. On Hippocrates and the aphorisms. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* N.S. 2 Jan. 1930: 31-46.—*R. H. Shryock*.

10563. FILIPPOFF, L. Les précurseurs d'Hipparque. [The forerunners of Hipparchus.] *Rev. Scient.* 69 (2) Jan. 24, 1931: 38-47.—The precession of the equinoxes, the discovery of which is attributed generally to Hipparchus and Ptolemy, was really known by the Egyptian astronomers (and particularly the priests of Ra at Heliopolis) 2,000 years before. (Astronomical charts and constellation signs from old astronomical literature and inscriptions.)—*C. R. Hall*.

10564. POGO, ALEXANDER. The astronomical ceiling-decoration in the tomb of Senmut (XVIIIth dynasty). *Isis*. 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 301-325.—The recently discovered astronomical ceiling decoration in the tomb of Senmut (ca. 1500 B.C.) follows the prototype of the ceiling in the Ramesseum (ca. 1250 B.C.); the ceiling of Seti I (ca. 1300 B.C.) follows a different tradition. Important new features of the Senmut ceiling are the 12 monthly circles subdivided into 24 hourly sectors, and the two "meridian cords." For a tentative identification of several stars and constellations represented in the circumpolar group of the northern panel or mentioned in the decanologue of the southern panel, a celestial globe was used. The precession of the equinoxes was taken care of by the drilling of several pairs of polar holes; the latitude of Thebes was taken as the latitude of the pole. A repetition of the experiment in a Zeiss planetarium is suggested. The possibility of an exact dating of the three ceilings by the use of their planetary data is pointed out. (Illustrated; lists of decans, 18th and 19th dynasties; synopsis of the decanologues of Senmut, Seti I and of the Ramesseum; and the divinities associated with the decans on the three ceilings.)—*Major L. Younce*.

10565. SUDHOF, KARL. Sketches: I. An account of the most ancient trade relations of Cnidos and Cos. II. The doric settlement of the Island of Cos. III. Where was Hippocrates the Great born? *Ann. Medic. Hist.* N.S. 2 Jan. 1930: 13-19.—*R. H. Shryock*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 10547, 10549, 10552, 10574, 10592, 10602, 10617, 10629)

10566. IPPEL, ALBERT. Mosaikstudien. [Studies in mosaic.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst.: Römische Abt.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 80-110.—A close study of the Alexander mosaic reveals inconsistencies in design, perspective, and color. Evidently the figures were made in small portions and put together without sufficient re-

gard to consistency of detail. A reproduction of the picture to be copied in mosaic was probably cut into sections, each worked on by a different craftsman. The sections reproduced in mosaic were doubtless shipped to the point of consignment with a numbered key plan. Injuries suffered during transportation were repaired while the mosaic was being set up. Some mosaics show a type in which imported designs were set in a background made locally. Many examples can be grouped according to schools. Still further study is needed to show the origin of the Alexander mosaic and details of ancient processes of mosaic manufacture.—*H. J. Leon*.

10567. LANTIER, RAYMOND. Bronzes votifs ibériques. [Iberian bronze votives.] *Ipek*. 1930: 38-47.—The author describes the Iberian bronze figurines which are found in the province of Jaen and preserved in the museums of Madrid and Barcelona. Although no direct foreign models need be presumed for this art and although its originality can be recognized, the influence of Greece of the 6th and 5th centuries cannot be denied. This proves again the unity of the Mediterranean culture in the second iron age in spite of local differences. The author sees Etruscan influence in certain cases. [11 figures on 2 plates.]—*Herbert Baldus*.

10568. NEUGEBAUER, K. A. Das Pergamon-Museum im Neubau der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin. [The Pergamon Museum in the reorganization of the state museums of Berlin.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (6) Feb. 1931: 1-4.

10569. NEWELL, LOUISE. L. The development of the arch and vault in Roman architecture. *Art & Archaeol.* 27 (6) Jun. 1929: 243-252.—Although not the originators of the arch and vault, the Romans were the first to develop it on a large scale. The time and place of origin is not certain. There is some evidence that the arch was used in Mesopotamia as early as 4000 B.C. Examples in Egypt and Chaldea date from 3500 B.C. A knowledge of the arch form was carried from Asia Minor into Italy by the Etruscans, from whom the Romans inherited it. The Greeks also used certain vaulted forms in tombs, aqueducts, and theatres. In the middle of the second century, B.C. the Romans began using the arch constructively above ground and then carried its development to the point of perfection. Not only did they perfect the form of the barrel vault, groined vault and dome, but they also devised an ingenious cellular system of construction which made possible vaults and domes of immense size. The dome of the Pantheon has never been surpassed. The intersecting or groined vault, such as used in the Basilica of Constantine and the Baths of Caracalla, has been a source of inspiration to medieval, Renaissance and modern builders. The vaulted interiors of many of our railway stations were patterned after the Roman *thermae*. (Illus.)—*T. E. O'Donnell*.

10570. POPE, A. N. Some features of Persian architecture. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect.* 38 (7) Feb. 7, 1931: 213-219.—The history of Persian architecture begins with the period of Cyrus the Great, Darius, and Xerxes. Art of a high degree flourished in Persia as early as 5000 B.C., but no structure standing today antedates the 6th century, B.C. To three important types of construction—the arch, the vault, the dome—Persia made valuable contributions, and in beautifully patterned and colored surfaces they have surpassed all other peoples. Their architecture is notable for three outstanding qualities: impressive scale, beautiful forms, and splendid color effects. The Persians probably originated many important architectural elements which have been accredited to other peoples. Ionic capitals have been found in Persia, dating as far back as 630 B.C. The slender, beautifully fluted column was first carried to perfection in Persia. In the palace of Ctesiphon, one of the world's most important monuments, there is the reappearance of the arch and vault motives that are as old as the Chaldees. One of the largest of these vaults may mark the beginnings of certain phases of Gothic architecture. In the little mosque of Nayin, the entire building is carried on pointed arches and vaults, and the loads concentrated on columns and thus carried to the ground, the walls being entirely open or only curtains. This was executed more than 200 years before Europe could show an equal mastery of these forms.—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

10571. RIZZO, GIULIO EMANUELE. L'Eneide e l'arte antica. [The Aeneid and ancient art.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei.* 1 (5) Dec. 1930: 6-18.—A discussion of the problem whether Vergil patterned portions of the *Aeneid* after certain pieces of Hellenistic art or whether these were illustrations of Vergil. The *Laocoon* and the *Endymion* and *Selene* from Pompeii are the center of discussion.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

10572. WOOLEY, C. LEONARD. Recent excavations at Ur. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect.* 37 (16) Jun. 1930: 575-584.—The key to the various finds was obtained by digging a pit, in the heart of the city area, carrying the excavation down through sand deposits to virgin soil below sea level. In the lowermost strata no elements of an architectural character were found, but above those there were many. Those lower down, represented crude buildings of reed and wattle work, then unburned clay, brick, and stone. The walls indicated clearly the degree of craftsmanship of each period. In a stratum dating from 3500 to 3200 B.C. was found most valuable architectural information. One tomb, dated at about 3400 B.C., is built entirely of stone, of rough quarry rubble, coated with a fine cement stucco. Built underground, yet the interior was very carefully finished; the roof was of pure corbel vaulting. Another, dated ca. 3300 B.C., has a domical roof of burned brick, and is laid up in the form of a true arch. In others dating to 1400 B.C. the use of the arch, vault, and dome are found. This is convincing evidence that long before the Greeks and Romans, the Mesopotamians used the arch. Alexander's followers, on their return, introduced these architectural features into Europe. Another discovery of importance is that of the use of columns by the early Mesopotamians, dating back to 2300 B.C. (Illus.)—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 10490, 10563-10564, 10603, 10609)

10573. HILZHEIMER, MAX. Austausch an Haustieren zwischen Asien und Afrika vor dem 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr. [Exchange of domesticated animals between Asia and Africa before the 2d millennium B.C.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 6 (4) Dec. 1930: 415-427.—Six domesticated animals are known to have been

present in the Egypto-Mesopotamian world in very early times. Of these the ox and the camel are so widely distributed at the dawn of history that little can be said of their diffusion. Earliest Egypt had at least three varieties of dog, but little is certainly known of their origin. Three varieties of sheep can be traced (reversely) from Africa, two of them from Egypt, to Asia, in all likelihood through human migration over Bab el Mandeb. The same holds for one variety of goat. They came not from Mesopotamia, but from some little known highland region, whence they were also brought, along with another variety of goat, to the lower Tigris-Euphrates valley. The ass is of African domestication, probably by Asiatic migrants into the Abyssinian region, whence it reached both Egypt and Mesopotamia. In some cases we can say whether spread was by importation, human migration, or vicinal diffusion. Sources are pictorial representations cautiously interpreted.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 10573)

10574. CONTENAU, G. Un royaume et un peuple oubliés. Le Mitanni et les Soubaréens. [A forgotten kingdom and people. The Mitanni and the Subareans.] *Mercure de France.* 225 (781) Jan. 1, 1931: 61-77.—Mitanni was known by various names. In the 3d millennium B.C. it formed part of Subarti, of which Assyria was also a part. The Hittite records show the land peopled by a Horite speaking people. Later this part of the Near East was known by the Assyro-Babylonians as the land of Hani Galbat, while the Egyptians spoke of it as Naharina. This article is a general outline of the history of Mitanni. Mitanni art is disclosed on the cylinder seals, where Sumerian influence is predominant. This influence began near the end of the 3d millennium B.C., when Subarti was colonized by Sumer; it is further seen at Qatni, where a sanctuary dedicated to the Sumerian goddess Ningal has been discovered. A hymn to Ishtar at Nineveh, and the Epic of Gilgamesh, were translated into Horite. The influence of Mitanni on Assyrian and Hittite art was strong. Even at Beisan, in the bas-relief of a lion fighting a watch-dog, the influence of Mitanni may be seen. The names of the gods of Mitanni reveal an Indo-European element, for among them are Indra and Mithra. The culture of Subarti was probably the prevailing culture of the pre-deluvial ages, to be supplanted by the Sumerian. Early pottery, in Susa, Sumer, Ashur, Hollow-Syria, and the Turkestan regions was similar in style.—*H. G. May.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 10490, 10541, 10666)

10575. BENTZEN, AAGE. Quelques remarques sur le mouvement messianique parmi les Juifs aux environs de l'an 520 avant Jésus Christ. [The messianic movement among the Jews ca. 520 B.C.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 10 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 493-503.—A critical period of internal strife in the Jewish community begins in 520 B.C. There was opposition to Haggai's plan for the rebuilding of the temple (Is. 66: 1-4; Hag. 2: 3-6; 14-19); there was a conflict between the scion of the house of David (Zerubbabel) and the priesthood. But it cannot be convincingly maintained that Zerubbabel was planning rebellion, as von Gall and, less positively, Sellin and Kittel believe. There were some advocates of military measures (Zech. 4:6), but the views of Haggai and Zechariah were pacifistic: they expected a restoration of the throne of David through divine intervention.—*R. H. Pfeiffer.*

10576. DHORME, P. Première traduction des textes phéniciens de Ras Shamra. [First translation of the

Phoenician texts of Ras Shamra.] *Rev. Biblique*. 40 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 32-56.—A transcription and translation, so far as it is possible to make them, of the texts and fragments already published by Viroilleaud from the tablets found at Ras Shamra, on the Phoenician seacoast, written in an alphabetic cuneiform that was in use in Šapun, the town enclosing Ras Shamra. These documents are of intense interest for the study of Phoenician religion and the Hebrew language. Appended to each of the 47 pieces treated are explanatory notes. The texts are devoted largely to ritual subjects.—*F. James.*

10577. DUNAND, MAURICE. Kanata et Kavaḏa. *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (3) 1930: 272-279.—There is no doubt that Kavaḏa is the present Qanawet, a village north of Djebel Druse. Some have thought that Kanata was a variant spelling of Kavaḏa. Others hold that it was the ancient name of Kerak, a

village in the plain of the Nouqrā, west of Souweida. After a consideration of inscriptions and geography it appears that Kanata was the name given to Kerak and the surrounding farm lands.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

10578. KRAUSS, S. Koz, Koza, Kozith. *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 36 (3-4) 1929: 220-226.—The hypothesis stated in this article is that words compounded with the forms Koz or Kos, both place names and personal names, are derived from the name of the Edomite god Koz. He is not mentioned in the Bible, but traces of him are found even outside Edom, chiefly in inscriptions. The difficulty is that Koz and related forms occur only in Edom, not Moab, but Moabites and Edomites were so closely related that the Edomitic god might well have impressed his name on both.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 10450, 10552, 10555, 10561-10563, 10565-10567)

10579. BERVE, H. *Rev. of Cambridge Ancient History*, vols. 4-7. *Gnomon*. 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 65-74.—No attempt is here made to discuss individual portions of these four volumes, except for the praise given to the chapters by Ferguson, Tarn, and Rostovtzeff, as monographs of exceptional distinction. Such a collaborative attempt at a large scale history is necessarily of most value for the country for whose scholars it is planned: it is a task that needs to be done separately for readers of different periods and different countries.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10580. COPPOLA, GOFFREDO. Una pagina del *Περὶ Σικελίας* di Filisto in un papiro fiorentino. [A page of the *Περὶ Σικελίας* of Philistus in a Florentine papyrus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 449-466.—Six fragments are published with commentary and further discussion. Of these only two, one containing 19 and one containing 25 lines, are full enough to allow the editor to venture at emendations and an interpretation. The identification with the work of Philistus is based on the content and style of the fragments. They contain parts of an account of the operations of the Arhenian expedition to Sicily in 427 B.C. The account is more detailed and apparently more reliable than that of Thucydides, and is derived from an independent source. Information derived from ancient criticisms of his work and from these and other fragments reveals that the style of Philistus was dry and monotonous, but that as an historian he was precise and reliable. [See Entry 3: 10586.]—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10581. DESCHAMPS, AUG. L'idée communiste chez Platon. [The concept of communism in Plato.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 13 (4) 1930: 413-426.—Plato's concept of communism differs from present-day communism, because Plato's dream of the community of women and goods was based not on democratic or economic desiderata, but on the wish to see the end of internecine strife in Greek cities. Thus he envisages the city as a great family. Plato implies the impossible, that philosophers be kings. Pascal who supposed that the *Republic* and all Plato's political ideas were simply entertaining diversions was probably mistaken. Plato's communism was a consciously created, useful myth to arouse the reader to take measures toward civic harmony and unity.—*William Jaffé.*

10582. FESTA, NICOLA. La realtà d'Omero—l'Odissea. [The real Homer—the Odyssey.] *Nuova Antologia*. 274 (1409) Dec. 1, 1930: 301-315.—Critical discussions on Homer should not ignore what may be gained from observation of his poems themselves. We gather from the references to bards in the *Odyssey* that while the poet was expected to work on known subject

matter he yet had considerable freedom in his treatment. Both the general deposition of the *Odyssey* and the handling of individual scenes show great skill of composition; his relation to his "sources" might be compared to Dante's.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

10583. FRITZ, K. von. Zur Frage der Echtheit der Xenophonteischen Apologie des Sokrates. [On the question of the authenticity of the Xenophontic Apology of Socrates.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (1) 1931: 36-68.—A full analysis of the *Apology* shows that every portion of it is a direct reflection of some other account—since it is hardly credible that all these better-established treatises should be based on this inferior work—and these reflections include even minor and non-historical portions. There is no ground, therefore, to uphold the authenticity of the work, and it has no contribution to make to the historical course of the trial of Socrates.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10584. HELMICH, FELIX. Urgeschichtliche Theorien in der Antike. [Ancient historical theories of antiquity.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (1-2) 1931: 29-73.—The author takes his material from nine Greek and Roman authors: Homer, Hesiod, Ovid, Empedocles, Plato, Lucretius, Dikaiarch, Posidonius, and Vergil. He finds three essentially different theories: (1) the decadence theory; (2) the evolution theory; (3) the theory of compromise. The origin of the last two may readily be referred to ancient philosophy. It is different, however, with the theory of decadence or of the golden age; the conceptions relating to this are found already in Homer. It is of little value to trace these conceptions to pre-Homeric cosmogonies. The Orphic cosmogonies known to us—and only these come into question—arose almost entirely in a later period under philosophical influences. The extent of oriental influences deserves special investigation.—*Herbert Baldus.*

10585. JOHNSON, JOTHAM. A revision of I. G. P, 310. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 31-43.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

10586. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Il nuovo Filisto e Tuciddide. [The new fragments of Philistus and Thucydides.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 467-470.—A study of the points of disagreement between Thucydides and the new fragments of Philistus published by Coppola in the same number. [See Entry 3: 10580.] There is marked discrepancy in chronology. In this, Thucydides must be correct. His information was not derived from written sources but ultimately from Athenian headquarters. An additional argument in favor of Thucydides is the fact that he distinguishes between events that were merged into one by Philistus. The latter, however, was able to gather from

oral tradition anecdotes not recorded by Thucydides. Thus, in the present fragments, the episode that explains the death of the Athenian general, Charoeades, can be accepted.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10587. MÜLDER, D. Ithaka nach der Odyssee. [Ithaca according to the Odyssey.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (1) 1931: 1-35.—Mülder's article is a refutation of the contention of Dörpfeld in his *Alt-Ithaka* that Leukas is Ithaca. The *Odyssey* must be considered rather than the *Iliad*. Further, Ithaca is used of the whole kingdom of Odysseus including other islands and the mainland pastures, as well as of the single island, and the difficulty in using the Greek word for Ithacans, in the hexameter, made it necessary to use instead Achaeans, Cephallenians, etc. In the *Iliad*, on the other hand, Ithaca is conceived as a small island, not including any other territory. The "many islands" which Odysseus includes in his domain are discussed individually. Odysseus makes it very clear that Ithaca is the smallest of the four chief islands, a point that Dörpfeld overlooked completely.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10588. PLACES, EDOUARD des. The social role of the philosopher in Plato. *Thought*. 5 (4) Mar. 1931: 556-572.—The praise which Plato lavishes upon the "lovers of wisdom" would seem to invite a special study of *The philosopher according to Plato—Timaeus*, 47b (translation by B. Jowett, Oxford). This subject might well be divided into two parts: the personal development of the philosopher, and his role in society, with special emphasis on the second phase: the philosopher as teacher and statesman. As a teacher, he reveals the resources of an enlightening instruction. After the individual, he would educate society. But he strives to dominate his own soul before guiding others.—*W. F. Roemer.*

10589. SCHWAHN, W. Das Bürgerrecht der sympolitischen Bundesstaaten bei den Griechen. [Citizen rights in Greek federal states with sympolity.] *Hermes*. 66 (1) Jan. 1931: 97-118.—Citizen rights in Greek leagues enjoying sympolity included full citizenship in the member states, but these could not be enjoyed in more than one city at a time. The possibility of gaining full citizen rights in another city without formality or delay, and the assurance of free trade and full property rights were strong considerations in the expansion of the leagues among commercial states. Leagues without federal citizenship substituted grants of citizen rights in the several states of the league. This was the case in the island league and in the koiná under the Empire. Actual grants of citizen rights were made by individual cities both to residents and to non-residents; such grants to residents involved loss of the previous citizenship and were permanent; when made to non-residents they were ordinarily void in case of a political revolution in the state granting them, and became obsolete in the course of time unless renewed. Even when granted as a hereditary right, they were ordinarily renewed for the heir. Honorary grants of citizenship were made freely simply as an additional mark of honor to a benefactor, and carried no actual rights. Individual cities might grant citizenship to individuals, and to groups of actual foreign residents; only the league itself could grant citizenship to whole cities, but the league also made many individual grants.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10590. TAYLOR, A. E. Rev. of Frazer, The growth of Plato's ideal theory. *Gnomon*. 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 86-88.—This book is not a contribution to Platonic studies of the present time, but an interesting demonstration of the state of Platonic study 50 years ago, when Frazer's essay was written.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10591. TESCARI, ONORATO. Nota epicurea: isotachia atomica. [A note on Epicureanism: the equal speed of atoms.] *Riv. di Filol. e d' Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 490.—The author reaffirms his opinion that Epicurus and Lucretius did not assert that all

atoms moved with equal speed at all times but maintained that they did so only when there was no obstacle in their way.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10592. WEBER, L. Eleusinisches. [Notes on Eleusis.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (1) 1931: 69-92.—The Megaron of Eleusis was probably the old temple of Poseidon, the object of the chief cult of Eleusis before the coming of Demeter. At Eleusis, as at Lycosoura, Kore was worshipped before Demeter, and later was associated with her as a daughter, when Demeter's coming to Eleusis was connected with the search for Kore. The Opaion was apparently a round cupola over the square room of the Telesterion. The excavations of Schuchhardt at Arkona in South Russia have discovered the persistence of the type of the square pillared hall surmounted by a cupola, showing the Slavic use of Eleusinian features in their mysteries; on this point a more thorough discussion will appear later.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entry 10603)

10593. DE SANCTIS, G. Epimetron. *Riv. di Filol. e d' Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 483-486.—A note on the Cretan inscription published by Guarducci in the same number. (See Entry 3: 10594.) This inscription is important for the history of finances of the Greek city-state, for it is the first document to show us a city which imposed a tithe on its own citizens. In connection with the tithe imposed by Gortyn on the people of Kaudus, it indicates that the Gortynians themselves paid the same tithe. There is evidence that the Cretans at an earlier date paid a tithe for the support of their common meals to the particular group to which they belonged. At Gortyn, probably through the influence of the Hellenistic monarchies, the tithe had been taken over by the state. In order that it should not seem a sign of submission or a limitation on private property, it was disguised as the payment of first fruits to the leading temple of the city, but the treasury of the temple was practically identical with the treasury of the city.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10594. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Ordinamenti dati da Gortina a Kaudos in una iscrizione inedita di Gortina. [Regulations imposed by Gortyn on Kaudos in an unpublished inscription from Gortyn.] *Riv. di Filol. e d' Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 471-482.—The inscription is practically intact but contains only 19 lines of a document that was continued on a second stone. An inscription published some years ago seems to constitute a fragment of this continuation and is reprinted at the end of the article. The document probably dates from the beginning of the 3d century B.C. The little island of Kaudos was subject to the city of Gortyn. The people of Kaudos were permitted to be "free" and to have their own laws and administration of local justice. Otherwise they followed Gortyn's leadership in peace and war. They are to pay a tithe of all products of land and sea except their harbor dues, their flocks, and their vegetable gardens to Apollo Pythius (at Gortyn). In addition, they are to supply annually a fixed quantity of salt and juniper berries. The amount of salt supplied is so great (5,000 medimnoi a year) that Kaudos must have been the seat of an industrial production of salt, and that Gortyn attempted to secure a monopoly of the salt trade in its part of Crete. The salt and juniper berries were gathered under the supervision of officials representing Gortyn. [See Entry 3: 10593.]—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10595. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. Rev. of Tait: Greek ostraka in the Bodleian Library at Oxford and various other collections. *Gnomon*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-26.—Tait has here published all the ostraka of the Ashmolean Museum, the Flinders Petrie collection, and the

Cambridge collection, with some smaller groups, as those of the Metropolitan Museum. Of the Bodleian collection he includes all those of the Ptolemaic period; the rest are to appear in a second volume. He has confined his work to the actual text of the ostraka, reducing critical notes to a minimum. The collection throws light on some hitherto unknown taxes in Ptolemaic Egypt; it supplies opportunity for emendations of the new Liddell and Scott, and throws new light on the Dionysiac of Philopator. Among the most interesting are the ostraka of the Flinders Petrie collection from the ruins of a house at Coptos, comprising the receipts for goods loaded in Coptos and delivered at Berenice and Myos Hormos by one Nikanor, who brought as his return cargo chiefly provisions of corn, bread, wine, and sometimes oil. His chief exports were drugs for medicinal use, apparently for wholesalers, and probably intended for reshipment to South Africa, India, and Arabia. The men with whom he dealt were merchants with their headquarters in Coptos and along the coast, some of them Romans, many Alexandrians, and others imperial freedmen. Among the Romans are Gabinii, Laelii, Cosutii, and Mamili. The ostraka of this group date from 1 B.C. to 68/69 A.D., illustrating the most flourishing period of the Roman commerce with the East and South

by way of Egypt after the expedition of Aelius Gallus. The catalogue of the ostraka affords material for many valuable studies.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10596. SEGRÈ, ANGELO. Fr. Heichelheim. *Wirtschaftliche Schwankungen der Zeit von Alexander bis Augustus*. [Fr. Heichelheim, "Economic fluctuations in the period from Alexander to Augustus."] *Riv. di Filol. e d' Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 513-520.—The reviewer himself has written on ancient finances and metrology. Heichelheim's study lacks "the metrological base necessary for works of this kind." It is a mistake to date the beginning of the Ptolemaic inflation in 173-168 B.C. and to connect it with the conquest of Egypt by Antiochus IV Epiphanes. On the contrary, a progressive increase in prices began towards the end of the 3d century. The attempt to correlate the price of grain in Egypt and at Delos and to estimate the cost of transportation is also criticized in detail. The price of the grain in Egypt has been made too low, the cost of transportation too high, and no allowance has been made for the profit of the exporter. The work of Heichelheim is an excellent collection of data, but the conclusions are much too far-reaching.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

ROME

(See also Entries 10553-10554, 10559, 10561, 10566, 10569, 10571, 10579, 10584, 10591, 10595-10596, 10646)

10597. BIGIAVI, VALTER. *Studi di storia del diritto commerciale romano*. [Study on Roman commercial law.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (12) Dec. 1930: 850-861.—Critical review of Huvelin, *Études d'histoire du droit commercial romain* (Paris, 1929).—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

10598. CANTER, H. V. *Venusia and the native country of Horace*. *Classical J.* 26 (6) Mar. 1931: 439-456.—Describes Venusia, its topography, history, and archaeological remains.—*Donald McFayden.*

10599. COULTER, CORNELIA CATLIN. *Caesar's clemency*. *Classical J.* 26 (7) Apr. 1931: 513-524.—*Donald McFayden.*

10600. DE SANCTIS, G. *Un' iscrizione onoraria del "magister equitum" Teodosio*. [An inscription honoring the "magister equitum" Teodosius.] *Riv. di Filol. e d' Istruzione Classica*. 58 (4) Dec. 1930: 487-489.—A discussion of a Greek inscription in honor of Theodosius, the father of Theodosius the Great, found at Stobi and published by Egger in *Byzantion*, 5: 9ff. De Sanctis disagrees with Egger's interpretation of an important line.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

10601. EMANUELLI, PIO. *Perchè il bimillenario Virgiliano cade nel 1931*. [Why the bi-millenary of Vergil is celebrated in 1931.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (5) Dec. 1930: 1-3.—Vergil was born in 70 B.C. The omission of the year 0 brings his 2,000th birthday into 1931 and not in 1930.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

10602. FAIDER, PAUL. *Claude Lorrain interprète de Virgile*. [Claude Lorraine, interpreter of Vergil.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei*. 1 (5) Dec. 1930: 3-6.—The painting in Brussels entitled *Énée chassant le cerf sur la côte de Lybie* from the 17th century.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

10603. FUHRMANN, H. *Zur Lebensgeschichte alexandrinischer Gelehrter im I. Jahrh. der römischen Kaiserzeit*. [On the life-history of Alexandrian scholars in the first century of the Roman Empire.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (1) 1931: 93-97.—The available material for the life of Tiberius Claudius Archibios, teacher of Epaphroditus in the time of Claudius and Nero, shows how much of value for many aspects of the history of the period might be gathered from a complete examina-

tion of the mentions of Alexandrian scholars of the time.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10604. KATS, P. A surmise regarding the origin of bookkeeping by double entry. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (4) Dec. 1930: 311-316.—Evidence is offered that double entry bookkeeping is of Roman origin.—*Perry Mason.*

10605. KLINGNER, F. *Die Einheit des Virgilischen Lebenswerkes*. [The unity of Vergil's life work.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst.: Römische Abt.* 45 (1-2) 1930: 43-58.—The *Eclogues*, *Georgics*, and *Aeneid* all show the development in Vergil's mind of a single idea: that Rome under Augustus, the Savior, was to bring back an age of peace and prosperity to the world. In the *Eclogues*, Theocritus' playful delineations of Greek peasants give way to idealized descriptions of Italian life, with Daphnis, the god risen to life, foreshadowing Caesar, and the deified child of the *Fourth Eclogue* referring either to Augustus himself or to a remote heir of Caesar's line. The *Georgics* celebrate the glory of Italy and the triumph of West over East at Actium. The *Aeneid* is to be regarded as a glorification of the historic ancestry of the Julian house, and its hero as the prototype of Augustus, who was to bring back the Golden Age.—*H. J. Leon.*

10606. PEMBERTON, R. E. K. *Literary criticism in Ovid*. *Classical J.* 26 (7) Apr. 1931: 525-534.—*Donald McFayden.*

10607. RIBEZZO, FRANCESCO. *Roma delle origini, Sabini e Sabelli*. *Aree dialettali, iscrizioni, isoglossi*. [Primitive Romans, Sabines, and Sabellians. Dialectal areas, inscriptions, and paronyms.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica*. 14 (1-2) 1930: 59-99.—An analysis of the traditional accounts relating to the ethnic elements of central Italy in the days of regal and early republican Rome suggests the hypothesis that the Sabines were near neighbors of Rome, occupying the land east and north of the old Latin League. A second hypothesis concerns the Sabellians, or eastern Sabines, whose expansion to the south is sketched. Ribezzo's contribution lies in the linguistic study of the epigraphical evidence and in the location of paronyms (*isoglossi*). Acknowledgment is made, with some criticism, of the previous work of Schrijnen and Goidánich.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

10608. SPAETH, JOHN W., Jr. Cicero the poet. *Classical J.* 26(7) Apr. 1931: 500-512.—Donald McFayden.

10609. USSANI, VINCENZO. Virgilio e l'Egitto. [Vergil and Egypt.] *Boll. d. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei.* 1(4) Oct. 1930: 20-23.—Vergil papyri finds in Egypt and Vergil's influence on later Egyptian writers (Claudius Claudianus, Triphiodorus) and possibly on Alexandrian hagiography.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

10610. WARNECKE, B. Römische Theaterzustände. [Roman theater conditions.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80(1) 1931: 103-106.—The number of Romans who shared Cicero's enthusiasm for the acting technique of a Roscius was small enough in his time, and by the time of the *Dialogus* of Tacitus such taste was considered old-fashioned, the modern desideratum in the theater being showy and extravagant performances rather than fine acting. Hence there were very few actors who gained fame by their art rather than by its trappings.—Eva M. Sanford.

10611. WEINSTOCK, ST. Mundus Patet. *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archæol. Inst.: Römische Abt.* 45(1-2)

1930: 111-123.—All ancient evidence shows that the *mundus* was not on the Palatine, as is generally held, but in the Comitium, and had no relation with Roma Quadrata. A reference to a *mundus* in Capua and its connection with the worship of Ceres indicates that the *mundus* at Rome is to be associated with cults utilizing altars over subterranean chambers. Further research should reveal the true meaning of *mundus* in this sense, whether it is a Latin or an Etruscan word, and whether the goddess worshiped was an Italic Ceres, a Latinized Demeter, or an Etruscan divinity.—H. J. Leon.

10612. ZMIGRYDER-KONOPKA, ZDZISŁAW. Historja ustroju Rzeczypospolitej Rzymskiej. [History of the Roman republic.] *Przegląd Historyczny, Warszawa.* 2 1929: 311-355.—A discussion of the beginnings of the organization, *imperium, tribus, patriciate*, and *plebs*, the organization of the centuries, senate, law, and customs in the relations of Rome with the Italian city states. In examining the sources and literature of the subject, the author explains his point of view.—A. Walawender.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 10487)

10613. BATCHELOR, JOHN. Helps to the study of ancient place names in Japan. *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan.* 6(2) Dec. 1929: 52-98.—The subject matter is divided into a discussion of the vowels as key-words; contractions and letter changes; use of certain words as keys and application of the key to place-names; an enumeration of a few names of marine creatures, animals, birds, and plants. The chief requisites for writing aboriginal place-names in Chinese script were that the sounds should be euphonious and lucky. The meaning of the characters was ignored. Thus, when the Chinese characters do not convey meanings of themselves, the sounds alone are studied in order to find out what they must have meant in the aboriginal tongue. About 300 different place-names are interpreted in this manner.—W. C. Johnstone, Jr.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 10609, 10666)

10614. ABEL, F.-M. Inscription chrétienne du Ghôr Eş-Sâfy. [Christian inscription of the Ghôr-Eş-Sâfy.] *Rev. Biblique.* 40(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 95-98.—Description, reproduction, text, and translation of a Christian sepulchral inscription recently found in the Ghôr Eş-Sâfy, south of the Dead Sea.—F. James.

10615. CESSI, ROBERTO. Il costituito di Costantino. [The donation of Constantine.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. di Studi Econ. e Commer. di Trieste.* 1(1) 1929: 95-159.—Cessi studies the sources and the time of formation of the donation of Constantine. The constitution sanctions two fundamental principles: (1) the universality of the spiritual power of the Roman bishop as successor to the prince of the apostles; (2) the equality between the supreme ecclesiastical and imperial dignity. The author then discusses, through a comparative study of the sources, the epoch of formulation of the donation, the formation of the Silvestrian legend, the sources of the

fides of the constitution, the third phase of its elaboration and its diplomatics.—Gerardo Bruni.

10616. HOH, J. Die Busse im Pastor Hermas. [Penance in the Shepherd of Hermas.] *Theol. Quartal-schr.* 111(2-3) 1930: 253-288.—The writings of the Shepherd should contribute some information regarding the practice of penance in the Roman church during the 2d century. Sin and penance are the chief themes. The author concludes that: (1) a heavenly vision proclaims to Christians another, last penance, for past sins. (2) penance implies attitude and works, prayer, fasting, alms, mortification, suffering, correction by the presiding officials, a life-time regulation of conduct according to the commandments of the Shepherd; (3) penance makes possible the unavoidable fitting into a holy church,—*extra ecclesiam sanctam nulla salus*. The power to loose and bind is not practiced by church organs.—H. Koch.

10617. SCHMITZ, A. L. Rev. of Liesenberg, Der Einfluss der Liturgie auf die frühchristliche Basilika. [The influence of liturgy on the early Christian basilica.] *Gnomon.* 7(2) Feb. 1931: 95-99.—The architect was left free to develop a series of building forms growing out of one another, while even in later times liturgy and art remained in direct connection with one another, each in turn supporting and exalting the other.—Eva M. Sanford.

10618. SKIBNIEWSKI, MARJUSZ. Pojecie natchnienia u Origenesa. [Origen's understanding of divine inspiration.] *Ateneum Kaplanskie.* 27(1) Jan. 1931: 24-31.—Frank Nowak.

10619. TURNER, C. H. The Latin Acts of Peter. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32(126) Jan. 1931: 119-133.—The Acts of Peter in the original Greek was one of the oldest of the apocryphal Acts of Apostles and came probably from the latter part of the 2d century. The only fragment extant is a Latin version at Vercelli called *Actus Petri cum Simone Vercellenses*. R. A. Lipsius, who edited the manuscript in 1891, ascribed it to the 7th century and the version used in it to the 6th. Turner dates the manuscript in the 6th and the version in the 3d or 4th century. He re-edits the manuscript with suggestions for an improved text.—Fred G. Bratton.

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10637, 10676, 10680)

10620. HURD-MEAD, KATE CAMPBELL. Trotula. *Isis*. 14, 2(44) Oct. 1930: 348-367.—Trotula was a woman doctor of Salerno of the 11th century who wrote a famous gynecology *de passionibus mulierum* which was used for centuries as a text book and work of reference. There are traced to their sources the legends confusing her memory with three men: (1) a Greco-Roman physician named Eros who was said to be a freedman of Julia, the daughter of the Augustus; (2) Erotian, a Greek physician of Mark Antony and Cleopatra in Egypt; (3) an unknown writer possibly named Trottus, who may have lived at Salerno 200 years later than Trotula, and of whom only one manuscript has been found with the name abbreviated to "trot" or "tt." The attribution to Old Dame Trot of the nursery rhymes is also rejected. Her book is full of common sense, practical, far ahead of the 11th century in its surgery and analgesics as well as in the care of the mother and infant during the *post partum* period. No book so good of its kind had ever been written, and none followed it for centuries except certain *Hebammen* books inspired by it.—*Major L. Younce.*

10621. THORNDIKE, LYNN. An unidentified work by Giovanni da' Fontana: *Liber de omnibus rebus naturalibus*. *Isis*. 15, 1(45) Feb. 1931: 31-46.—In this paper the pseudonym of Pompilius Azalus, under which the work was published in 1544 at Venice, is established to refer to Giovanni da' Fontana, a 15th century writer on military and hydraulic engineering. One of the most interesting features of the book is the geographical knowledge or conjecture which it displays nearly half a century prior to the voyages of Columbus and Vasco da Gama, a "combination of science and superstition, of credulity and correct information." It gives us a new insight into the background of the later voyages of discovery, including those of Columbus to America.—*Major L. Younce.*

10622. THORNDIKE, LYNN. Prospectus for a corpus of medieval scientific literature in Latin. *Isis*. 14, 2(44) Oct. 1930: 368-384.—*Major L. Younce.*

10623. WOODRUFF, HELEN. The *Physiologus* of Bern. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12(3) Sep. 1930: 226-253.—This study attempts to indicate the importance of a 9th century illuminated manuscript of the *Physiologus* Bern, Stadtbibliothek, Codex 318) with reference to the sources of medieval style and to the *Physiologus* itself. Originally attempting to explain the appearance and habits of animals, legendary and real, and of some plants and stones, the work was later expanded to include scriptural allegories. The *Bestiary* is a later development of it. Between the 2d century when it was completed and the 4th century when it was expanded, the *Physiologus* was illustrated as a pure animal book. A critical comparison of the manuscript with Alexandrian manuscripts gives evidence of an Alexandrian archetype of the 6th century. The next later extant copy of the *Physiologus* after the Bern manuscript (Brussels, Bibl. Roy. No. 100, 66-77) has lost the trace of antique style. (45 reproductions of miniatures with explanatory notes).—*E. L. Kuyser.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 10623, 10683)

10624. CHARLES, MARTIN A. Hagia Sophia and the great imperial mosques. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12(4) Dec. 1930: 321-344.

10625. CRESWELL, K. A. C. Persian architecture. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect.* 38(8) Feb. 1931: 250-257.—An historical account of Persian architecture during

the Achaemenian, Sassanian, and Muslim periods. The Achaemenian palace architecture was a columnar, trabeated style, the chief features being a great hall of columns surrounded by four walls and preceded by a colonnaded portico. The columns are more slender than in Greece, have a greater number of flutes, and a capital distinctly Persian in character. The roofs were flat and of timber, covered by a thick layer of clay mixed with straw and beaten solid. The walls were of mud brick, with stone doors and window frames. The work of the Sassanian period, e.g., the palaces of Firuzabad and Sarvistan, in contrast, was composed of massively constructed buildings covered with vaults and domes, walls of broken stone with lime mortar, simple plans but of noble proportions, and symmetrical in arrangement. During the Muslim period considerable progress had been made in vaulted and domed construction (11th century). The first elaboration of the squinch was made by the Muslim Persians. In the 12th and 13th centuries faience decoration attained a degree of beauty and splendor never before seen. In the 13th century important changes took place in the mosque plan. The monumental portico, the minaret, stucco ornament, domes, vaults, and other Persian features were elaborated to the highest degree. Persia was one of the great creative centers of architectural development. (Illus.).—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

10626. ERDMANN, KURT. Some observations on the so-called "Damascus rugs." *Art in Amer. & Elsewhere*. 19(1) Dec. 1930: 3-22.

10627. HARTLAUB, G. F. Sternglaupe und Kunst im Zeitalter der Renaissance. [Astrology and art in the Renaissance.] *Westermanns Monatsh.* 75(895) Mar. 1931: 41-48.—While the decline of astrological superstition in the early modern period marks an advance in the progress of civilization generally, the dying out of the older belief in the stars caused an impoverishment of art in its various branches: first in architecture, then in painting, and finally in graphics. (Numerous illustrations).—*E. L. Kuyser.*

10628. MELDRUM, D. S. Scottish art and antiquities. *Burlington Mag.* 58(336) Mar. 1931: 133-134.

10629. POPE, ARTHUR U. Some features of Persian architecture. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architect.* 38(8) Feb. 1931: 258-264.—Persian architecture was based on the pointed arch, the intrinsic beauty of which was early recognized and developed. The pointed arch appears in India earlier than elsewhere, in Buddhist temples. It spread rapidly from India along all the lines that the Buddhist missionaries took, especially in Central Asia and Persia. In no country has the pointed arch been so unreservedly and so permanently adopted as in Persia. From Persia it reached Mesopotamia and Syria in the 8th century. The Persians taught the Arabs the arts and architecture. The pointed arch was adopted for mosques generally. The mosque of Ibn Tulun, dating from 869, is built entirely on pointed arches. The crusaders and many travelers brought the pointed arch to Europe. The Persians were also masters in the building of pointed vaults and domes, further developments of the pointed arch. To this the Persians added an invention of their own, the squinch, which made possible the placing of a dome over a square room. Persian architects finally succeeded in clothing their buildings with the most resplendent raiment of color. (Illus.).—*T. E. O'Donnell.*

10630. RIEFSTAHL, RUDOLF M. Selimiye in Konya. A replica of the old mosque of Fatih in Constantinople. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12(4) Dec. 1930: 311-318.

10631. ROBB, DAVID M. Niccolò: A North Italian sculptor of the twelfth century. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12(4) Dec. 1930: 374-420.

10632. SCHMIDT, HEINRICH. Persian silks of the early middle ages. *Burlington Mag.* 57 (333) Dec. 1930: 284-293.

10633. STITES, RAYMOND S. The bronzes of Leonardo da Vinci. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12 (3) Sep. 1930: 254-269.—The Foule group of the *Horseman and the Lion*, now the property of the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, has since 1908 been attributed to Bertoldo di Giovanni. This group, a nude Negro on horseback attacked by a lion, shows none of the peculiarities of the acknowledged works of Bertoldo, *The Battle of Horsemen*, in the National Museum in Florence, *The Pegasus and Bellerophon* in Vienna, and the *Medal of the Sultan Mohamed II*. On the basis of similarities in technique common to the Comando, Budapest, New York, Philadelphia, and Brauer groups, the *Horseman and Lion* is attributed to Leonardo, and held to show traces of that ideoplastic expression into which he lapsed from time to time.—*E. L. Kayser*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10545, 10619, 10642, 10649, 10660, 10670, 11237, 11561)

10634. ALÉNÇON, UBALD d', and BENOIT, MARIE. Nos maîtres de spiritualité: Le P. Benoît de Canfield. [Our spiritual masters: Father Benoit of Canfield.] *Études Franciscaines*. 42 (243) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 688-707.

10635. DE VILLARD MOMERET, UGO. Tomba di S. Macario. [The tomb of St. Macarius.] *Aegyptus*. (2-4) Dec. 1929: 149-152.—Nicholas of Poggibonsi who was in Egypt in 1345 writes that on the way to Cairo from Rosetta, along the Nile, he saw a church dedicated to St. Macarius with the tomb of the saint. Forty years later Frescobaldi confirmed this story. According to Sinassario the body of the saint remained 160 years in the church of Sisüir till the time of the Arab domination when the monasteries of Wādi were built. According to the reports of Nicholas of Poggibonsi and Frescobaldi, it is very likely that the church mentioned by them corresponds with the environment of the present village of Sabsir Tomolai. The very fragmentary indications of the two Italian explorers regarding the structure of the church, permit the inference that it was a building of the 7th century.—*T. Bruni*.

10636. LE GRAND, MICHEL. Le chapitre cathédral de Langres. Son organisation et son fonctionnement de la fin du XII^e siècle au Concordat de 1516. [The cathedral chapter of Langres: its organization and its administration from the end of the twelfth century to the Concordat of 1516.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France*. 15 (69) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 431-488; (70) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 23-42; (71) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 240-264; (72) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 373-384.—*R. H. Bainton*.

10637. MACKINNEY, LOREN C. Bishop Fulbert: teacher, administrator, humanist. *Isis*. 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 285-300.—Fulbert, bishop of Chartres, 1008-

1028, was an inspiring teacher and humane administrator, deeply beloved by his students, the outstanding leader of French religious thought. During Fulbert's own century, Chartres was the field for the preliminary skirmishes of the great philosophical battle over universals. In the realm of episcopal administration, he did not shrink from meting out stern justice when occasion demanded. Even his superiors often felt the rapier point of his keen and conscientious legal mind. In several of his references to the "Lord Pope" one senses the same independence of spirit; a reminder of the Gallicanism of his predecessors Hincmar and Gerbert. However, he seems to have quailed before the weaker sex. Several of Fulbert's secular letters were of great importance in feudal law. He was also a musical composer and poet of variant moods, but while well informed in mathematics, astronomy, and natural science, disappointingly lacking in the spirit of research.—*Major L. Younce*.

10638. MATROD, H. Voyageur et missionnaire. François Suriano O.F.M. (1450-1530). [Traveler and missionary: François Suriano O.F.M.] *Études Franciscaines*. 43 (244) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 44-62; (245) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 201-213.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10545, 10643)

10639. COHN, WILLY. Die Judenpolitik König Karls I. von Sizilien in Anjou und in der Provence. [The policy of Charles I of Sicily towards the Jews of Anjou and Provence.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 74 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 429-437.—The relations between the Jews and Charles I of Sicily were based on the principle of *do ut des*. The Jews were a good source of income for the king and he protected them as such. But they were forced to pay heavily for every royal favor and grant.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

10640. EMMANUEL, J. S. Saloniker Grabschriften aus dem 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. [Tombstone inscriptions from Salonika of the 16th and 17th centuries.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 74 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 421-429.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

10641. VINCENT, L. H. Les monuments de Qoubeibeh. [The monuments of El Kubeibeh.] *Rev. Biblique*. 40 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 57-91.—A critique of *Qoubeibeh Emmaüs évangélique* by R. P. Prosper and M. Viaud, in which the authors maintain that El Kubeibeh is the Emmaus of the Gospels, and that the building contained in its church is the house of Cleopas. Vincent argues that the building is of later date than the church, which was erected by the Crusaders in the 12th century, and that the identification of El Kubeibeh with Emmaus cannot be maintained. Detailed descriptions of the monuments are given, illustrated by numerous photographs.—*F. James*.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entry 10653)

10642. ABEL, F. M. Gazu au VI^e siècle d'après le rhéteur Chorikios. [Gaza in the 6th century according to the rhetor Chorikios.] *Rev. Biblique*. 40 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 5-31.—Chorikios was the most representative rhetor of Gaza, a city known for its Sophists. Following an oratorical custom of his age and region, he composed detailed word-paintings of outstanding churches and ecclesiastical monuments of the Gaza of the 6th century A.D. He also produced vivid pictures of the

aesthetic life and polished manners of his city. This is illustrated by several extensive excerpts in translation from his writings.—*F. James*.

10643. ABEL, F.-M. Inscription grecque de Gaza. [Greek inscription of Gaza.] II. *Rev. Biblique*. 40 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 94-95.—Photograph, transcription, and translation of an inscription of 450 A.D. commemorating the renovation of the wall of Gaza.—*F. James*.

10644. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Le Corpus Bruxel-lense. *Bull. de l'Assoc. Guillaume Budé*. (30) Jan. 1931: 11-17.—The need for careful editions of historical texts

useful for the study of Byzantine history is to be met soon by the publication of the *Corpus Bruzellense*. The initial text will be an edition of Eunapius, a work absent from other collections. Included in each edition will be: an introduction, biographical, historical, and critical;

text with critical apparatus; translation into French, German, English, or Italian; commentary; very complete indices. Original works in Latin, Romance, and oriental languages bearing on Byzantine history will also find a place in the *Corpus*.—*H. P. Lattin*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 10558, 10641, 11238)

10645. FETTICH, NÁNDOR. Neue Grabfunde von Regöly. Kom. Tolna, Ungarn. Aus der Völkerwanderungszeit. [New grave finds in Regöly. Kom. Tolna, Hungary. The migration period.] *Ipek*. 1930: 77-79.—The author publishes a small collection of antiques which the Hungarian National Museum acquired in 1911 from a peasant of Regöly. These are from an excavation and from some graves; among them was one of a horseman. (34 illustrations on 2 plates.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

10646. HORNSEY, LEONARD. Roman "tali," the British "five-stones." *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. (2) Sep. 1930: 65-68.—The game of "five-stones" played by English children has been played in Britain since the 2d or 3d century. The Lydians are said to have invented the game during a famine in the 6th century B.C. The Greek name for the game is *pentelithoi* or "five-stones." It was originally played with the knucklebones of sheep or goats, or with pieces of ivory, bronze, glass, or agate. Pollux, a Greek writer of about 188 A.D., describes it as a woman's game. It was a game of skill, as well as of chance. In Greek mythology, Cupid and Ganymede are represented as playing "five-stones" on Mount Olympus.—*Julian Aronson*.

10647. LEVILLAIN, LÉON. Sur un passage des "Annales regni Francorum." [On a passage in the "Annales regni Francorum."] *Moyen Age*. 40(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 194-198.—This note concerns the passage in the *Annales* which credits Pepin the Short with participating in the celebration of Easter at two widely separated points in the same year, 767. Levillain points out that in 767 certain Gallic churches followed the canon of Victorius of Aquitaine, which placed Easter on March 22; others followed the Roman system by which Easter fell on April 19. By plotting the route of an expedition to Toulouse which Pepin took between these two celebrations as recorded in the *Annales*, Levillain shows that the intervening four weeks would allow sufficient time for the expedition and his return to the second celebration. Hence the statement may stand without correction.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

10648. PETERSEN, ERNST. Ein neuer Schatzfund aus der Völkerwanderungszeit. [A new treasure find of the migration period.] *Ipek*. 1930: 56-68.—Description of a treasure brought to light near Kalisch which was acquired by the Museum of Breslau in 1929. The articles are: (1) about 20 silver coins, as far as can be ascertained denarii from the 2d century; (2) six gold bars; (3) a ringlike locket of gold wire; (4) a belt buckle of silver; (5) a gold locket; (6) the vessel which contained the treasure; (7) a semi-precious stone. The treasure was probably not left behind by the Roman troops but is one of those Germanic finds of the age of the migrations such as have been found in Hungary and Transylvania. The find shows that eastern Germany must have been the abode of strong Germanic remnants of unknown tribal identification in the 5th century, i.e., after the departure of the Vandals. (12 illustrations on three plates.)—*Herbert Baldus*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 to 1348

(See also Entries 10631, 10635, 10637, 10713, 10718)

10649. BUKDAHL, JÖRGEN. Rikskongen og Heilokongen. [The political king and the saint.] *Syn og Segn*. 36(6-7) 1930: 290-306.—An evaluation of the work of Olaf Haraldson the Saint, king of Norway 1015-1030, in connection with the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity (1930). Christianity won by the work and death of St. Olaf, and Norway became a united country. Olaf's work became the beginning of Norwegian nationalism as it now furnishes anew the inspiration for that movement. The great cathedral at Throndhjem (now Nidaros) was erected over the grave of the sainted king. Olaf Haraldson was in many ways not a great man, but later ages made the hard-hearted king into a saint. The Christian triumphed over the Viking. A key to much of what Olaf came to mean for Norway is found in the words of Olaf quoted by one of his skalds: "It comes to my mind," said the king, "that I have had many a happy day in this country."—*Theo. Huggenwik*.

10650. KOHT, HALVDAN. Graafelden i norsk historie. [The fur trade in Norwegian history.] *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Skr.* 1929 (issued 1930): 35.—Koht deals with the extent of the fur-trade in old Norse times, especially that in "gray-ware" from Finmark; it was the demand for these wares that brought the Norwegians to Bjarmaland (Land of the Berms or Perms, called Beormas in the *Alfredian Ohtere's and Wulfstan's Voyages*). The name survives in the eastern Russian *Government Perm*. These voyages later lead to territorial expansion in the far North, when King Harald Graycoat carried out a warlike expedition to the mouth of the Dvina. Harald's sobriquet probably derived from that expedition. The voyages to Bjarmaland continued down to 1225, when they ceased due to competition with merchants from Novgorod.—*George T. Flom*.

10651. RUSSELL, JOSIAH C. Some thirteenth-century Anglo-Norman writers. *Modern Philol.* 28(3) Feb. 1931: 257-269.—Considerable material exists from which may be derived information about 13th century Anglo-Norman writers, although some is tentative. The author here gives notes on the following writers: Brykhulle, Henry of Avranches, Peter of Ickham, Peter Langtoft, Peter of Peckham, Ralph of Lenham, Roau d'Arundel, Walter of Bibbysworth, Walter of Henley, William Twety (Twich or Twici), and William of Waddington.—*H. P. Lattin*.

10652. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. "Der moderne Kapitalismus" de W. Sombart, et Gènes aux XII^e et XIII^e siècles. (W. Sombart's "Der moderne Kapitalismus," and Genoa during the 12th and 13th centuries.) *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18(4) 1930: 427-444.—Sombart's *Modern Capitalism* is important principally as a collection of brilliant hypotheses. Recent research has shown three of Sombart's hypotheses to be untenable:—(1) that Genoese trade during the middle ages represented little more than the peddling of products by artisans (*der Handel als Handwerk*); (2) that the commercial contract known as the *commenda* was not capitalistic in nature; (3) that the role played by income from land was of greater importance in the development of capital than the income from trade. The

work of Adolf Schaube, E. H. Byrne, and Chiaudano has clearly revealed that, during the last half of the 12th century, Genoese sea-trade was, as a general rule, capitalistic in character. The *commenda*, in the same period, facilitated speculation in the sphere of maritime commerce. Moreover, a careful study of the Genoese documents of the time shows that, although in the 11th century property in land contributed more than trade to the formation of capital, during the 12th century the role of trade was already of equal significance.—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

10653. THEOTOKES, S. Αἱ συνέπειαι τῆς συνθήκης τοῦ 1299 μεταξύ Βενετίας καὶ 'Αλεξίου Καλλέργη. [The consequences of the treaty of 1299 between Venice and Alexios Kallerges.] Πρακτικὰ τῆς 'Ακαδημίας 'Αθηνῶν. 5 (9) Dec. 1930: 455-460.—The keeper of the Corfiote archives, after long researches among the Cretan documents at Venice, illustrates the little known history of Crete during the 13th and 14th centuries. Kallerges, whose original name was Phokas, was a descendant of one of the 12 Byzantine families sent to Crete in 1182, and the author of the insurrection against its Venetian owners in 1283, which was only ended by the treaty of 1299, so unfavorable to the Latin clergy that Clement V protested against it, and so favorable to the Greek inhabitants that Kallerges thenceforth supported Venice. The writer describes the desolation of eastern Crete during the insurrection, owing to the systematic abandonment of the villages by order of the government. Only one of the proprietors, Cornarolos, was ever compensated. Many serfs were enfranchised and the capitation-tax in the east and center of the island was reduced while many received military fiefs and church lands. The injured feudal lords appealed to Venice, who justified her measures to the pope on the grounds of expediency, viz. that the Greeks of Crete were sturdy and unconquerable heretics, who could not be rooted out, and who, owing to the physical features of the island, could import weapons and seek refuge in inaccessible hiding-places. Venice based her refusal of compensation on the original deed, conferring on her the full possession of Crete by purchase from Boniface Marquess of Montferrat, with the right to dispose of the lands therein as she chose.—*William Miller*.

10654. WILLARD, JAMES F. The treasurer's issue roll and the clerk of the treasurer, Edward I-Edward III. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8 (24) Feb. 1931: 129-136.—An attempt was made to find a means by which the treasurer's roll can be distinguished from the other two chamberlain rolls. All issue rolls of the exchequer of receipt were kept in triplicate during the reign of Edward II. By using those treasurer rolls that bear the endorsement *thes'* or *thesaur'*, certain facts are established. The treasurer's rolls seem to have been more severely used. By referring to the clerks' names, the author also is able to identify the treasurer's and chamberlains' rolls. The simple task of identification in the reign of Edward II becomes complicated in the reign of Edward I because not one issue roll has thus far been found that carries the endorsement *thes'*. Also, only twice in the entire reign does one find all three issue rolls for any term. By a study of the person of the treasurer's clerk, the author concludes which roll may be assigned to the treasurer or chamberlain, and further, that any lack of triplicate issue rolls save in two terms of Edward I is due to the disappearance of such rolls and not to any failure to write them. There does not exist any serious problem for the years studied of Edward III. The triplicate issue rolls continue, two bearing chamberlain names and the third the name or title of the treasury, though some have been lost. The study goes to 18 Edward III.—*E. F. Meyer*.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 10452, 10627, 10633, 10635, 10718, 11237, 11240)

10655. BOCK, FRIEDRICH. Some new documents illustrating the early years of the Hundred Years War (1353-1356). *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 60-99.—These six documents, hitherto unpublished, deal with two treaties: (1) between Edward III and Charles de Blois dated Mar. 1, 1353 at Westminster; and (2) between Edward III and the French king dated Apr. 6, 1354 at Guines. From them Edward III stands out as an able politician and skillful diplomatist, bent on overthrowing the French suzerainty in Guyenne. To secure this end he used Brittany merely as a cat's-paw.—*H. P. Lattin*.

10656. BROWN, ROBERT C. The law of England during the period of the Commonwealth. *Indiana Law J.* 6 (6) Mar. 1931: 359-382.

10657. CHOBOUT, H. Les débuts de l'industrie du papier dans le comtat Venaissin. [The beginnings of the paper industry in the county of Venaissin.] *Bibliog. Moderne.* 24 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1928-29: 157-215.—A detailed account of the seven mills known to have produced paper in the county before the 16th century and of three others whose existence cannot be proved before then, but which the author believes to be older; also classification of the watermarks used.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke*.

10658. CLARKE, M. V. (ed.), and DENHOLM-YOUNG, N. (ed.). The Kirkstall chronicle (1355-1400). *Bull. John Rylands Libr., Manchester.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 100-137.—This chronicle, important for the years 1387-1388 and 1397-1399 of the reign of Richard II, is shown by the clumsy efforts of the monks of Kirkstall to "trim their prejudices quickly enough to meet the shifting fortunes of the age" to have been written in two sections, the first shortly before Richard's fall and the second within a year or two of Henry's coronation. The correct explanation of the blank charters (*albae cartae*) demanded by Richard seems to be that he exacted three distinct categories of bond from his subjects in the last years of his reign: the oath to maintain the statutes and judgments of the last parliament and its committee; the confessions of treasonable intent and petitions for pardon; the blank charters sealed by proctors of the counties in which no man knew for certain what was to be written. (Latin text of chronicle).—*H. P. Lattin*.

10659. DAVIES, GODFREY. Documents illustrating the first civil war, 1642-45. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 64-71.—Eight documents of the first civil war. The first is an account of the attack on Brentford following the battle of Edgehill and is the fourth Royalist account known. Of these Davies has discovered two, this one and one printed in the *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1921. The present account is the fullest and best, though the writer is unknown. The other documents illustrate particular military methods and plans for recruiting and paying the forces. The last document explains how one half the new model army was raised and recruited. The accompanying note is fully explanatory of the documents.—*H. G. Plum*.

10660. HINTZE, OTTO. Calvinismus und Staatsräson in Brandenburg zu Anfang des XVII Jahrhunderts. [Calvinism and statcraft in Brandenburg at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 26 1930: 541-556.—The publication of the government documents of Brandenburg for 1604-1608 has reawakened an interest in the influence of religious ideas upon politics. In the 16th century these ideas were as powerful in their influence upon the state as the idea of nationalism was

in the 19th. For German Protestantism, Lutheranism operated as a non-political, conservative principle, while Calvinism functioned as a political and progressive principle. Through the efforts of Bylandt von Rheydt, Brandenburg was brought in contact with modern political theory in its Franco-Dutch form. Through the treaty of 1605 with the Netherlands he secured for his country a western orientation by interesting it in the Dutch wars against Spain and Rome. Shortly thereafter he was ousted by a Lutheran-dynastic reaction in favor of an eastern orientation. He died in 1608, the precursor of the Great Elector and of Freiherr vom Stein.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

10661. HUGELMANN, KARL GOTTFRIED. *Mittelalterliches und modernes Nationalitätenproblem*. [The problem of nationalities in medieval and modern times.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19 (11-12) Mar. 1930: 734-742.—Already in medieval times there was a national state. Even then the German people was a national unity and claimed the right of self-determination. But the treatment of national problems now and then shows fundamental differences. The question of language played a minor role. Medieval Germany did not know state control of culture, education, public welfare, public institutions, matters which are now the centers of national animosities. Likewise the concept of sovereignty was elastic; cultural ties bound the whole people together. In such a state, which made concessions to the differing parts of the *Reich*, the question of nationality lost much of its importance.—*Werner Neuse*.

10662. POLLARD, A. F. An early parliamentary election petition. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8 (24) Feb. 1931: 156-166.—Pollard prefates a series of documents that deal with an election dispute of Henry VIII's Reformation parliament. The dispute raised the question as to the time of payment of members. The salary costs of the Reformation parliament based on the claims put forward in this dispute came to £19,800 for the 300 borough M. P.'s and £9,768 for the shire representatives. The bill asked for the return of 660 days service, though only 463 to 470 days actual sittings of the seven sessions can be discovered, to which one can add 134 days occupied in travel. It is possible to add some days on the basis of attendance at prorogations though the 15 prorogations would hardly account for 134 days. Pearsall evidently padded his account. The plaintiffs, the mayor, and officers of Newcastle-under-Lyme did not consider this feature of the case in their plea but solely that the defendant was illegally elected. The documents consist of the bill of complaint, the answer of John Pearsall, the replication of the mayor, and the rejoinder of John Pearsall.—*E. F. Meyer*.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 10626, 10630, 10632, 10773)

10666. COKER, C. H. The influence of the Bible upon the Koran. *Methodist Rev.* 114 (1) Jan. 1931: 94-99.—The most important literary source of the Koran was the Old Testament, while the New Testament was probably next. It is probable that Mohammed's contact with the Bible was second-hand rather than original. The Koranic teachings in regard to God were derived very largely from the Old Testament, especially the emphasis upon the unity, power, and aloofness of God, while the Old Testament doctrine of the holiness of God and the New Testament one of the fatherhood of God were passed over entirely. The chief doctrines of the Koran are similar to those of the Old Testament, although this may be due in part to similar social conditions. The Bible materials most frequently used were legendary and doctrinal.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

10663. POMETTA, GIUSEPPE, and GROSSI, MICHELE. *Convenzione per i trasporti sul passo di S. Giacomo tra la Valle Bedretto e la Valle Formazza 1451*. [Convention for transportation on the pass of St. James between the Bedretto and Formazza valleys, 1451.] *Boll. Storico. d. Svizzera Ital. Ser. II.* (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 91-96.—Based on the mountain code of Amalfi. The Val Bredetto community with the Levantina, and Val Formazza with Orsola arranged pacts for the reciprocal regulation of the transport of foreign goods into their territories between Orsola and Airolo. For 10 to 12 years Bedretto and the Levantina were under Uri; for a year Orsola was under Francis Sforza; the communal boundary was a boundary of foreign states. The pacts which regulate the relations and establish with precision the modality for the transport of goods, the penalties and sanctions are eleven in number.—*Teresa Bruni*.

10664. RAVEAU, PAUL. *Essai sur la situation économique et l'état social en Poitou au XVI^e siècle*. IV. [Essay on economic and social conditions in Poitou during the 16th century. Part IV.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Sociale.* 18 (3) 1930: 314-365.—During the 15th century the price of wheat in Poitou was exceedingly high, in relation to the price of other commodities. During the winter of 1504-1505, a time of famine in Poitou, the price of wheat increased enormously, until it reached the fabulous figure of 142 pre-war francs per hectolitre. The price of wheat and other grains fluctuated widely throughout the 16th century. From 1600-1640 wheat and other grains were relatively stable in price, with a tendency towards a lower price level, except for 1630, when famine again prevailed in Poitou. After 1641 wheat began to rise in price once more, oscillating during the period 1641-1664 between 4 and 13 *livres* per hectolitre. The wide fluctuations in price together with the almost constant rise in market value, caused great suffering in Poitou from the 16th to the 18th century, for wages were stabilized by law and custom. The bakers of the 16th century carried on an active trade in grain, and the role played by credit in this trade was considerable. The Poitevin millers of the time confined their economic activities to grinding into flour, in return for a small sum, the wheat brought to them by bakers and peasants. (Tables of the price of wheat in Poitiers, 1548-1850.)—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

10665. REVELLO, JOSÉ TORRE. Francisco Javier Alvarez de Lama y su fracasado proyecto del nuevo Código Hispánico Católico Fernandino. [Francisco Javier Alvarez de Lama and his unsuccessful project for the new Spanish Catholic code under Ferdinand.] *Bol. d. Inst. d. Investigaciones Hist.* 7 (37) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 18-29.

10667. PEDERSEN, JOHANNES. Zum Problem der islamischen Mystik. [The problem of Islamic mysticism.] *Orientalist. Lit. Ztg.* 34 (3) Mar. 1931: 198-203.—A review of Louis Massignon's: *Recueil de textes inédits concernant l'histoire de la mystique en pays d'Islam réunis, classés, annotés et publiés* (Paris, 1929). It is pronounced a full and extraordinarily instructive text-book in which one can study the manifold nuances of Islamic mysticism.—*F. James*.

10668. WESSELSKI, ALBERT. *Überlieferungen aus der Zeit Mohammeds, des Propheten*. [Traditions of the time of Mohammed the prophet.] *Arch. Orientaln.* 2 (3) Dec. 1930: 427-434.—An excellent book by Paret has recently called attention to the Magazi legends dealing with the early days of Mohammedanism. In addition to showing how the medieval Mohammedan thought about the early days of his religion these previously neglected documents are of interest for several reasons. Ali is the most important figure after Moham-

med, although the legends seem to have circulated in Sunnite as well as Shiite areas. Some of the curious notes on paganism are of interest. German or Scandinavian parallels can be found for many of the folklore incidents; and in one case a story which Marco Polo tells of the Assassins has been applied to a pagan king conquered by Ali. Students should investigate this material.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 9054, 9056-9057, 10456, 11580)

10669. KONOW, S. (ed.), and THOMAS, F. W. (ed.). Two medieval documents from Tun huang. *Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Hist.-Filos. Kl., Årbok* 1929 (issued 1930): 45.—One of these documents is in Tibetan, and the other in the Saka language. Both are concerned with a mission from Khotan to Tunhuang, and offer new light upon the history of Eastern Turkestan in the 8th century.—*George T. Flom.*

10670. SORANZO, GIOVANNI. Il papato, l'Europa cristiana e i Tartari. Un secolo di penetrazione occidentale in Asia. [The papacy, Christian Europe, and the

Tartars: a century of western penetration of Asia.] *Pubbl. dell' Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore. Ser. 5. Sci. Storiche.* 12 1930: pp. XII, 624.—Soranzo discusses the political, diplomatic, and ecclesiastical activity of the papacy over against the heirs of Gengis Khan who were becoming the masters of the world in the 13th century. The story, never before written in this sense, is told by the author along the following lines: (1) the interests of Christianity in Asia and the "yellow peril" in the first half of the 13th century; (2) the Mongol invasion of 1241 and Christian Europe; (3) Innocent IV and the first missions to the Tartars; (4) the new clash between eastern Tartars and Saracens and the Christian states; (5) the Christian-Tartar alliance (1270-1282); (6) Tartar-Christian relations and the disaster of the Holy Land: the times of Nicholas IV and of Argum Khan; (7) the triumph of Islam (the time of the popes Celestine V and Boniface VIII); (8) the western Tartars and their political conditions and tendencies; (9) Catholic states of eastern Europe and the western Tartars; (10) the Christian colonists of the Black Sea, the Greek empire, and the western Tartars; (11) triumphs and misfortunes of the Christian apostolate in *regno Tartarorum*. (Extensive bibliography and genealogical tables of the Tartar dynasties.)—*Gerardo Bruni.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entry 11237)

10671. PUIG, IGNACIO. Los proyectos de reforma del calendario. [Plans for the reform of the calendar.] *Razón y Fe.* 91 (1) Apr. 10, 1930: 1-17; (2) Apr. 25, 1930: 149-156.—There are many defects in the Gregorian calendar: lack of relation between the days of the week and the days of the month, lack of order in the disposition of months of 30 and of 31 days, the anomaly of February, the artificiality of beginning the year on Jan. 1, economic difficulty of monthly wages, statistical difficulty of monthly reckonings, the extreme mobility of Easter, and so on. Reform has been impeded by a divergency of tendencies and purposes, as may be illustrated by the experiments of the French Revolution, of Compte and Flammarion. Recent plans have been proposed at an international congress of geography at Rome and a congress of international associations at Brussels. Some criticisms are offered of the plans of Delaporte, Lallemand, Lacoite, Bigourdan, Hagen, Searle, Baron Bedeus, Rodes, and of the present efforts of the Holy See and the League of Nations. It is now clear from the reports of Gianfranceschi, Eginitis, and Phillips that Catholics, Orthodox, and Anglicans are not likely to raise religious difficulties.—*G. G. Walsh.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10728, 10860)

10672. CAJORI, FLORIAN. A century of American geodesy. *Isis.* 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 411-416.—*Major L. Younce.*

10673. CLENDENING, LOGAN. History of certain medical instruments. *Ann. Internal Medic.* 4 Aug. 1930: 176.—Galileo's pulsilogium, an incident to his pendulum experiments (having timed the swinging chandelier in the cathedral of Pisa with his pulse-beat), and others, e.g., Floyer's pulse watch, led to a kind of mania for pulse-measuring in the 18th century, and produced the "specific pulse" theory—a different pulse for every kind of disease. The thermometer, modelled on Galileo's air thermometer, was applied clinically by Sanctorius soon after. In the early 18th century the

instrument was scaled by Newton and Fahrenheit, and in 1740 the Scotchman Martine made some epochal studies of body heat. The full realization of the close relationship between bodily heat and certain diseases, especially fevers, was made more accurate by the work of Joule in heat measurement about 1850 and by Wunderlich in medical thermometry in 1868. The sphygmomanometer, or blood-pressure measurer, began with the rather crude experiments by an English clergyman about 1730 on dogs and horses by means of brass pipes and glass tubes; the sphygmomanometer proper appeared much later. The priority of early hypodermic needles is disputed, British writers crediting Rynd of Dublin with the device, French advancing the claims of Pravaz. A certain Lafargue in 1836 devised a needle trocar for morphine injections. Taylor and Washington tried similar devices in New York the same year.—*C. R. Hall.*

10674. FRANCHINI, GIUSEPPE. Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729-1799). *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Jan. 1930: 56-62.—*R. H. Shryock.*

10675. RAINOFF, T. Alexandre Vassilievich Vassilieff. *Isis.* 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 342-348.—Biographical notice on the distinguished Soviet historian of mathematics and mathematical physics. (In French.)—*Major L. Younce.*

10676. ROLLESTON, SIR HUMPHRY. Sir Thomas Browne, M.D. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Jan. 1930: 1-12.—*R. H. Shryock.*

10677. SARTON, GEORGE. Medallion illustrations of the history of science. IX. *Isis.* 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 417-419.—From the 19th and 20th centuries. This collection began in volume 8 of *Isis*.—*Major L. Younce.*

10678. SARTON, GEORGE. The discovery of the electric cell (1800). *Isis.* 15, 1 (45) Feb. 1931: 124-157.—The ten years 1791-1800 witnessed the evolution from animal electricity to galvanism and from galvanism to the electric cell. In September, 1792, Volta still believed in the reality of animal electricity. In the meanwhile English physicists, such as Ash of Oxford, were also investigating the subject. The outlines of Volta's intellectual evolution from animal electricity to galvanism are presented, and then in the culminating famous letter to Sir Joseph Banks reproduced in this

article, Volta, in contrast with the chemical tendencies of Ash, v. Humboldt, and Ritter, developed the "contact theory." (Fascimile reproduction of Volta's memoir "On the electricity excited by the mere contact of conducting substances of different kinds." (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London*, 1800, p. 403-31, 1 pl. Bibliography.)—*Major L. Younce.*

10679. SIMONS, LAO G. The influence of French mathematics at the end of the eighteenth century upon the teaching of mathematics in American colleges. *Isis*. 15, 1 (45) Feb. 1931: 104-123.—The founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1780 expressed the intention "to give it the air of France rather than that of England." The influence of Lagrange, Laplace and Legendre is traced. The École Polytechnique furnished a model for West Point. Bowditch's translation of the *Mécanique Céleste* brought the work within the grasp of students, but Holden's interpretation that it marked the beginning of an independent mathematical school in America is regarded "an overestimate of its influence." Peirce's translation also receives stress, as does his introduction of the methods of Gauss, Bessel, and Struve in the United States. In connection with Legendre, Farrar, Carlyle, Brewster, Davies, and Thomson receive mention. Gaspar Monge, a fourth great French mathematician, was introduced by Crozet at West Point. In algebra, Bourdon was used by Smyth at Bowdoin College, with other translations soon appearing. Biot (1774-1862) was wisely used in applying mathematics to problems in physics and astronomy.—*Major L. Younce.*

10680. SUDHOFF, KARL. Zur Geschichte der Lehre von den kritischen Tagen im Krankheitsverlaufe. [A contribution to the history of the doctrine of the critical days in the progress of disease.] *Sudhoffs Arch. f. Gesch. d. Medizin*. 21 (1-4) 1929: 1-22.—The writer reviews the theory of the critical days, beginning with Hippocrates, devotes some attention to Celsus, who ridicules the idea, and quotes often from Galen. He then passes over to medieval medicine, and traces the doctrine down to modern times. The observations of Traube in 59 cases of acute diseases, especially pneumonia, would tend to establish some evidence that, whereas the seeming regularity with which the ancients regarded the progress and development of diseases is untenable, none the less the doctrine deserves more attention in the medical prognosis of modern physicians than it today receives.—*Bruno Meinecke.*

10681. TROSTLER, I. S. A short résumé of some of the history of roentgenology. *Illinois Medic. J.* 58 Nov. 1930: 334-337.—After a short summary of the work on electrical vacuum discharges from Faraday in 1806 to Roentgen at Würzburg in 1895, there is an account, obtained from a former student of Roentgen, of the circumstances of the discovery. A metallic key was lying in a book near a box of photographic plates used shortly afterward by Roentgen in photographing flowers, a favorite hobby of his. Near this box and the book had been for some time a Hittorf (pre-Roentgen vacuum) tube which remained glowing while the experimenter was called out of the laboratory. When the plates were developed for the flower pictures, one of them was fogged by the image of the key, thus suggesting the immense photographic possibilities of such radiant discharges.—*C. R. Hall.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 10602)

10682. HARE, W. LOFTUS. The royal mosque at Isfahan. *Apollo*. 13 (73) Jan. 1931: 27-30.

10683. OLSUFIEV, YOORI A. The development of Russian icon painting from the twelfth to the nineteenth century. *Art Bull.* (N. Y.). 12 (4) Dec. 1930: 347-373.

10684. UNSIGNED. (Communicated by Mary S. Holgate.) The Sussex manors of Francis Carewe. *Sussex Notes & Queries*. 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 137-140.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10702, 10743, 10787, 10789, 10794-10795, 10801, 10854, 11237, 11525)

10685. ATTWATER, DONALD. The liturgy of the Catholic Copts. *Thought*. 5 (4) Mar. 1931: 543-555.—A Copt is a Christian Egyptian, though the name is not given to those few native Egyptians who belong to the Orthodox Eastern Church. Their liturgy is a form of the original Greek liturgy of Alexandria with three alternative anaphoras.—*W. F. Roemer.*

10686. BELLOY, P.-M. de. Pie XI et le retour à l'unité de l'Orient séparé. [Pius XI and the return to unity of the separated East.] *Orient. Christiana*. 16 (55) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 5-28.—A review of the unionistic tendencies and official activity of the present pope, Pius XI. Description of the documents issued by him in behalf of union with the Eastern Orthodox churches.—*Matthew Spinka.*

10687. BLUE, GEORGE VERNE. Green's missionary report on Oregon, 1829. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (3) Sep. 1929: 259-271.—Jonathan Green's chilling report to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions after an exploring trip to Oregon in 1829 caused missionary projects to be abandoned.—*V. Gray.*

10688. CHAPMAN, DOM JOHN. J. P. de Causade. *Dublin Rev.* 95 (376) Jan. 1931: 1-15.—Jean Pierre de Caussade, S.J., the celebrated writer of ascetic literature, published but one book in his lifetime. His principal work is a compilation, published 110 years after his death, from his correspondence. His contribution to spiritual literature is that perfection is not an aim to be realized in a dim and doubtful future but it is for this very minute.—*John J. O'Connor.*

10689. GUBLER, E. Die St. Ursus-Kathedrale in Solothurn und die sog. Stiftsprozesse 1874-1929. [The cathedral of St. Ursus in Solothurn and the religious trials, 1874-1929.] *Schweiz. Zentralbl. f. Staats- u. Gemeindeverwaltung*. 31 (3) Feb. 1, 1930: 33-39.—A brief account of the factors which induced the federal court to render a decision in favor of the Roman Catholic church in its dispute with the Old Catholic church regarding ownership rights to the cathedral of St. Ursus.—*Rosa Ernst.*

10690. MAURALT, OLIVIER. Les vicissitudes d'une mission sauvage. [The vicissitudes of a mission to savages.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* 16 (62) Jun. 1930: 121-149.—An account of the Sulpitian mission at Montreal from the time of its foundation.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

10691. TURNER, EWART EDMUND. John Wesley and mysticism. *Methodist Rev.* 113 (1) Jan. 1930: 16-31.—Wesley was very greatly influenced by the mystics, particularly by à Kempis, William Law, and the Moravians. However, in his later career, he was very critical of some aspects of mysticism, and the work of the mystics, especially the latter's antinomianism, disregard of works, rejection of ritual, disregard of reason, quietism, and "pedantic obscurantism." Yet if mysticism is that part of religious experience which is emotionally heightened Wesley was a chieftain among mystics.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10692. X. Y. Z. (Phillip Jenings Missionssehn-sucht.) [Phillip Jenings's missionary zeal.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 111 (2-3) 1930: 349-373.—This article publishes 14 letters in Latin addressed by Phillip Jenings, S.J., to the general of his order. They cover the period 1669-1692. They confirm the conclusions of Jenings's latest biographer, Anton Hösz, who had only letters of

the general addressed to Jeningen at his disposal. Jeningen's letters reveal an unshakable loyalty, and his great sorrow for not having been permitted to suffer martyrdom in foreign mission service.—*H. Koch.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10771, 11584, 11587)

10693. ADAM, R. Johann Jacoby's politischer Werdegang. 1805-1840. [Johann Jacoby's political development, 1805-1840.] *Hist. Z.* 143 (1) 1930: 48-76.—Johann Jacoby was born in Königsberg in 1805 of a Jewish merchant family. Thanks to the recent reforms of Hardenberg he was able to receive a higher German education. He became a doctor but his restless nature urged him on to political activity. He was attracted by the news of the Polish revolt of 1830 and under the pretext of wishing to study cholera was able to go to Poland. Returning to Königsberg he threw himself into the struggle against the growing reaction in Prussia and its resulting restrictions on the Jews. His racial pride asserted itself and he became one of the most outspoken champions of Jewish emancipation. He did not admit the national character of the Jewish people but belonged, rather, to the liberal-reform wing of German Jewry led by Gabriel Riesser. The Jewish question was for him above all a political one. The zeal with which he worked for the general liberal movement in Prussia was heightened by his belief that only under a liberal regime could Jews hope to enjoy full equality and freedom.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10694. BARATZ, JOSEPH. (A. D. Gordon.) ברך, יוסף. א. ד. גורדון. (Zukunft.) 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 209-210.—A. D. Gordon was the great exponent of the cult of physical labor; labor not as a profession nor as a source of livelihood but as a calling imposed as a moral duty on everyone. Until he was 48 years old he had never done any physical labor, but at that age he came to Palestine and for the remaining 18 years of his life he devoted his time almost exclusively to hard manual labor. Five volumes of his collected writings were published after his death and they have had an enormous influence on the young pioneers coming to Palestine.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10695. BETTAN, ISRAEL. The function of the prayer book. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 260-275.—The traditional Jewish prayer book is a manual for Jewish public worship and contains prayers, instruction in the Law and in the faith. It embodies truths, moral precepts and tenets of faith from which no believing Jew could well dissent. The Union Prayer Book includes, however, many "truths" which are not generally accepted by all. The traditional prayer book, though also a book of instruction, strives to stimulate the emotions, not the intellect of the worshipper. The Union Prayer Book carries a number of sociological discourses which call on reason for further proof. The multi-colored strands of Jewish life and thought are woven into the very texture of the Jewish traditional prayer book, and through it into the ritual. The Union Prayer Book fails also in this.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10696. BRICKNER, BARNET B. The God-idea in the light of modern thought and its pedagogic implications. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 304-322.—In Jewish religious thought the God-idea was never a fixed concept. Israel was the constant, God the variable. Children in Jewish religious schools should never learn God as a theological concept, but should be taught through the range of their experiences the great social, ethical, and spiritual truths which together form the God-idea, so that children would come to think of God in terms of the cosmic spirit of life which manifests itself in terms of the spiritual and ethical qualities regnant in the universe.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10697. COHOM, SAMUEL S. The religious ideas of a Union Prayer Book. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 276-294.—Many of the classic prayers of traditional Judaism, as the Shema, the prayers of the Amidah, Alenu, Shir Hayihud, Shir Hakavod, Kether Malchut, Adon Olam, and the versified Maimonidean creed, contain the innermost truths of Judaism blended with the noblest aspirations of the Jewish people. They could be utilized for a Union Prayer Book.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10698. FOSTER, SOLOMON. Israel's present struggle for survival. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 173-207.—An analysis of current trends in Israel discloses a growing uncertainty of function and a rising doubt of the service of Israel as a distinctive religious group. False Jewish theories threaten Jewish traditional group solidarity and spiritual unity. General generosity is considered as a substitute for religion. Zionism is a peril for the Jew. It has caused delay in Israel's complete adjustment to a spiritual universe, it struck a blow at Reform Judaism and has diverted funds that were needed in American Jewish life. Jewish nationalism is the vestige of a tribal philosophy, the relic of a primitive group reaction that curiously survives in Israel. The good will movement among Jews and Christians does not imply harmonization on spiritual lines, as Christianity and Judaism are fundamentally dissimilar.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10699. FRANKLIN, LEO M. The purposes and possibilities of synagog extension in American Reform Judaism. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 358-380.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10700. FREEHOF, SOLOMON B. The Union Prayer Book in the evolution of the liturgy. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 251-259.—In the days before printing was common, the Sidur was the standard, traditional, and classic prayer text which united all Israel, while the Mahzor, a collection of *piutim* (poetry), differed from place to place. The cantor could choose a *piut* at will. New literary moods, great historic events found expression in the service. The Union Prayer Book is a Sidur, a standardized prayer text, and as such is inadequate. What is needed is an anthology of prayers which would allow for individuality in every congregation and in every service.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10701. GRÜNWARD, MAX. Jüdische Handwerker aus älterer Zeit. [Jewish craftsmen of former times.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 413-421.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10702. GUTTMANN, MICHAEL. Die Stellung Mendelsohns zur christlichen Umwelt. [Mendelsohn's attitude towards Christianity.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 74 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 402-413.—A sketch of the controversy between Moses Mendelsohn and Lavater based on the seventh volume of the new edition of Mendelsohn's collected works.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10703. HELLER, BERNARD J. The modernist revolt against God. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 323-357.—Modern science does not justify the virulent and vigorous activity of modern atheism. Modern scientific theories are less materialistic than those that prevailed in the 19th century. The reason for the atheists' agitation is to be found in the arrogance and pride of the modernist and in their exaltation of animalistic instincts. Jewish humanism as preached by Jewish rabbis is a perversion of both humanism and Judaism.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10704. LESCHTCHINSKY, JACOB. לעשניסקי, יעקב. שמעון דובנאוו און דער אידישער געזעלשאפטליכער געדאנק. [Simeon Dubnow and Jewish social thought.] *Zukunft.* 36 (2) Feb. 1931: 123-129.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10705. LOEVINSON, E. Gli israeliti dello stato pontificio. [The Jews of the papal state.] *Rassegna*

Storica d. Risorgimento. Oct.-Dec. 1930: 793-803.—This study covers the period from 1815 to 1849. Not only in the towns with a large Jewish population, which lived in ghettos, but also in towns where few Jews lived, there were some who participated in political struggles. But in the greatest Jewish center, Rome, the spirit of opposition among Jews was not so strong on account of the moral and intellectual submission in which they were held in the metropolis of Catholic theocracy. Very few Jews of the papal states took part in secret plots, but their number was relatively great in the wars of freedom of 1848-49.—*T. Bruni.*

10706. WISE, JONAH B. The devotional value of the Union Prayer Book. *C.C.A.R. Yearbook.* 40 1930: 295-303.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 10719, 10723, 10739, 10748, 10768, 10833, 10841, 11428, 11520)

10707. BAILEY, THOMAS A. Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 46-61.—The refusal of admission of 1,174 Japanese immigrants by the Hawaiian authorities in March, 1897, led to the dispatch of the warship "Naniwa" with a mission of investigation, and the statements of Japanese ministers in Honolulu and in Washington led to apprehensions in the United States which were helpful in bringing about annexation of the islands on July 7, 1898. Minister Hoshi delivered a formal protest to Secretary of State Sherman when he received notification of the negotiations of the United States. Japanese claims in connection with the losses in the exclusion of Japanese subjects from Hawaii were settled by an agreement to arbitrate and the United States later paid \$75,000 to Japan. On Japan's side there was no serious desire for war with the United States, con-

trary to the belief of some statesmen. Internal political difficulties were probably responsible for the unusual procedure of the Japanese envoys in their protests concerning the annexation.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

10708. DUPUIS, RENÉ. La France et la Hongrie dans le passé et dans le présent. [Past and present relations of France and Hungary.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 47 Feb. 15, 1931: 60-74.—*Arthur J. May.*

10709. LEE, DWIGHT E. The proposed Mediterranean League of 1878. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 33-45.—In March, 1878, England proposed to Italy the formation of a Mediterranean League to prevent Russian interference in the Near East. The idea of a league was seized upon by Beaconsfield and his colleagues when they began to despair of preventing a Russian peace in the East and to consider questions of compensation requiring co-operation with other powers. They approached Italy first because of her professed desire to oppose Russia and her evident interest in compensation in case of Austrian and English aggrandizement. But during the suspension of negotiations with Italy, caused by her cabinet crisis, England changed her policy hoping by her own efforts to checkmate Russia. Corti, newly appointed Italian minister for foreign affairs, was therefore wise in refusing on March 28 to participate in a scheme which the course of events had rendered useless. (The League proposal, quoted in *extenso*, and other source material are taken from unpublished British Foreign Office records.)—*Dwight E. Lee.*

10710. WEAVER, F. J. Anglo-French diplomatic relations, 1558-1603. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 7 (19) Jun. 1929: 13-26.—An abstract, forming a directory to the movements and missions of individual English ambassadors within the period stated; each item is accompanied with full bibliographical references. (To be continued.)—*M. Gay.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 10646, 10676, 10678, 10684, 10691, 10709-10710, 10717, 10729, 10734, 10775, 10779-10781, 10804, 10807, 10820, 10833-10834, 11398, 11716)

10711. CHALLEN, W. H. Sussex entries in London parish registers. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 154-155.

10712. DOBIE, M. R. The papers of General the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39) Jan. 1931: 34-39.—Among the manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland, there are 9-10,000 documents, ca. 100 MSS volumes, and over 150 maps and plans, formerly belonging to General Sir George Murray, Wellington's quartermaster general. These papers cover Murrays campaigns and official career from 1793 to 1846, and contain useful material, particularly for the Peninsular War. (Illustration.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

10713. KENNY, COURTNEY. Wife-selling in England. *Law Quart. Rev.* 45 (180) Oct. 1929: 494-497.—It is a persistent popular misconception that wife-selling is legal, if accompanied by sufficient documents and ceremonies. There was a famous instance in 1301, but it was not until the 18th century that they grew common. Even wealthy persons would take a deed of sale, not that they thought it was valid, but because it would be "such clear evidence of condonation as would afford an effectual defence to any future action for *crim. con.*" Country folk relied upon picturesque ceremonies in the market, and sometimes upon deeds, one of which is here printed. A case in 1929 is reported from France.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

10714. LONGMORE, WM. Documents relating to Uckfield and Framfield. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 149-151.

10715. UNSIGNED. "The place-names of Sussex." Corrigenda and addenda. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 151-154.

CANADA

(See also Entries 10426, 10428, 10690, 11340)

10716. BREITHAUP, WILLIAM H. Outline of the history of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. (Boston), Bull.* 23 Nov. 1930: 37-74.—The first half of the article sketches the outlines of the growth, by construction and purchase or lease, of the Grand Trunk Railway, from the 1840's to 1921; the second half deals with construction problems, of gauge, rail material, weight of engine, but devotes most attention to the construction details of the railway's chief bridges.—*M. Gay.*

10717. UNDERHAY, F. C. Sir Robert Borden and imperial relations. *Dalhousie Rev.* 10 (4) Jan. 1931: 503-517.—An account of Borden's policy in imperial relations from his accession to office in 1911 to his retirement ten years later. The author shows the effect of the war on the position of the dominions and sketches the prime minister's policy in the inter-imperial problems that arose. His contribution to the problem of the Commonwealth lies in the permanence of the reforms which he initiated, and in certain fundamental principles of which the events sketched above were the visible manifestation.—*G. de T. Glazebrook.*

IRELAND

(See also Entry 10734)

10718. FORRESTALL, JAMES. The shamrock tradition. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (751) Jul. 1930: 63-74.—In 1928 the finance committee refused to sanction the shamrock as a design for the new coinage of Ireland on the ground that the "shamrock legend" has only the tradition of a century and a quarter behind it. However, the tradition can be traced possibly to the 7th or 8th century and unquestionably to the 17th. The *Book of Kells* (690-720 A.D.) is decorated in part with the

trefoil design. Other manuscripts follow this design, e.g., the *Antiphonary of St. Gall*, 870, where the initial of the Easter sequence is the trefoil. Following 1630, literary and botanical references describe the wearing of shamrock. From the 12th on to the 17th centuries farthings minted at Downpatrick and elsewhere had on one side of the coin the shamrock. In 1691 during the second siege of Limerick the Duke of Tyrconnell had coins struck with the design of Erin—showing a woman seated, leaning on a harp, holding a leaf of shamrock in her hand. Around it appears the inscription, HIBERNIA. 1691.—*Frank C. Foster.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 10708, 10740, 10783, 10799, 10351, 10850, 11597)

FRANCE

(See also Entries 10602, 10679, 10710, 10735, 10746, 10811, 10841, 10859, 11235, 11289, 11300-11301, 11366, 11425)

10719. BARANTE, P. de. L'ambassade du Baron de Barante à la cour de Sardaigne (1830-1835). [The mission of Baron de Barante to the court of Sardinia (1830-1835).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 44 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 409-434.—In 1832-33 Franco-Sardinian relations were strained almost continuously. The government of France complained about the benevolence of Charles Albert and of others in Sardinia towards the French Legitimists, and about the implication of so high a personage as Fabio Pallavicini the Chamberlain of Charles Albert in the ill-fated move of the Duchess of Berry to dethrone Louis Philippe. The government of Sardinia objected to the activities of M. Decazes, consul of France at Genoa. Although numerous developments contributed to the estrangement of the two states Barante was tactful in his presentation of the claims of France, and after Charles Albert had been offended by representatives of the Eastern Powers at the Conference of Münchengrätz, contributed to an improvement in the relations of France and Sardinia. Evidence of this improvement was seen in the French government's recall of Decazes and in its acting as mediator in 1834 between Sardinia and Switzerland. [See Entry 3: 8994.]—*F. S. Rodkey.*

10720. BIGO, ROBERT. Une grammaire de la Bourse en 1789. *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (8) Oct. 15, 1930: 499-510.—The book is Martin's (Marie-Joseph-Désiré) *Étrennes financières ou Recueil des matières le plus importantes en finance, banque, commerce.*

10721. BUFFAULT, PAUL. Un combat dans la forêt des Andaines. [A fight in the forest of Andaines.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 68 (10) Oct. 1930: 832-834.—Insurgent royalists in Normandy carried on guerrilla warfare against the republican armies from June, 1795, to early in 1800, using the forest of Andaines and neighboring forests as bases of operations. On June 1, 1799, a band of insurgents under Billard won a skirmish against a group of republican forest officers.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

10722. CAILLAT, J. A propos d'un centenaire: L'Algérie dans la vie intellectuelle française entre 1830 et 1930. [Apropos of a centenary: Algeria in French intellectual life from 1830 to 1930.] *Rev. Universitaire (Paris).* 40 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-26.—Since the occupation of Algiers by France in 1830, French artists and authors have taken an interest in the colorful life of North Africa. Prior to the French conquest, allusions to Algeria are found largely in the tales of the 18th century. In the 19th century, Hugo, Vernet, Delacroix, and Gautier were captured by the originality of the country. By 1860 tourists began to see the drab realities beneath the magic of light and color. A humorous reference to this

in Flaubert was taken up by Daudet in his *Tartarin de Tarascon*. Later the Tharaud brothers tried to understand Algeria. In *La Fête Arabe* they revived the poetry of a southern Algerian village. Louis Bertrand has sung of the period of the pacific conquest of the country by the divers races united under French discipline in a common hope of victory.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

10723. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. Correspondance du Prince Joseph Poniatowski avec la France (Société Scientifique de Poznan, Publications de documents) par les soins du Professeur A. M. Skalkowski. [Correspondence of Prince Joseph Poniatowski with France (Scientific Society of Poznan, Publication of documents) by Professor A. M. Skalkowski.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (105) Dec. 1930: 370-378.—The work reviewed is a publication of five volumes, well annotated and indexed, the result of research in the various archives of Paris, Dresden, Warsaw, etc. Emphasis is placed upon the relation between Poland and France, and division into volumes is as follows: Vol. I, 1807-8; Vol. II, 1809; Vol. III, 1810-1811; Vol. IV, 1812; Vol. V, 1813. The principals in this voluminous correspondence are listed as Napoleon, Frederick Augustus, Talleyrand, Berthier, Marat, Murat, Davout, Dombrowski, Bourgoing, Neipperg, Bernadotte, Stanislas Potocki, Archduke Ferdinand, Prince Galitzin, Serra, Caulaincourt, J. Wielharski, Clarke, Adam Czartoryski, Senfft, Zayontchek, Bignon Reynier, Jerome Napoleon, Eugene Beauharnais, Schwarzenberg, Frimont, Watzdorf, Narbonne, Macdonald, Belliard, and Marmont.—*David F. Strong.*

10724. MATHIEZ, A. Notes sur l'importance du prolétariat en France à la veille de la Révolution. [Notes concerning the importance of the proletariat in France on the eve of the Revolution.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 497-524.—The feudal reaction in France at the eve of the Revolution was quite real and had as a consequence the proletarianization of the lower ranks of the peasant population. The serious agrarian crisis was the product of this reaction and of overpopulation, the rising cost of living, low wages, rapid increase in tax burdens, unemployment and general distress. All of these factors combined to increase the volume of popular discontent and to prepare the ground for the Revolution.—*A. D. Beeler.*

10725. MAY, LOUIS-PHILIPPE. La France, puissance des Antilles. [France, power of the West Indies.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (4) 1930: 452-481.—The importation of tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, fruit, coffee, and chocolate from the West Indies contributed greatly to the development of the French nation during the last part of the 17th century. For some time after 1674 the French controlled the West Indian trade. On the eve of the Revolution France was importing annually 160 million francs worth of goods from the Antilles. The rapid growth of Nantes, Bordeaux, and Marseilles was largely due to this trade. In 1690 it was estimated

that more than 400,000 people in France were gaining a livelihood, directly or indirectly, through this commerce. The wealth drawn from the soil of these islands was one of the facts which led the Physiocrats to formulate their doctrines concerning the net product of land and the freedom of trade.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

10726. MORSELLI, ALFONSO. Sur un voyage célèbre de Napoléon roi d'Italie, 1805. I. [Concerning a famous visit of Napoleon, king of Italy.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 19 (101) Aug. 1930: 65-86.—In May, 1805, Napoleon and Josephine made a triumphal entrance into Italy and decided to visit the town of Carpi. Feverish preparations were made in the town. Plans were completely upset by the news that the empress was travelling a day ahead of the emperor. It rained when Josephine arrived, and the next day Napoleon had the presumption to ask what city it was that was welcoming him.—*David F. Strong.*

10727. RUFER, ALFRED. Quelques documents sur le 10 août 1792 et l'année 1793. [Some documents concerning August 10, 1792 and the year 1793.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (1) 1931: 55-68.—These documents were taken from the archives of Vienna, Swiss division, and contain letters from certain Swiss residents of France to friends at home and reports from agents of the Austrian espionage service at Paris, all communicated to the emperor's diplomatic agent at Basel and by him to the imperial court.—*A. D. Beeler.*

10728. SCARLETT, E. P. Jean Paul Marat: the physician as revolutionist. *Ann. Medic. Hist. N.S.* 2 Jan. 1930: 71-79.—Marat was neither the hero pictured by early Revolutionist historians nor the villain of later critics. As a student and young practitioner in London he displayed the wide range of intellectual interests characteristic of the age. He was in good social standing and Carlyle's description of him as a mere "uneducated horse-leech" is absurd. Returning to Paris in 1777, he acquired some reputation as a physician and scientist. The Revolution aroused his social and political interests. As a pamphleteer and journalist of extreme opinions, he exerted a unique influence upon public opinion and became the personal symbol of the Terror. His enthusiasms verged upon madness, but he was not insane in the ordinary sense. After the victory over the Girondists he reigned supreme until his assassination. No physician ever had a stranger career.—*R. H. Shryock.*

10729. SÉE, HENRI. Les auberges françaises à la fin de l'ancien régime, d'après Arthur Young. [French inns during the last years of the old régime, according to Arthur Young.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (4) 1930: 445-450.—While the English novelist Smollett had nothing but blame for the French hotels and inns of his time, Arthur Young found many of them more to his taste than their English counterparts. The food was usually better in the French inns than in the English; the wine was far superior, and the beds more comfortable. Arthur Young's chief complaint was the lack of cleanliness. The servants who waited on him were frequently unkempt, unwashed, and unshod. The best French inns were located in thriving ports, such as Bordeaux and Nantes, where the hotels surpassed those of the rest of Europe. The worst inns were in the sparsely populated, mountainous regions of southern France.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

10730. SOREAU, EDMOND. Notes sur les conflits ouvriers sous le Directoire. [Notes concerning labor troubles under the directory.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 549-554.—The condition of laborers in France under the Directory was generally unsatisfactory, owing to material difficulties

which were aggravated constantly by the depreciation of the currency, the high cost of living and low wages. Efforts of the laborers to organize to improve working conditions and bargain more effectually with their employers were invariably thwarted and severely punished. The police pretended that the workmen were always led by professional political agitators, paid with English gold.—*A. D. Beeler.*

10731. STUART, ESMÉ. Prisons and prisoners in 1793 and 1923. *Church Quart. Rev.* 111 (221) Oct. 1930: 78-95.—*L'Almanach des prisons*, published by Citoyen Michel and written by Citoyen Mercier, a book on Terror prisons, shows that the aristocrats in prison were very particular about their titles and etiquette. Soon the bourgeois element became plentiful. Benoit, concierge of Luxembourg prison, was humane and kind. Later, a wretch called Wiltcheritz replaced him. Under Guiard vexations worse than torture were introduced into the Luxembourg, and at the prison of St. Lazare the same despotism reigned. The Pelagie prison was damp and unhealthy. Nevertheless Russian prisons of the last decade much exceed in horror those of earlier France. To substantiate this, reference is made to Odette Keun, *My adventures in Bolshevik Russia.*—*Jane Marsten.*

10732. VAILLANDET, P. Robespierre et la Société des Amis de la Constitution de Versailles. [Robespierre and the Society of the Friends of the Constitution at Versailles.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 49-54.—The register of the Jacobin group at Versailles proves that Robespierre was held in high esteem in the patriotic circles of that city, even though he declined to accept public office to which he was chosen by the members. This society exerted its influence with other clubs in behalf of Robespierre's measures and remained true to the Jacobin cause at the time of the Feuillant schism in July, 1790.—*A. D. Beeler.*

10733. VIARD, PIERRE-PAUL. L'œuvre juridique de la Convention. [The judicial labors of the convention.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 525-548.—Even while the Terror was in progress the legislative activity and judicial life of the Convention continued. Earlier legislation, such as that relative to inheritance, divorce, feudal rights, finance, etc., was supplemented by additional enactments. The judicial work of the Convention contributed greatly to the preparation of the Napoleonic Code and inspired unconsciously certain more recent reforms of a progressive character.—*A. D. Beeler.*

10734. WOODWARD, LIONEL D. Les projets de descente en Irlande et les réfugiés irlandais et anglais en France sous la Convention. [The proposals for the invasion of Ireland and the Irish and English refugees in France under the convention.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révolution Française.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-30.—The proposal for an invasion of England by the French was not new, as already as early as December, 1792, certain persons in France were proposing such a move, in the belief that the English people, favorable to the Revolution, were ready to revolt. Hitherto unpublished documents in the ministry of foreign affairs reveal the activities of Irish and English refugees, in France and in the United States, who labored to draw the French into intervention in behalf of the Irish. The Convention was prevented from acting by reason of domestic difficulties and distrust of certain Irish-English agents. By midsummer of 1796, the Directory made its decision.—*A. D. Beeler.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 10674, 10705, 10709, 10719, 10726, 10762, 10861, 10901, 11234, 11236, 11240)

10735. **BADEY, LUCIEN.** *La langue française dans la vallée d'Aoste.* [The French language in the Aosta valley.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 446-462.—The history and customs of the Aosta valley show a religious devotion to the Catholic church, a political devotion to the House of Savoy, and an intellectual devotion to the language and culture of France. Local writers of the valley are masters of the French language in spite of the long period of political union with Italy. Since 1910 Italian law permits French in the schools and in all administrative connections.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

10736. **BEGNOTTI, LUIGI.** *La cassa degli invalidi della marina mercantile.* [Fund for incapacitated seamen.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1-17.—Funds for protection of seamen have existed in Italy since the 15th century. From 1861 until 1912 there were several of these foundations. Not until 1913 were they grouped into one institution under the administration of the *Cassa Nazionale Assicurazioni Sociali* formerly *Cassa Nazionale di Previdenza*. From 1865 until 1903 contributions to this fund were paid entirely by the seamen. From 1903 until 1913 contributions were paid largely by the seamen and in a smaller part by the ship-owners. After 1919 the majority of the amount was charged to the owners. The seamen paid a percentage of their wages. This arrangement improved the situation of the old or sick seamen, increasing the amount of their pensions and the promptness in the collection. The decree of 1926 increased the pensions for old seamen with sailing records, and for those whose pensions were inadequate.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

10737. **CALACE, ANGELA.** *L'amicizia di Giovanni Berchet per la Marchesa Costanza Arconati.* [The friendship of Giovanni Berchet for the Marquess Costanza Arconati.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274 (1407) Nov. 1, 1930: 40-63; (1408) Nov. 16, 1930: 216-234.

10738. **FERRARI, ALDO.** *Partiti ed uomini politici italiani nella guerra mondiale.* [Italian parties and politicians during the World War.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (4-5) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 413-434.—The formation of the Nationalist party in 1910 introduced a new and disturbing element into Italian politics. It was a precipitating cause of the Tripolitan War. After the war it lost spontaneity and influence. Giolitti tried to resume his old tactics of giving just enough to the various parties to keep himself thoroughly intrenched in parliament. But parties were disintegrating and realigning. The Giolittian "dictatorship" became less secure. The Socialists split in 1912 and in 1913 there was cemented the Gentiloni pact between the Liberals and the Catholics. Although not voted out of office, Giolitti resigned in March, 1913, and put Salandra in to keep the place warm for his return. Under Salandra came the war, neutrality and the creation of the Quadruple Alliance (April 1915). In May, Giolitti vainly tried to return to office on a platform of neutrality. In spite of an overwhelmingly neutralist parliament war was declared. The mass was pacific or apathetic, but thought war easier than revolution. Salandra fell as result of the half-success in the Trentino in June, 1916. Boselli's weak cabinet fell after Caporetto, November, 1917, and was succeeded by Orlando's combination and a new army commander—Diaz. (Bibliography).—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

10739. **HERRE, PAUL.** *Tittoni.* *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 269-274.—Tommaso Tittoni died Feb. 17, 1931. He rose through minor political positions to minister of foreign affairs, 1903-1909. While he posed as a devotee of the Triple Alliance he pursued the dishonest policy of closer friendship with France, England,

and Russia and made Italy a dead weight in the Triple Alliance. From 1909 to 1916 he promoted the same policy as ambassador to France. As lecturer and journalist during and since the War he continued to charge Germany and Austria-Hungary as the instigators of the war.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

10740. **MASI, CORRADO.** *Un reggimento di Corsi offerto a Carlo Alberto nell'agosto 1848.* [A regiment of Corsicans offered to Charles Albert, August, 1848.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 6 (9) Sep. 1930: 806-808.—This article refers to the proposal made in 1848 to the government of Venice to finance a regiment of Corsicans.—*T. Bruni.*

10741. **MONTMORILLON, R. de.** *Cavour et Mussolini.* [Cavour and Mussolini.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (154) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 31-34.

10742. **PIVANO, LIVIO.** *Il tentato rapimento di Giuseppe Mazzini.* [The attempted abduction of G. Mazzini.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento* (3) 1930: 779-786.—This article contains the letter dated June 24, 1849, in which Mazzini himself tells of the attempt by an agent of the Piedmont government to abduct him and deliver him to his enemies in Italy.—*T. Bruni.*

10743. **RAGG, LONSDALE.** *Relations of church and state in Italy.* The historical setting of the concordat of Feb. 11, 1929. *Church Quart. Rev.* 108 (216) Jul. 1929: 289-319.—An article derived from historical works 1911-1929, and recent newspapers, setting forth the major events under successive popes leading to the concordat. The diplomatic negotiations under Pius XI are set forth in detail.—*Elizabeth M. Lynskey.*

10744. **SABINI, G.** *Le ripercussioni in Terra di Bari degli avvenimenti napoletani del 15 marzo 1848.* [The results in Terra di Bari of the Neapolitan events of March 1848.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento.* 17 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 490-499.—The most important results in Terra di Bari of the Neapolitan events of 1848, was the trial of the political organization called *Deputazione municipale*, which had arisen in Bari after the granting of the constitution. Its purpose was "the acquisition of the practical knowledge of social life" and "the good promised to the whole nation by the new representative government." The trial resulted in many capital sentences in Trani (Nov. 1851).—*T. Bruni.*

10745. **SPADONI, D.** *Il gen. Giacomo Filippo De Meester.* [General J. Phil. De Meester.] *Rassegna Storica d. Risorgimento.* 17 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 851-882.—Without taking into account the very fleeting mention of Cantù, De Castro, and Gallavresi, the patriotism of De Meester was mentioned only in a pamphlet published in 1853 in Switzerland. However, by use of the papers of De Meester in the Risorgimento's museum in Milan, it is possible to reconstruct the figure of this Italian patriot. He was a follower of Mazzini, and probably financed the plots of 1853 which ought to have precipitated a revolution after a new insurrection at Milan. Dying Dec. 14, 1852, he destined his fortune to the aid of exiled Italians, and bequeathed his capital to the first democratic government that should arise in Italy.—*T. Bruni.*

10746. **SPADONI, DOMENICO.** *La conversione italiana del Murat.* [The Italian conversion of Murat.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 217-252.—Murat was not converted to a program of Italian independence and unity until 1809. The early years of his Italian career found him vigilant in the defense of French interests. He frequently complained to Napoleon of the separatist proclivities of his Italian officials. He tracked down the organizations of patriots with great assiduity and reported several times upon the nefarious plots of the Masonic lodges. It soon became evident, however, that Murat resented acutely Napoleon's treatment of him as a prefect rather than as a king. The greater the demands made by the emperor, the more

King Joachim veered toward Italian nationalism and became sympathetic with the anti-Napoleonic movement. The open rupture between the two rulers did not

occur until after the March on Moscow—in which Murat was commander of the imperial cavalry. (Copious footnotes.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 10551, 10568, 10681, 10693, 10702, 10739, 10767, 10857–10858, 11233, 11469, 11547)

10747. AUBIN, HERMANN. *Mainz und Frankfurt. Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 25 (4) Jan. 15, 1931: 529–546.—The student of German city history is faced by a bewildering profusion of formations, due in part to the rich variety of geographic conditions, in part to differences in historical experiences. It is useful to work out groups and types by comparison. The more closely related the geographical factors of the cities compared, the more clearly will the historical factors stand out. Mainz and Frankfurt have grown up on the same soil; their destinies have been very different, at times even opposite. Mainz, as a center of Roman administration and the seat of an archbishop, had an early advantage as a city. This advantage was gradually lost as the result of various historical factors, e.g.: the development of the Frankfurt fair was unhampered by a nearby non-municipal authority; the increase of tolls on the Rhine and the gradual shift of the center of gravity of Germany towards the east modified the lines of commerce to the advantage of Frankfurt; Mainz, as an episcopal city, was less hospitable to Jews and Protestants than was Frankfurt; Mainz as the capital of a territorial state and as a fortress, protecting the western frontier of Germany, suffered more from sieges and foreign occupation.—*L. D. Steefel.*

10748. BEAZLEY, C. RAYMOND. *The young Kaiser. Hist. Outlook.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 75–78.—Upon his accession to the throne, William II displayed unbounded enthusiasm for his work, a keen sense of duty, and a certain reckless cleverness, but it soon became evident that he was somewhat lacking in perception, balance, and perseverance. The Kaiser wavered between divergent extremes in his relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, the Balkan states, and even with the United States. He failed to follow the diplomatic program outlined by Bismarck, and failed equally to substitute for it an adequate program of his own.—*H. R. Anderson.*

10749. ELBAU, JULIUS. *Die deutsche Presse.* [The German press.] *Nord u. Süd.* 53 (9) Sep. 1930: 784–789.—During the earlier period of the German Empire the centers of newspaper publication were Frankfurt, Cologne, Hamburg, Munich, etc. The development of the Berlin press is closely connected with the names of three publishers: Rudolf Mosse who in 1873 established the *Berliner Tageblatt*; Leopold Ullstein, who in 1877 bought the *Berliner Zeitung*; and August Scherl, the man of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* who managed to adapt his paper to the taste of all classes, from the man in the street to William II. Elbau outlines the character and aims of the chief Berlin newspapers and of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The big newspapers, as a rule, gradually gave up their connections with certain political parties. Today only certain large political parties—and particularly the extreme parties—control their own press.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10750. GOOCH, C. P. Prince Bülow's memoirs. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 730–738.—A review of vol. I of the important *Denkwürdigkeiten* of the former German chancellor. It covers the years 1897–1903.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10751. HENZE, HERBERT. *Otto Brahm und das deutsche Theater.* [Otto Brahm and the German theater.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (3) 1930: 81–101; (4) 1930: 132–145.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

10752. JOHANNESSEN, FRITZ. *Aus Stresemanns Schulzeit.* [Glimpses of Stresemann's life in school.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (4) 1930: 121–132.—Stresemann's description of his life, which he wrote when he applied for permission to take the final examination at the gymnasium, reveals his interest in mathematics, German, history, and religious instruction.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

10753. LATENDORF, OTTO. *Ein Berliner Beamtenleben aus vormärzlicher Zeit. Nach Personalakten und unbekannten Humboldt-Briefen dargestellt.* [The life of a Berlin official of the pre-March period.] *Mitteil. d. Verein f. d. Gesch. Berlins.* (2) 1930: 60–66.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

10754. MARCUSE, LUDWIG. *Die Emil Ludwig Front.* [The opposition to Emil Ludwig.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (4) Jan. 24, 1931: 141–144.—Ludwig has never claimed to be an original scholar, but has repeatedly stated that he aims only at vivid presentation on the basis of the best secondary materials. Yet the attack against him on the basis of scholarship goes on unceasingly. The reason for this is to be found in the remark of a great German scholar, that ever since he has become active politically as a republican his colleagues take exception to his scholarship. The real criticism of Ludwig's work is to be found in his conception of history as the playground of great personalities to the exclusion of social factors.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

10755. ROSENSTOCK, EUGEN. *Deutsche Nation und deutsche Universität.* [The German nation and German universities.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* Dec. 1930: 215–225.—Since the days of Luther and Melancthon the German university has been the mold of public opinion. Until 1900 academic freedom was as important in Germany as the freedom of the press in other countries. Since 1848 the influence of the lecture hall as a formulator of public opinion has declined. Today the university is regarded as a school in which religious, philosophical, professional, and technical leaders are trained. The university should seek to restore its former position of public respect by becoming a link between the various social classes of Germany.—*Carl Mauels-hagen, Jr.*

10756. RUTH, PAUL HERMANN. *Arndt und die Geschichte.* (Arndt and history.) *Hist. Z., Beiheft* #18. 1930: pp. xxviii–188.—A detailed discussion of the development and content of Ernst Moritz Arndt's political and historical theories.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10757. SCHULTZE-JAHDE, KARL. *Dreissigjähriger Krieg und deutsche Dichtung.* [The Thirty Years' War and German poetry.] *Hist. Z.* 143 (2) 1930: 257–297.—The Thirty Years' War was not, as has been commonly supposed, the cause of the decline of German poetry and does not mark the end of a period in its history. This characterization is merely the result of a literary criticism that is based on a patriotic Protestant bias.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 10689, 10727)

10758. EULENBERG, HERBERT. *Der Friedensfreund de Sellon.* [De Sellon, the friend of peace.] *Friedenswarte.* 30 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 221–222.—When Cavour passed through Geneva on his way to England on one of his early visits he met Sellon. Sellon foretold that in 1932 there would be more people who favored his struggles for peace than those who favored Cavour's desire for war.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entry 10400)

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 10524, 10675, 10683, 10704, 10709, 10731, 10855, 11430, 11714)

10759. JMIĘŁA-GENTIMUR, W. Das Nationalitätenproblem der russischen Revolution. [The nationalities problem of the Russian revolution.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 5 (4) Dec. 1929: 418-431.

10760. ZAITZEV, B. ЗАЙЦЕВ, Б. Жизнь Тургенева. [Life of Turgenev.] *Современные Записки.* (Sovremennia Zapiski.) 44 1930: 218-268.—Henry Lanz.

POLAND

(See also Entries 8975, 9005, 10723)

10761. KUKIEL, MARJAN. Banicja księcia Adama Czartoryskiego i Katastrofa Puław. [The banishment of Prince Adam Czartoryski and the catastrophe of Puławy.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 472-492.—Frank Nowak.

10762. LETI, GIUSEPPE. Le legioni polacche in Italia. [The Polish legions in Italy.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 384-393.—Polish companies were formed in Italy under Dombrowski and fought under Napoleon. In 1830 the Italian Ramorino distinguished himself in the Polish revolt and was created general. In 1848 Mickiewicz labored to organize Polish legions to fight with the Italians against the Austrians. But disputes with the Italian authorities concerning matters of command and the enrolment of South Slavs led to mutiny and the consequent disintegration of the volunteer companies. Some of the more bellicose participated in the defense of the Roman Republic.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

10763. LEWIN, D. Obieg pieniężny Królestwa Kongresowego. [Money in the Congress kingdom.] *Rocznik Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Handlowej w Warszawie.* 6 1929: 132-192.—In the financial history of the Congress kingdom the period 1854-1866 must be treated with special attention, because there was wanting at this time the necessary quantity of small coins. This was caused by a lack of silver, from which small coins were made. Metal coins of full value disappeared, because money lost its value in Russia and because of the flood of paper money which the kingdom was obliged to accept. The author concludes that it is dangerous to produce small coins of precious metal, because they disappear during a crisis. The principal sources used were the records of the administrative council of revenues (*Akta Rady Administracyjnej Przychodów Skarbu*), in which there are also the records of currency in particular districts of the country.—A. Walawender.

10764. MIAKOWSKI, X. KAZIMIERZ. Z dziejów rodziny Łaskich. [From the history of the Łascy.] *Roczniki Historyczne, Poznań.* 5 1929: 83-89.—A. Walawender.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 10667, 10685, 10860)

10769. BAJZA, JOSEPH. Les origines de la Yougoslavie. 1903-1914. [Origins of Yugoslavia.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 47 Jan. 15, 1931: 1-26; Feb. 15, 1931: 75-79.—The writer critically analyzes a volume by a Serb journalist, turned historian, Lontsaréitch. After challenging the author's right to the title of historian, Bajza proceeds to point out glaring mistakes in his treatment of the tariff troubles between the Danube monarchy and Serbia and of the annexation of Bosnia. Austria-

10765. ŚLIWIŃSKA, MARJA. Duchowieństwo a sprawa włościańska za Stanisława Augusta. [The clergy and the rural question at the time of Stanislas August.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (183) 1929: 138-154.—In the 18th century the rural question was much discussed in Poland. The author examines the stand of the Polish clergy on this question and shows that the clergy were not indifferent but did battle for the welfare of the common people.—A. Walawender.

10766. WOJTOWSKI, ANDRZEJ. Udział Wielkopolski w powstaniu listopadowym. [The participation of Wielkopolska in the November insurrection.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (1) 1930: 421-472.—Frank Nowak.

BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See also Entries 2-10377, 10836; 11569)

10767. LILJEDAHL, RAGNAR. Östersjöprovincernas svenska tid. [The Swedish age of the Baltic provinces.] *Hist. Tidskr., Stockholm.* 49 (2) 1929: 197-226.—A bibliographical narrative of Baltic historical research, from 1578 (*Chronica der Provintz Lyfflands*), to 1926 (K. Duzman's *Letland*, Stockholm). *Östersjöprovincerna* is the Swedish name for the Swedish possessions in the 17th century south of the Finnish Bay, hence: Ingavonia, Estonia, and Livonia. In 1795 the three provinces Estonia, Livonia, and Courland were under Russian rule and the need for a collective term was felt. The Germans used the name: *Liv-, Est- und Kurland*, a clumsy term which after 1800 was replaced by the term *Ostseeprovinzen*, usually with the addition *Russlands*. This led to a confusion in terminology, since the translated term is used differently from the original *Östersjöprovincerna*. The name *Baltisch* as a term referring to the *Ostseeprovinzen* was first used in a travel description in the 1840's, and was taken up promptly by the Germans there. In the 1860's the term *Balt* was coined for the people. About 1880 the terms *Balticum* and *Baltenland* arose in Germany as names for the provinces, but these have not been accepted by the Germans in the provinces, who say instead *Die baltischen Provinzen*. Since the World War in the Baltic countries the term *Baltisch* is used in reference to the newly formed states Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. The official designation for German citizens of these countries is *Tyskbalter, Deutschbalten*.—George T. Flom.

10768. WRANGELL, BARON WILHELM. Ausschnitte aus der estnischen Politik 1918-1920. [Estonian politics, 1918-1920.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (9) Sep. 1930: 521-542.—Material on the Estonian war of independence dealing with the period of German occupation, Estonia's negotiations with England and the Allies, the part she played at the Peace Conference and in the Congress of the Second International at Bern in 1919, the defense of her independence against White and Red Russians, and the treaty concluded with the Soviet Union at Dorpat.—Hans Frerik.

Hungary imposed restrictions on Serbian meat imports partly because of treaty obligations to Germany and Rumania. Hungarian agrarians were distinctly more favorable to friendly commercial relations with Serbia than the Austrian farm-bloc. Serbia actually profited from the commercial war inasmuch as she discovered new markets and thus was emancipated from Austro-Hungarian economic suzerainty. Croats, who constituted a majority in Bosnia, welcomed annexation to the Danube monarchy and greeted the establishment of a constitutional regime with genuine enthusiasm. The Serbs were disturbed over the issuance of a constitu-

tion, fearing that it would make the Bosnians more devoted to Austria-Hungary.—*Arthur J. May.*

10770. KISSMAN, JOSEPH. יוסף. די קיסמאן, עקאנאמישע ענטוויקלונגספערזאדען פון רומעניע. [The three periods of economic development in Rumania.] *Zukunft.* 36(1) Jan. 1931: 26–34.—There have been three stages in the economic development of Rumania—the pre-war feudal period, the post-war transition period to capitalism under the rule of the Liberals, and the more recent period of absolute capitalism under the rule of the National Peasant party and King Carol. In each stage the anti-Semitism developed did not have its roots in any economic causes nor was there a popular anti-Semitism in the true sense of the word. It was rather an artificial movement inspired, in each case, by the oligarchic government group.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

10771. LIBER, B. Ioan Nadejde. Socialism in Rumania in the nineteenth century. *Modern Quart.* 5(4) Winter 1930–1931: 467–482.—Socialism in Rumania was a late growth and not a hardy one. Marxian dogma imported in so agrarian a country should have been modified to fit it to the needs of farmers. Instead, it made its greatest appeal to the Jews, who, from a position in the lower middle class, were being rapidly proletarianized by hostile legislation. Although few were illiterate, none could vote, and they turned to the Social Democratic party in their effort to obtain the franchise. The party leaders, however, gave the Jews little consideration and the chief leader and editor, Ioan Nadejde, was anti-Semitic. Schism developed in the party between Rumanians and Jews and, together, with constant distrust between workers and intellectuals, it disrupted the party early in the present century. This article is by a quondam disciple of Nadejde who came to regard him as a small man and a traitor.—*Alexander Baltzly.*

10772. PHOURIKES, P. A. Συμβολή εἰς τὸ τοπωνυμικὸν τῆς Ἀττικῆς. [Contribution to the place-names of Attica.] *Ἀθῆνα.* 42 1930: 111–136.—Continuing his previous article (see Entry 2: 7681), the author discusses Attic place-names of doubtful etymology. He derives "Adames" from an Albanian word for a hut, "Marousi" from the shrine of Artemis Amarusia, "Vathraki" from the Albanian for Narcissus, "Kastanava" from the Slavonic (the only example of a Slavonic place-name in Attica), the cape of "Lomparda" from the Albanian, "Tsako" from the Albanian for stony ground. He concludes by admitting the difficulty of etymological certainty in the case of places inhabited by different races simultaneously.—*William Miller.*

10773. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. The Mahmal of the Moslem pilgrimage. *J. Royal Asiat. Soc.* (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 117–127.—The Mahmal which formed such a prominent object in the procession of the Kiswat en Nebi at Cairo and the pilgrim caravans from Egypt and Syria will probably not be seen in the Hejaz again. The Mahmal possesses no sanctity and in the 15th century became the emblem of the official character of the pilgrim caravan that accompanied it. The rulers of Egypt and Turkey regarded it as a symbol of their protective rights over the Ka'aba and tomb of Mohammed. The Wahabis repudiated the Mahmal in 1798–1814 and once more in 1924. The Mahmal is a closed rectangular pyramidal canopy which so resembles a catafalque that it is not improbable that this was its original purpose. The Kiswat (en Nebi) is the outer covering of the Ka'aba at Mecca and has no connection whatever with the Mahmal. Tradition assigns the origin of the Mahmal to the ill-fated Queen Shajar ad-Durr of Egypt who was murdered in 1257. Robinson thinks that the Mahmal was originally a catafalque for the tomb of Fatima in the mosque at Medina. Opinions about the contents of the Mahmal vary considerably. In late years the Egyptian Mahmal contained nothing. According to some

a Mahmal contained a book of prayers and some charms, or a carpet for the tomb at Medina, or a copy of the Koran. Lane (1834) saw a Mahmal which was empty, but on the outside two very small copies of the Koran were suspended from the apex. Robinson is convinced that the Mahmal is not Semitic in origin. The article concludes with a list of gifts from Cairo and Damascus which were sent in addition to the Mahmals from these cities.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

10774. VIERBÜCHER, HEINRICH. Von der Vernichtung des armenischen Volkes. [The extermination of the Armenian people.] *Friedenswarte.* 30(7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 205–207.—In 1915 the Armenians were driven out of the vilajets of Trapezunt and Erzerum. The defenseless Armenians were subjected to Kurdish onslaughts. Turkish troops, sent to protect them, slaughtered the people. Basileos II put out the eyes of 1,500 people. Swiatoslaw killed 40,000. Grassus caused a few thousand to be crucified. History has no more gruesome and bloody page than that of Armenia in 1915.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 10707, 10823, 10953, 11525)

10775. BANNER, H. S. What Great Britain has meant to Malaya. *Asiatic Rev.* 27(89) Jan. 1931: 196–200.

10776. KENDO, ISHII. The wanderings of Japanese beyond the seas. (Posdneef, V., tr.) *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan.* 6(2) Dec. 1929: 20–51.—Preface by translator. Very little investigation has been made of the accounts of Japanese travelers to other Asiatic countries in the Tokugawa period. *Records of the wanderings of the Japanese in Dattan*, part of a collection of stories by Ishii Kendo, reveals much concerning the culture of China and Manchuria in this period. The stories indicate that the travelers were widely observant but that they paid little attention to political affairs. New light is thrown on the customs of the Manchus and the accounts indicate that they were a united people and possessed a political organization, besides having developed a script by the middle of the 17th century. An apparent contradiction in the actions of the Japanese is shown in their admiration and emulation of Chinese culture on the one hand, and barbarous plundering by merchant adventurers on the other.—*W. C. Johnstone, Jr.*

10777. R., W. When the tobacco monopoly ended. *Amer. Chamber of Commerce J. (Manila).* 10(12) Dec. 1930: 12, 15, 33.—A translation of a French consular report of 1883 describing Philippine trade and commerce of that period.—*Asher Hobson.*

10778. SIEM BING HOAT. Het chineesch kapitaal in Indonesie. [Chinese capital in Indonesia.] *Chung Hwa Hui Tsa Chih.* 8(1) Jun. 1930: 7–18.—The Chinese already had trade relations with the Netherlands Indian Archipelago before the Europeans came. They were the first to engage in the sugar industry in Java; at the beginning of the 18th century only 4 of the 84 sugar factories were European, the others Chinese. The Chinese were the link between the Europeans and the natives in foreign trade. After the introduction of the agrarian law in 1870 private agriculture developed. The economic situation of the native population was much improved; trade developed rapidly. The Chinese were middlemen; they had 90% of the home trade. Chinese wholesalers distributed the goods, imported by European firms, to the inland. These middlemen suffered in the crisis of 1920. At present they fear the competition of the Japanese and the rising native middle class. Much Chinese capital had been invested in lands and houses the value of which rose greatly in the time of high prices. But the redemption of the private lands by the Netherlands Indian government has caused a change in the investment of Chinese capital, by which great losses

have been suffered. Many Chinese sugar factories have been sold to Europeans or Japanese in the last few years.—*Cecile Rothe*.

INDIA

(See also Entry 11306)

10779. CAMERON, ROBERT. A prisoner of war in India, 1782-4. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39) Jan. 1931: 17-34.—The introduction and notes are by P. R. Cadell. The article is from a narrative written by Robert Cameron, of the East India Company's army—Madras Infantry. The Force of Colonel Brathwaite was overwhelmed by a Mysorean army on Feb. 17, 1782, and Cameron was taken prisoner. The description of Cameron's captivity was written in 1784, shortly after his release. He makes far less mention of the hardships endured by the prisoners than do others, and he is curiously silent on the fear of forcible conversion, and the possibility of being murdered in cold blood after the accession of Tipoo—both likely contingencies. The narrative gives a picture of the daily life and routine of the prisoners. (Illustration.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

10780. CARDEW, F. G. Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, 1758-1825. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39) Jan. 1931: 40-63.—A short biography of the Scotsman, Sir David Ochterlony. It describes his career as a soldier in the service of the East India Company, his activities during various campaigns in India, including the Nepal War, and his rise to distinction and high posts.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

10781. GRAY, W. J. The march of the siege-train from Ferozepore to Delhi—August-September, 1857. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39) Jan. 1931: 1-16.—A transcript of the journal of W. J. Gray, Bengal Artillery,

with an introduction and notes by J. H. Leslie. The introduction lists Gray's parentage and his services in the field. On Aug. 3, Gray was appointed commander of the siege-train which was being prepared at Ferozepore to march to Delhi. His journal begins with his appointment. It gives a day-to-day account of the progress made by the train, including the distances covered and the temperatures recorded. A concluding note calls attention to the fact that this march of 268½ miles never received the attention which it deserves. It was a great achievement, accomplished during the height of the rains, and along an extremely bad road. (Footnotes, map, illustrations.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

10782. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S. The historical material in the private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai (1736-1761). *J. Indian Hist.* 6 (2) Aug. 1927: 163-176; (3) Dec. 1927: 264-274; 7 (1) Apr. 1928: 12-33; (2) Aug. 1928: 217-232; 8 (1) Apr. 1929: 27-40; 9 (3) Dec. 1930: 337-360.—Ananda Ranga Pillai belonged to a family of merchants prominent both at Madras and at Pondicherry. His father, formerly a trader at Madras, had emigrated early in 1716 to Pondicherry, at the instance of the French governor, who was trying to remedy the depression in French trade. The commerce of Pondicherry revived rapidly, owing to the governor's activity. Under Governors Lenoir and Dumas, Ananda Ranga Pillai was one of the chief native merchants. He wrote a diary, and attached great importance to its continuance. Until 1846 its existence was unknown. The first volume of the translation published by the Madras government in 1904, carries on the diary from September, 1736 to April, 1746. Using the diary as a basis, the author furnishes details concerning most of the important events of the period.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 10430, 10672, 10679, 10687, 10707, 10959, 10969, 11237, 11239, 11272, 11276, 11278, 11292, 11422, 11463, 11555, 11642, 11715, 11717-11718, 11724)

10783. ALUMNUS. Lafayette et Jefferson. *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 607-612.—It is impossible to imagine two men more different than Lafayette and Jefferson; the one a wealthy aristocrat descended from one of the oldest families in France; the other a small town lawyer, son of a colonial farmer. Lafayette was enthusiastic and generous; Jefferson was considered cold and calculating. The two men met first after the fall of Richmond in 1781. Instinctively, they liked each other and began a correspondence which lasted many years. Their letters published by Gilbert Chinard in 1929 form the basis for the article.—*Leo J. Meyer*.

10784. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Agriculture in the Oregon country in 1795-1844. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (2) Jun. 1929: 161-168.—Beginning with the first cultivation of the soil by the crew of the *Ruby* in 1795, eight different groups, mainly missionaries, early American pioneers, and the fur companies, tilled the soil in 30 localities producing 500 different items by 1844.—*V. Gray*.

10785. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Madame Dorion of the Astorians. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (3) Sep. 1929: 272-278.—Madame Dorion, after crossing the plains with the Hunt expedition of 1811, was the first woman to make her home in Oregon.—*V. Gray*.

10786. BARRY, J. NEILSON. Use of soil products by Indians. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (1) Mar. 1929: 43-52.—The Oregon Indians developed a system of barter, but food was exchanged only to a limited extent. Agriculture was not practiced before the 1830's.—*V. Gray*.

10787. BEATTY, JOSEPH M. Susan Assheton's book. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (218) Apr. 1931: 174-186.—Susannah Assheton, a member of a prominent Philadelphia family, records in her notebook

incidents occurring from 1801 to 1828. The chief value of the book is the sidelights it throws upon educational and religious conditions in Philadelphia during the first quarter of the 19th century.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

10788. BENN, J. A. A footnote to the American Revolution. *Discovery.* 11 (132) Dec. 1930: 402-404.—Two books of the late 18th century were discovered recently at Princeton. One is an account book of the steward of Nassau Hall; the other a record book identified with the Continental Navy during the revolution and with the College of New Jersey from 1819-1827. The steward's account throws light on the costs of board and the names of students between 1803 and 1817, and is a clue to non-graduates who attended Princeton. The second book is the more valuable. It contains an account book of the Navy Board of the Middle District for 1780-81 and a record of the circulation of the library, to which odd purpose it was put after it found its way into the hands of the university authorities. The naval entries deal chiefly with wages for officers, seamen, and marines. It is possible to trace from it such widely different matters as the carrier of the frigate "Confederacy," the depreciation of continental currency, and the type and amount of reading done by Princeton students.—*Leo J. Meyer*.

10789. BREWER, HENRY H. Log of the Lausanne. With notes by John Canse. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (1) Mar. 1929: 53-62; 30 (2) Jun. 1929: 111-119.—Description of early missionary activities and settlement at the Dalles in 1840-1841.—*V. Gray*.

10790. BUCK, SOLON J. The Minnesota Historical Society in 1930. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (1) Mar. 1931: 21-33.—*T. C. Blegen*.

10791. CALDWELL, O. B. Beginnings of electric power in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (1) Mar. 1930: 25-36.—Before 1900 Oregon began to use arc lamps, incandescent lamps, and electric street cars, but after that date began the projects for the development of more horse power, with the resulting code requiring the proper recording of water right titles.—V. Gray.

10792. CANBY, HENRY SEIDEL. Thoreau and the machine age. *Yale Rev.* 20 (3) Spring 1931: 517-531.—One of the principal contributions of Thoreau was a protest against the conditions which were tending to submerge the individual, conditions even more exaggerated today. He challenged the industrial order because it denied to each person the right to live his own best life. So important did he conceive this freedom to be that he defied both state and society to attain it. In this regard he is an even greater radical than Karl Marx. Thoreau is not dead yet, because "a possible way of happy living is a need at every man's door."—Philip Davidson.

10793. CAREY, CHARLES. Theodore Talbot journals, 1843, 1849-1853. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (4) Dec. 1929: 326-338.—Journal of a soldier with the Fremont expedition to Oregon in 1843 and later with the first U. S. military forces to occupy the new territory of Oregon.—V. Gray.

10794. CELL, GEORGE CROFT. The New England imprint upon Methodism. *Methodist Rev.* 114 (2) Mar. 1931: 254-259.—The Methodist societies in New England took the lead in establishing institutions of higher education. The oldest of the church's secondary schools, Wesleyan, now Wilbraham Academy, was founded in 1818 at New Market, New Hampshire; the oldest of the existing colleges, Wesleyan, was founded in 1831 at Middletown, Connecticut; and the first theological foundation, now the Boston University School of Theology, was established in Boston in 1839. This New England emphasis upon the value of education and the need for a trained ministry spread westward with the New England migration.—Maurice C. Latta.

10795. COLEMAN, RUFUS A. (ed.) The diary of Mary Richardson Walker, June 10-December 21, 1838. *Frontier.* 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 284-300.—Early in 1838, Reverend Elkanah Walker and his bride, Mary Richardson Walker, set out from New York City with a number of other missionaries to reinforce the missions founded in the Oregon country by Marcus Whitman and others. According to custom, they allied themselves with a company of trappers—this time men of the American Fur Company under the command of Captain Dripps. They traveled on horseback to Fort Hall, thence northward to Fort Walla Walla and to Wailatpu, the mission of the Whitmans a few miles distant. This portion of Mrs. Walker's diary gives a vivid account of the journey and of her experiences from the crossing of the Platte River in June until Dec. 21, 1838, two weeks after the birth of her first son, Cyrus Walker. The diary is printed from a transcription made in 1917 by William Lewis of Spokane from manuscripts placed at his disposal by Cyrus Walker. The manuscript is now in the Huntington Library.—Edward Earl Bennett.

10796. COREY, STEPHEN MAXWELL. American interest in foreign education a century ago. *J. Educ. Res.* 22 (1) Jun. 1930: 44-46.—Corey surveys the number of American students in European universities, the number of articles on European education, and describes the influence of European courses of study and methods of teaching upon American curricula and methodology in the decade between 1820 and 1830.—Roy E. Cochran.

10797. CRANDALL, LULU D. Indian fighters, settlers in Wasco County. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (4) Dec. 1930: 382-392.—Biographical sketches of settlers at the Dalles.—V. Gray.

10798. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER. Inland navigation in North Carolina, 1763-1789. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1931: 145-154.—The sounds, rivers, and creeks of North Carolina's coastal plain, though too shallow and dangerous for ocean-going vessels, were the channels of commerce throughout the pre-railroad era. Their relative importance had decreased by 1775 with the development of roads. Canoes, perriauers, scows, and flats were the chief types of small craft used for inland navigation. The opinion was widespread that river improvement would stimulate the economic development of North Carolina; but county and state legislation contemplated only local and individual efforts, and practically no results were achieved until the adoption of a state-financed program after 1815. The eastward-flowing rivers were barriers to overland transportation and increased the difficulty of commercial contacts between the three geographic and economic units of the East—the Albemarle Sound region, the Cape Fear valley, and the Pamlico-Neuse region.—A. R. Newsome.

10799. DART, HENRY P. A duel in the dark in New Orleans on March 14, 1747. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (2) Apr. 1930: 199-204.—An account of an attack made upon Sebastian François Ange Le Normant, the *commissaire ordonnateur* of Louisiana, by Sieur Taillefer, a cadet officer of the garrison of New Orleans, on the night of Mar. 14, 1747. The official documents pertaining to the case are reproduced.—E. M. Violette.

10800. DENNIS, ELSIE FRANCIS. Indian slavery in the Pacific Northwest. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (1) Mar. 1930: 69-81; (2) Jun. 1930: 181-195; (3) Sep. 1930: 285-296.—Slavery among the Indians of the northwest coast of America is chronicled by every writer who has described Indian life, the first settlers accepting it, but later making laws prohibiting any form of it. Early white captives were enslaved, and the Spaniards held Indian slaves, while the British and Americans accused each other of slave traffic. The basis of slavery was commerce, the tribe which was the best trader being the largest slave holder and therefore the wealthiest. Slavery decreased rapidly during the early 19th century. Probably about 4% of the Indians had been enslaved.—V. Gray.

10801. DOCKWEILER, ISIDORE B. Junípero Serra, Californian missionary. *Pan. Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 262-268.—Part of a speech delivered at the dedication of Serra's statue in Statuary Hall in the U. S. capitol. A brief summary of Serra's life.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

10802. DORRIS, J. T. Federal aid to the Oregon Trail prior to 1850. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (4) Dec. 1929: 305-325.—After Jefferson sent out his exploring parties into the Louisiana Purchase, nothing was done by the federal government in the 20's and 30's to aid or protect American enterprises in Oregon or along the trail. With the revival of public interest expeditions were sent out in 1845, 1847, and 1849, and finally in 1846 a bill passed congress, whereby a line of forts were established along the Columbia River and post roads were built in Oregon.—V. Gray.

10803. DUNAWAY, W. F. Pennsylvania as an early distributing center of population. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (218) Apr. 1931: 134-169.—This article covers the years 1730 to 1830. This movement, which was much more pronounced in Pennsylvania than in the other colonies, had to do chiefly with the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, and to a less degree with the English Quakers. It was first directed to the valley and piedmont regions of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas; somewhat later to Tennessee and Kentucky; and lastly to the old Northwest, especially Ohio. It largely peopled the southern highlands, where its influence was especially strong. The movement is traced in detail; and its

political, economic, and social effects described. [Elaborate bibliography.]—*W. F. Dunaway.*

10804. EDDY, G. S. Account book of Benjamin Franklin, kept by him during his first mission to England as provincial agent, 1757-1762. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (218) Apr. 1931: 97-133.—Franklin kept an account of the expenses of this mission in a small quarto volume, which is here edited with an introduction and notes. It is source material of high grade and is especially valuable to the social historian.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

10805. ELLIOTT, T. C. British values in Oregon, 1847. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (1) Mar. 1931: 27-45.—Inventory of the Hudson Bay Company property south of the 49th parallel in 1847 made by company officials and sent to the U. S. government through Governor Simpson of Oregon.—*V. Gray.*

10806. ELLIOTT, T. C. Camels in the inland empire. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (2) Jun. 1929: 125-128.—Camels were not successfully used in the Far West and British Columbia.—*V. Gray.*

10807. ELLIOTT, T. C. Oregon coast as seen by Vancouver in 1792. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (1) Mar. 1929: 33-42; (4) Dec. 1929: 383-394.—Voyage to assert British rights to this promising field of commerce.—*V. Gray.*

10808. ELLISON, JOSEPH. Designs for a Pacific Republic, 1843-1862. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (4) Dec. 1930: 319-342.—Because of the remoteness of California the idea of an independent state on the Pacific arose in the early 40's. Dislike of military rule from 1845 to 1850 and dissatisfaction with the United States policies continued the idea, which came to a climax in 1860-1862 when the question of secession of California from the union was hotly discussed.—*V. Gray.*

10809. ELY, CATHERINE BEACH. Henry Clay's influence today. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 259-261.—Concerns the dedication on Dec. 9, 1930 of a statue to Henry Clay in Caracas, Venezuela.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

10810. FORDHAM, JEFF B. Iredell's dissent in "Chisholm v. Georgia": its political significance. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1931: 155-167.—Of the members of the U. S. Supreme Court, Associate-Justice James Iredell of North Carolina alone dissented in the case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 1793, which decided that a state might be sued by a citizen of another state, and resulted in the adoption of the 11th amendment in 1798. Iredell's dissenting opinion has been regarded as the foundation for the later doctrine of state sovereignty and state rights. Iredell was a strict Federalist and nationalist. He was a liberal constructionist with respect to making the federal government self-sufficient for its purposes. He denied the jurisdiction of the court, not because it would impair state sovereignty, but because the jurisdiction had not been made available for exercise by appropriate legislation. He was writing a legal opinion instead of a political tract. It is hardly fair to say that he laid the cornerstone of a state rights party.—*A. R. Newsome.*

10811. FOSSIER, A. E. The funeral ceremony of Napoleon in New Orleans. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (2) Apr. 1930: 246-252.—An account of the service held in the Catholic church (now the cathedral) in New Orleans in commemoration of Napoleon on Dec. 19, 1821, three months or more after the news of his death had reached the city. Based largely on Alexis Daudet's account published in French in the *Louisiana Gazette* on Dec. 21, 1821.—*E. M. Violette.*

10812. FRIES, ADELAIDE L. (ed.) Travel journal of Charles A. Van Vleck, 1826. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1931: 187-206.—A journal of a journey from Salem, North Carolina to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in October, 1826.—*A. R. Newsome.*

10813. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana pol-

itics, 1845-1861. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (2) Apr. 1930: 257-303.—The fourth installment of the author's doctoral thesis. Chapter 10 deals chiefly with the political campaign in Louisiana in 1857, in which the Democrats elected the state officers and the congressmen from the third and fourth districts. The American, or Know Nothing, candidates for congress were elected from the first and second districts. The contest in the third district for the Democratic nomination was the only exciting feature of the campaign. Chapter 11 gives particular attention to the municipal election in New Orleans in 1858, in which Gerard Stith, American, or Know Nothing, was elected mayor over G. T. Beauregard, Independent. Chapter 12 discusses Louisiana's interest in internal improvements in the forties and fifties, particularly railroads, and in the schemes for territorial expansion, including the filibustering expeditions of Lopez and William Walker. (See Entries 3: 545 and 9100.)—*E. M. Violette.*

10814. HEILBRON, BERTHA L. [ed.] A New Yorker in the great West, 1867. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (1) Mar. 1931: 43-64.—A reprint, with editorial introduction and explanatory notes, of the material about Minnesota in C. N. Brainerd's *My diary: or Three weeks on the wing. A peep at the great west* (New York, 1868).—*T. C. Blegen.*

10815. HEINL, FRANK J. Newspapers and periodicals in the Lincoln-Douglas country, 1831-1832. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (3) Oct. 1930: 371-438.—The newspapers and periodicals of the Jacksonville region exhibit both the social, economic, and political conditions out of which Lincoln and Douglas rose and the reasons for that rise. Accompanying the paper is a descriptive list of all the publications entered on the charge account book of the Jacksonville postmaster in 1831 and 1832; a list of the receivers, specifying the subscriptions of each; and a bibliography.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

10816. HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAF. Report about the mines in the United States of America, 1783. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4 (1) Feb. 1931: 7-54. (Trans. & notes by Amandus Johnson.)—Hermelin, a Swedish expert in mining and the allied sciences, was commissioned by the Swedish government in 1783 to investigate the economic and political conditions in the United States with a view to promoting commercial relations. As this purpose was kept secret, ostensibly he came on the purely scientific mission of investigating "the geology and purification of metals." His report located the metal deposits, analyzed the strata of ore, explained the mining process used, described the kinds of labor and the monetary system, depicted the extent and variety of iron manufacture, and also estimated the value of timber in mining regions.—*E. M. H. Albjerg.*

10817. HOOP, OSCAR WINSLOW. History of Fort Hoskins, 1856-65. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (4) Dec. 1929: 346-361.—*V. Gray.*

10818. HORNER, JOHN B. History of Oregon State College, 1865-1907. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (1) Mar. 1930: 42-50.—*V. Gray.*

10819. HOWAY, F. W. Voyages of Kendrick and Gray in 1787-90. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (2) Jun. 1929: 89-94.—These voyages were the pioneer effort of Boston in the Oregon fur trade.—*V. Gray.*

10820. HOWAY, F. W., and ELLIOTT, T. C. Voyages of the "Jenny" to Oregon, 1792-1794. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (3) Sep. 1929: 197-206.—Capt. James Baker sailed from Bristol, England, for fur trade, and became one of the first visitors to the Columbia River.—*V. Gray.*

10821. JACKSON, EDMUND W. Pages from John Sturdivant's Journal. *Arrow Points.* 17 (6) Feb. 10, 1931: 63-65.—"... store accounts, genealogical records, slave births, court records . . . as 'wrote by Edmund W. Jackson this 8th day of August 1805.'"—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

10822. JORDAN, PHILIP D. The life and works of James Gardiner Edwards. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23(3) Oct. 1930: 459-502.—Edwards migrated to the West in 1829, publishing newspapers successively at Jacksonville, Illinois, Fort Madison, and Burlington—the last two in what is now Iowa. His most important venture was the present *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, which he began in 1838 as the *Burlington Patriot*.—Robert E. Riegel.

10823. KALAW, MAXIMO M. Philippine state papers. A collection of documents written by Filipinos or for Filipinos which made history: arranged chronologically. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3(1) Aug. 1930: 60-101; (2) Nov. 1930: 202-211.

10824. LISHKA, CHARLES N. The fate of some federal land grants and of the U. S. surplus revenue loan. *Catholic Educ. Rev.* 28(10) Dec. 1930: 583-586.—Aid without control leads to waste; aid with control is unconstitutional. Federal funds constituting a surplus were loaned to the several states in 1836. This deposit was used as a school fund by a few states but in most of the states the money was spent or lost. The loan was never called in, although the secretary or the treasury was empowered to do so by act of congress in 1837. The area of land granted to the 30 public land states as school lands and the sums currently credited by the several states to the school fund are named.—H. A. Turner.

10825. LOMAX, ALFRED L. Ashland Woolen Mill, 1867-1900. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(4) Dec. 1930: 360-370.—Ashland Mill represents in southern Oregon the tendency to establish woolen mills which marked the entire state in the 1860's.—V. Gray.

10826. LOMAX, ALFRED L. Ellendale Woolen Mill, 1865-71. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(3) Sep. 1930: 231-236.—Fourth mill in Oregon.—V. Gray.

10827. LOMAX, ALFRED L. Pioneer woolen mills in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30(2) Jun. 1929: 147-160; (3) Sep. 1929: 238-258; (4) Dec. 1929: 339-343.—By 1857 the surplus of wool, unlimited water power with water containing no alkali, and a background of Atlantic coast experience combined to overpower the lack of capital and experienced hands, poor transportation, and legislative opposition, to produce the Willamette Woolen Mills at Salem, Oregon. The company was placed upon a sound basis by L. E. Pratt, who later founded the Oregon City Mills. From a local market with a barter business, the products of the mills found their way all over the Pacific coast. Poor management, the wool growers' association desire to sell wool directly, and California competition finally resulted in the closing of the mill at Salem in 1875.—V. Gray.

10828. LOMAX, ALFRED L. The Dalles Woolen Mill, 1866-1879. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(1) Mar. 1931: 60-64.—The Dalles Woolen Mill was the first in Oregon to manufacture stockings.—V. Gray.

10829. LOMAX, ALFRED L. Woolen mill of Brownsville, 1860-89. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(2) Jun. 1930: 136-147.—The mill was established in 1860, not in 1865 as is sometimes claimed, having no trouble securing capital and introducing into Oregon from the East Thomas Kay, founder of a family famous in the textile history of Oregon.—V. Gray.

10830. MCARTHUR, HARRIET NESMITH. Recollections of the Rickreall. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30(4) Dec. 1929: 362-383.—Pioneer experiences in the valley of the Rickreall, near Fort Hoskins.—V. Gray.

10831. MCARTHUR, LEWIS A. Reminiscences of John Y. Todd. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30(1) Mar. 1929: 70-73.—Pioneer life in 1853.—V. Gray.

10832. MILLER, JAMES D. Early Oregon scenes: a pioneer narrative. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(1) Mar. 1930: 55-69; (2) Jun. 1930: 160-180; (3) Sep. 1930: 275-284.—Reminiscences of a pioneer of the last party to cross the plains in 1848, of California gold pros-

pecting, and of the steamboat traffic on Oregon rivers from 1850 to 1890.—V. Gray.

10833. NASATIR, ABRAHAM P. Anglo-Spanish rivalry in the Iowa country 1797-1798. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28(3) Jul. 1930: 337-389.—By the treaty of Paris in 1763, Spain and England became neighbors in the Mississippi Valley. Both were interested in buying peltries and in developing trade with the Indians. Within a few years keen competition developed in fur trade. British merchants of Montreal sent their traders into the Mississippi Valley and along the rivers of the Iowa country. Spanish merchants at St. Louis and the Spanish government made plans to drive out the English traders and secure the furs for themselves. In the competitive struggle, Spain played a losing game, and it was with little regret that, in 1800, Spain ceded Louisiana to France.—J. A. Swisher.

10834. NETTELS, CURTIS. The menace of colonial manufacturing, 1690-1720. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(2) Apr. 1931: 230-269.—The northern colonies in the early 18th century had already given promise through the volume of their imports from England and as food producing centers of being more valuable than the southern ones. Both these factors made it appear desirable to keep them in a non-industrial state. Legislation restraining their industrial activity was not enough; some staple was necessary which would provide them with sufficient returns to wean them from competition and the carrying trade. Hence England encouraged the production of naval stores, with the support of English merchants trading with the colonies. The result was not what was hoped for, but rather to antagonize the colonial lumbermen through the increased stringency of English control of the woods. An earlier date than usual should be given to the change in England's attitude toward the colonies from valuing them in the light of their productive capacities to prizing them as markets for English manufactures.—A. B. Forbes.

10835. NIELSON, VERNON. Indian tribes of Curry County. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32(1) Mar. 1931: 24-26.—Location and holdings of the tribes.—V. Gray.

10836. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. Captain Daniel Smith Harris. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28(4) Oct. 1930: 505-542.—A biographical sketch of the life of Captain Harris, one of the most famous of the rivermen to navigate the Upper Mississippi. There are accounts of many record-breaking trips up and down the river, and a complete list of the boats which Harris captained.—G. H. Doane.

10837. PIPES, NELLIE B. Later affairs of Kendrick; Barrell letters. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30(2) Jun. 1929: 95-105.—Letters concerning trade on the Oregon coast between 1792 and 1798.—V. Gray.

10838. PORTER, KENNETH W. Jane Barnes, first white woman in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(2) Jun. 1930: 125-135.—Jane Barnes arrived with a Hudson Bay Company official in 1814 at Fort George.—V. Gray.

10839. REED, HENRY E. Lovejoy's pioneer narrative, 1842-1848. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31(3) Sep. 1930: 237-239.—The beginning of Portland, Oregon.—V. Gray.

10840. RICHARDS, K. MORGAN. Les Mormons (1830-1930). *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 513-534.—The formidable obstacles overcome by the Mormons in establishing a successful colony can scarcely be paralleled in the history of colonization. From a small band they have grown until today they number about 700,000, located in the mountain states of the west. Their highly developed organization aims to utilize all members in administering the affairs of society in general, and the church in particular.—Leo J. Meyer.

10841. ROWLAND, DUNBAR. Mississippi in the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(2) Apr. 1930: 235-245.—An address ascribed

ing to the southwestern colonization movement the real cause for the purchase of Louisiana and giving an account of the voyage of W. C. C. Claiborne, the governor of the territory of Mississippi, down the Mississippi to New Orleans to receive, as commissioner of the United States, the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from the Spanish government in December, 1803.—*E. M. Violette*.

10842. RYDEN, GEORGE H. The Hanson family of Maryland. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4 (1) Feb. 1931: 55-68.—John Hanson of Maryland was appointed chairman of the Frederick county commission of observation in 1774. In this capacity, he helped to equip and finance local recruits for the Revolutionary army, apprehended men who were disloyal and corresponded with Hancock of the Continental Congress. In 1776 he was appointed one of the four commissioners who were to visit the army camps in New Jersey and New York for the purpose of aiding enlistment and for inspection.—*E. M. H. Albjerg*.

10843. SANTEE, J. F. Early education in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 32 (1) Mar. 1931: 65-69.—Oregon lacked until 1901 an adequate law for the establishment of public high schools, so that preparatory work was left to private and denominational schools. The state was slow in founding her state university, and college education was also carried on before 1876 by private institutions.—*V. Gray*.

10844. SANTEE, J. F. The University preparatory school, 1876-1904. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (2) Jun. 1930: 152-159.—The University of Oregon conducted a preparatory school between 1876 and 1904 because of the lack of secondary schools in the state.—*V. Gray*.

10845. SANTEE, J. F. University of Oregon admission, 1876-1927. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (2) Jun. 1929: 129-146.—Admission by examination was practiced by the University of Oregon until 1885, when students were admitted by accreditation from approved schools. With the better articulation between secondary schools and colleges after 1900, the university decided to admit on the unit system after 1902.—*V. Gray*.

10846. SCHAFFER, JOSEPH. Career of Frederic George Young. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-8.—Frederic G. Young founded the Oregon Historical Society and *Quarterly*, and served as dean of the University of Oregon.—*V. Gray*.

10847. SCOTT, LESLIE M. Beginnings of East Portland. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (4) Dec. 1930: 351-359.—*V. Gray*.

10848. SCOTT, LESLIE M. First taxes in Oregon. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (1) Mar. 1930: 1-24.—The balance favoring the formation of a provisional government in 1843 was so small that the delicate problem of taxation was not broached, but the need of revenue caused

the provisional government to try subscriptions. With the coming of pioneers bold policies of voluntary taxation were tried in 1844 and taxation modeled upon the Iowa scheme in 1845. Penalties were introduced in 1846. From the beginnings of government to the present day the Oregon pioneer spirit has fought problems of taxation.—*V. Gray*.

10849. SCOTT, LESLIE M. Oregon's provisional government, 1843-1849. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (3) Sep. 1929: 207-217.—The product of British and American rivalry, the provisional government signaled the domination of Oregon by pioneers who arrived over the trail in 1843.—*V. Gray*.

10850. THOMAS, RUSSELL B. Truth and fiction about the Champoe meeting. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30 (3) Sep. 1929: 218-237.—At a meeting at Champoe on May 2, 1843, Oregon declared for a provisional government by a vote of 52-50, thus checking the idea of an independent state on the Pacific and forming a nucleus for further governmental activities by the American settlers.—*V. Gray*.

10851. UNSIGNED. Early census tables of Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13 (2) Apr. 1930: 205-229.—The census tables of Louisiana for 1706 and 1721, as shown in a transcript of documents relating to Louisiana from the *Ministère des Colonies*, together with comments by certain contemporary French officials in Louisiana.—*E. M. Violette*.

10852. WAITE, ANNE SUTHERLIN. Pioneer life of Fendel Sutherlin. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 31 (4) Dec. 1930: 371-381.—Reminiscences of the Oregon Trail in 1847 and 1850, together with the settlement of Sutherlin valley in southern Oregon.—*V. Gray*.

10853. WEBER, JOHN RICHARD. An episode of journalism in 1840. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 23 (3) Oct. 1930: 503-510.—Springfield, Illinois was the scene in 1840 of a mob attack on the *Illinois Republican*. Douglas participated.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

10854. WHITE, CHARLES T. Lincoln and three Methodists. *Methodist Rev.* 114 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-45.—John Locke Scripps, Methodist layman, editor of the *Chicago Tribune* from 1858 to 1866, was author of the campaign biography of Lincoln in 1860, and a steady supporter of the administration. Bishop Matthew Simpson early urged emancipation upon the president, and helped keep up the morale of the North. James F. Jaquess, Methodist minister at Springfield, and colonel of the 73d Illinois Volunteers, secured from President Davis in 1864 the statement that the terms of peace must include Southern independence, a statement which solidified Northern sentiment in support of Lincoln and the war. Jaquess also claimed that Lincoln had been converted under his preaching at Springfield.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

10857. DUBOIS, JEAN. Les origines de la loi allemande sur le service auxiliaire patriotique. [The origins of the German law of auxiliary patriotic service.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 8 (4) Oct. 1930: 337-351.—The general staff in the fall of 1916 attempted to redress the material inferiority demonstrated by the Somme. The industrialists urged compulsory labor, to which Falkenhayn objected. The general staff's plan seems to have been dictated largely by the industrialists, with whom Ludendorff was on good terms. But the political authorities objected to the conscription of labor. A compromise was arranged that excluded women, the chancellor being won over by the withdrawal of military opposition to his peace offer. Although the labor unions agreed to the principle, the details of the law aroused universal opposition and the unions felt tricked. But Groener, who was to head the new scheme, offered concessions so considerable that the worker was the real beneficiary and very little was left of the orig-

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 10738-10739, 10768, 11322, 11467)

10855. BACH, AUGUST. Suchomlinow und der Kriegsbruch. [Suchomlinow and the outbreak of the War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 275-283.—The Russian minister of war in 1914, Suchomlinow, in his memoirs and to the time of his death, insisted that he was not informed of the events leading to war and that he urged the czar not to enter the conflict. All the reports of the time belie these contentions. In the crisis of July, 1914, he boasted, as he had done in the press earlier in the year, that Russia's army was ready. He urged that Russia enter the conflict and was angry over the czar's resistance.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

10856. COCHRAN, M. H. "The Coming of the War." *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 248-262.—A scathing review of B. E. Schmitt's book, *The Coming of the War*.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

inal project. Nor was the public morale bolstered up by the debate. It led Ludendorff to intrigue against the chancellor, but without success.—*T. S. Anderson.*

10858. EUCKEN, WALTER. Nochmals: Grundsätzliches zur Kriegsschuldfrage. [Again: Fundamentals in the war guilt question.] *Tatwelt*. 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 98-102.—Basing a treaty of peace on the war guilt of the vanquished nation is a new element of European politics. The growth of democracy produced this mingling of foreign policy with concepts of morality, guilt, and punishment. Two questions arise as to war guilt: (1) Did the Entente have the right to declare Germany guilty and force her to accept this verdict? (2) Do the facts accord with the assertions? The answer to the first question is in the negative, for it is a tenet of unwritten international law that states are sovereign in their relations to each other, and therefore, no judgment of guilt, even if justified, by the one can be binding upon the other. The answer to the second question is found in the investigations of historians.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

10859. SALOMON, HENRY. Quatre ans d'histoire vécue par Raymond Poincaré. [Four years of history as seen by Raymond Poincaré.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 49 (143-145) Jun. 1930: 87-104.—A review of the five volumes of Poincaré's recollections. Poincaré gives too much weight to secondary books and pamphlets of extremely doubtful value. As an historian he has not been

able to forget that he is by profession a lawyer accustomed to make out a case, rather than to weigh the relative value of his materials.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

10860. SERGENT, EDMOND, and SERGENT, ÉTIENNE. Paludisme et Armée d'Orient, 1917. [Marsh fever and the Army of the East, 1917.] *Mercure de France*. 226 (784) Feb. 15, 1931: 48-81.—The authors were sent to Macedonia in 1916 to study marsh fever which was crippling the army in that locality. They found the main cause of the disaster to lie in the failure of the army to carry out rigorously the necessary preventive measures, particularly the use of quinine. They recommended the sending of a special mission to fight the disease, which was done. By the use of both propaganda and discipline, by making every officer responsible for the quininization of the men in his command, the necessary safeguards were finally effected with results which were in 1917 completely gratifying.—*T. S. Anderson.*

10861. STUPARICH, GIANI. Guerra del '15 (Dal taccuino d'un volontario). [The War in 1915, from the notebook of a volunteer.] *Nuova Antologia*. 272 (1400) Jul. 16, 1930: 209-228.; (1402) Aug. 16, 1930: 447-459; 273 (1403) Sep. 1, 1930: 75-88.—Notebook of a volunteer from June 2-24, 1915, describing the soldier's mental condition as well as actual incidents of military life.—*J. C. Russell.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 10491, 11050, 11089, 11172, 11220, 11233-11234)

10862. BÁRTFAI SZABÓ, LADISLAUS. Széchenyi gazdaságpolitikai tétélei. [The economic thesis of Széchenyi.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 75 (11) Nov. 1930: 771-786.—The principal work of Count Stefan Széchenyi, the most important Hungarian political reformer, bearing the title, *Credit*, appeared 100 years ago last year. The economic ideas of Széchenyi have their point of departure in the teachings of the physiocrats of the English classical school. He sought to fit their theories to the economic position of Hungary at that time. He recognized the centralizing policy of the Vienna government on the one hand and the system of entail on the other as the two principal hindrances to the economic development of the country. Since the entail system made impossible any form of credit Széchenyi demanded the immediate abolition of entailed estates. Széchenyi also was a leader in the effort for reform of finance, exchange, and bankruptcy laws. Unfortunately he did not have time to see to putting through his own economic plans.—*Johann Martin, Jr.*

10863. GILBOY, ELIZABETH WATERMAN. The Leontief and Schultz methods of deriving "demand" curves. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1931: 218-261.—Starting with a brief description of the technique of the methods developed by Schultz and Leontief for deriving statistical demand and supply curves the author proceeds to an examination of the assumptions and logic upon which their conclusions rest and then applies their methods to the derivation of demand curves, and coefficients of elasticity from price quantity data for sugar, copper and coffee and for several price and quantity import and export index numbers for England. Although both Schultz and Leontief derive average demand and supply curves purporting to measure the average elasticity over a given interval of time and the

shiftings of instantaneous schedules for given years within the period from the average schedules for the entire period, the author questions their validity. The Schultz curve she holds, is a demand curve only in case supply can be disregarded as an independent factor, or supply alone moves, and the Leontief curve does not measure demand unless his hypotheses are found to be true to fact for the commodity in question. In a parallel comparison of curves and coefficients of elasticity she demonstrates that the results obtained from the two methods are distinctly different and concludes that neither yields the static demand curves discussed by Marshall.—*F. F. Elliott.*

10864. PASSAGE, HENRI du. Le capital est-il producteur? [Is capital a producer?] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 206 (2) Jan. 20, 1931: 129-148.—To determine whether capital is a producer, it is necessary to observe whether it is essential to business. This question is answered by the fact that capital represents a "capture" of natural forces and of labor and that the risks incurred by the entrepreneur entitle him, under our existing economic order, to reclaim part of the fruits borne by its employment in productive operations. In fact, the final test is found in the legal realm where capital is protected in its right to profits. These profits are "produced" by capital but the proportions in which they should be divided—that is a separate question.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

10865. SIMON, WALTER. Die Rolle des Lohnes in der Arbeitsmarkttheorie. [The role of wages in the theory of the labor market.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (1) 1931: 128-161.—A reconsideration of the role of wages in the labor market is needed to explain the continuous preponderance of labor supply over demand. The short term of many jobs is a partial explanation. Adjustment of supply to seasonal demand comes through seasonal migrations, higher wages in season which keep the worker off the market out of season, and partial maintenance from small farms, the family, and other sources. Disturbances of the labor market equilibrium traceable to the trend of economic progress are

adjusted by the wage level, which must be so high as to make profitable the introduction of so much labor-saving devices as will adjust demand and supply. The wage level must move parallel with the trend of economic development if economic equilibrium is to be maintained. Cyclical prosperity adds new elements of supply which cannot be properly adjusted in the period of depression, thus creating a further excess of supply over demand.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

10866. YNTEMA, THEODORE O. Some notes on Black's production economics. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (6) Dec. 1930: 698-704.—The chief contribution made by Black, according to the reviewer, is found in the discussion of "The principle of diminishing outputs" and "The principle of diminishing and increasing economic outputs." But he fails to "emphasize adequately the concepts of additional product and additional costs."—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 10593, 10595-10597, 10604, 10650, 10652, 10657, 10663-10664, 10701, 10716, 10720, 10724-10725, 10730, 10763, 10765, 10770-10771, 10777-10778, 10782, 10784, 10786, 10791, 10798, 10802, 10804-10807, 10816, 10819-10820, 10825-10829, 10832, 10834, 10836-10837, 10848, 10857, 11278)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 10359-10360, 10375, 10400, 10404, 10435-10436, 10440, 10446, 10770, 10969, 11023, 11029, 11058, 11133, 11181, 11189, 11299, 11314, 11326, 11518)

10867. AKERMAN, J. Le développement économique de la Suède. [The economic development of Sweden.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 444-448.—A short survey.—*Robert Schwenger.*

10868. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. Neuere Bücher über die Sowjetwirtschaft. [Recent books on Soviet economy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (1) 1931: 162-177.

10869. CRUM, W. L. Review of the year 1930. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-14.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

10870. D., F. F. S. Die türkische Wirtschaft 1930. [Turkish economic conditions, 1930.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (25) Mar. 21, 1931: 649-652.

10871. FEHLINGER, H. Wirtschaftsgestaltung in Grossbritannien. [Economic conditions in Great Britain in 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (2) Feb. 1931: 253-256.—The year 1930 proved to be extremely unfavorable for Great Britain, as is shown by the decrease in the volume of production and foreign trade, by the large increase in unemployment, and by falling wages and prices. It appears that the low point of the depression has not yet been reached. Crude iron production fell to 92.1 on the basis of 100 in 1924, and crude steel to 97.6. On the same basis cotton consumption in the third quarter of 1930 fell to 56. The export of domestic products on the same basis fell to 90.8 while imports declined to a lesser degree. The number of unemployed rose from 1,534,000 on January 27, 1930 without a break to 2,725,000 on December 29. The wholesale price index fell to 74 in 1930 on the basis of 100 in 1924, while the cost of living index fell only to 90. Wage increases in collective agreements affected only 760,000 workers, while wage reductions went into effect

for 1,098,000 workers in 1930. Wage reductions were most extensive in the textile industry.—*C. W. Hasek.*

10872. LE MAIRE DE WARZÉE d'HERMALLE. Les principaux intérêts belges en Chine. [The chief Belgian concerns in China.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 383-391.—In spite of having refrained from the use of political pressure, Belgian concerns have taken a first rank position in the economic development of China (especially in railroad building) from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. (A detailed summary is given of the history of the more important concerns.)—*Robert Schwenger.*

10873. LYKIARDOPOULO, N. A. Cent années d'indépendance Hellénique. [A century of Greek independence.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-4 (3) Dec. 1930: 419-456.—During the one hundred years which have elapsed since the independence of Greece, the country has made rapid economic progress. The merchant marine, which is one of the most important activities of Greece, has enjoyed a steady growth. An important movement toward industrialization has taken place since 1918. The most notable advance has been in the electrical field. Agriculture has shown continuous progress. Banking has experienced a normal development. There is need for an extension of credit facilities.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10874. SPECTATOR ORIENTALIS. Russland gestern und heute. [Russia yesterday and to-day.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-19.—The creation of an industrial system capable of absorbing the surplus of the enormously increasing population is the most urgent problem of economic life in Russia. The resolution of the Soviet Government to carry out the five year plan was largely determined by this necessity. Three great economic problems are awaiting settlement: the deficiency in implements for production, the organization of the transport system, and the education of the masses for productive labor. The first two items are likely to be arranged in due time, but as to the third, Russia will have to depend on the cooperation of foreign experts for a long time to come. On the whole it may be stated that there is no socialism in Russia, but an ever-increasing capitalization of economic life, the only capitalist being the state, which is exploiting its workers more recklessly than employers in any capitalist country.—*Hans Frerk.*

10875. SWING, RAYMOND GRAM. Great Britain in second place. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (968) Jan. 1931: 151-159.—Great Britain has recently been surpassed in wealth and trade by the United States. The author explains this change and examines its effect upon the British people. He thinks that the rationalization of the key industries, the development of new enterprises, and the opening of new markets will, in a few years, reduce unemployment and restore British prosperity and optimism.—*E. E. Smith.*

10876. UNSIGNED. Canada, development in trade and finance. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (2) Feb. 1931: 25-30.

10877. UNSIGNED. England in the great depression. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 41-58.—Although the world slump may account for the second million of British unemployed, the vital problem is that of the first million, concentrated principally in the heavy industries and textiles. Though Britain is peculiarly handicapped by the vast extent of her internal public debt and the inelasticity of her industrial organization, the essential fact is that aggregate production costs and, specifically, wage rates, have been relatively too high for the maintenance of her industrial position. Real wages are considerably higher than in 1924. Public works are a palliative and devaluation and inflation attractive expedients, but the cooperation of all parties to industry is urgent—sacrifices by salaried and wage

workers, efficient reorganization by employers, the removal of restrictions upon industry, a thorough reform of the unemployment insurance system and economy by the government. The rentier should not be penalized for his temporary gain from falling prices.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

10878. UNSIGNED. The United States: the slump. *Round Table.* (81) Dec. 1930: 17-26.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

10879. UNSIGNED. The year 1930 in American business. *Conference Board Bull.* (49) Jan. 20, 1931: 389-396.—An analysis of the business decline in the United States during 1930 as compared with 1929 and several preceding years.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

10880. VAN DEURSEN, HENRI. La crise économique au Brésil. [The economic crisis in Brazil.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-4(3) Dec. 1930: 589-606.—The severity of the present depression has been aggravated by political difficulties. The crisis has been marked by a severe decline in exports and imports. Industrial production has been curtailed. The situation in agriculture has been characterized by a decrease in coffee production. Proposed remedies include crop diversification as well as improvements in the quality of the coffee produced.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10881. WEBER, MAX. L'économie de la Suisse en 1930. [Swiss economy in 1930.] 23(3) Mar. 1931: 98-108.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS GENERAL

(See also Entries 10360, 10376-10377, 10395, 10426, 10430, 10438, 10444, 10513, 10777, 10784, 11053, 11067, 11077, 11103, 11108, 11111, 11190-11191, 11199-11201, 11206, 11221, 11304, 11552)

10882. BROWNE, GILBERT. The experiment in cooperative farming at Dandawa, Northern Nigeria. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 7(4) Oct. 1930: 279-286.—The progress made with this experiment since its initiation in 1927 is outlined. It has achieved considerable success in improving the farming methods of the natives.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10883. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, I. The fellah's farm. *Inst. Agric. & Natural Hist. (Jewish Agency for Palestine) Agric. Exper. Station., Bull.* #10. Sep. 1930: pp. 128.

10884. FORNEY, R. L. Accident hazards in agriculture. *Agric. Engin.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 53-54.—Reports from many reliable sources (here analyzed and discussed) indicate that accident hazards from the use of agricultural equipment are serious enough to deserve careful attention, in the interest of agricultural engineering, efficiency, and life conservation. In the manufacturing industries accident prevention and efficiency results are closely associated. Farmers have not realized the value of safety equipment nor insisted upon it. Increased use of mechanical equipment on farms should bring consistent attention to the safety of such equipment.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10885. FRATEUR, J. L. L'agriculture en Belgique pendant l'année 1930. [Belgian agriculture during 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2(2) Mar. 1931: 137-146.

10886. MANNY, T. B. Farmers' experiences and opinions as factors influencing their cotton-marketing methods. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #144. 1931: pp. 63.—This circular sets forth the experiences of farmers in selling their cotton crops through various channels during the last 10 years; points out the characteristics of those farmers who have and of those who have not joined the cotton cooperative marketing associations

and the characteristics of those farmers who, having joined, have not remained members; gives opinions of members, ex-members, and non-members on the accomplishments and failures of these associations. Production practices, credit and trade relationships, community problems, and more personal experiences in the farmers' past history are considered.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

10887. MARKOV, I. МАРКОВ, И. Мировой аграрный кризис и социалистическая реконструкция сельского хозяйства. [The world agricultural crisis and the socialist reconstruction of agriculture.] *Большевик. (Bol'shevik.)* (22) 1930: 31-48.—A comparison is given of the increase in cultivated areas in the different countries. The crisis developed chiefly in the east of Europe; the grain stocks being too large, the prices on agricultural products are too low compared with industrial products. Then began the general economic crisis, especially in the U. S. and Germany, which is to be compared with that of 1876-1896. In Russia, agriculture is in a more favorable position, since the suppression of rent represents a diminution of 25% on the price of agricultural production. A new factor of improvement is given by collectivization.—*G. Méquet.*

10888. PIETTRE. La crise de surproduction agricole. [The crisis of agricultural overproduction.] *Vie Agric. et Rurale.* 19(41) Oct. 12, 1930: 225-226; (43) Oct. 26, 1930: 257-259.—Decreased production costs and improved quality of agricultural products are suggested as amelioration of conditions caused by surplus production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10889. RIGOTARD, LAURENT. Institut International d'Agriculture. [International Institute of Agriculture.] *La Nature.* (2849) Jan. 15, 1931: 66-70.—A brief outline of the organization and activities of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.—*Asher Hobson.*

10890. RUSSELL, NATHAN S. European farming in a new phase. *Current Hist.* 33(5) Feb. 1931: 692-696.—European agriculture is attempting to adjust itself in conformity with changed economic conditions. In Germany and France efforts have been centered upon the introduction of improved technique. Italy embarked upon a vast scheme of ruralization characterized by the "battle of wheat." The Soviet authorities have promoted larger farm units, under government control or supervision. In Poland agriculture is rapidly becoming industrialized. The sugar refinery, the distillery and the creamery are a part of this development. The cooperative movement furnishes the propelling force. The land reform policies represent the outstanding changes in Rumania. It is doubtful if these policies have increased production, but it seems clear that they have resulted in higher living standards for the rural population.—*Asher Hobson.*

10891. SEITZ, C. E. Suggestions on extension programs in rural electrification. *Agric. Engin.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 55.

10892. SOLONITSYN, N. СОЛОНИЦЫН, Н. Питание населения в колхозах. [How the people are fed on the collective farms.] *На Аграрном Фронте (Na Agrarnom Fronte.)* (3) 1930: 82-90.—The peasants on collective farms are consuming more food than the average of the peasantry and especially than the poor peasants. Nevertheless, the collective farms are able to save food products for the market.—*G. Méquet.*

10893. STRAKOSCH, SIEGFRIED von. Wesen und Bekämpfung der internationalen Agrarkrise. [Characteristics of the international agricultural crisis and means of combating it.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 13(3) 1930: 391-402.—Two distinct causes of the international agricultural crisis are distinguished. One is the general impoverishment of the people, and the disorganization of international, economic conditions. The second consists in the technical, social, and cultural

progress of mankind. The abstention by all countries from any attempt artificially to influence prices would result in decreased production, higher prices, and the end of the crisis. But such a solution would be at the expense of European agriculture and especially Central European agriculture, which cannot compete in cheapness with the extensive overseas grain-producing countries. A suggestion for the solution of the European problem has been made almost simultaneously in France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary, based on the fact that Europe produces less grain than it consumes, is to erect a high tariff wall against the overseas countries, and to establish a European grain clearing house which would distribute the available grain among the different countries, according to their need.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10894. SVARE, BJARNE. Jordbrukskrisa. [The crisis in agriculture.] *Syn og Segn.* 36 (5) 1930: 224-231.—The agricultural crisis in Norway appears clearly through the fact that the farmers have made use of all available credits. Some of the farmers have not been able to survive. There have been many forced sales. In 1914 there were 710 such sales; in 1925 there were 1,987. In 1928 the number was 3,265; in 1929 it was 3,987. These figures are for the country districts. The reasons for the crisis appear to be: over-capitalization; too much difference between the price of what the farmers sell and what they have to buy; increased wages; high taxes. Overproduction is not the cause of the crisis in Norway.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

10895. WICKENS, DAVID L. Adjusting Southern agriculture to economic changes. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 193-201.—The center of Southern agriculture has been shifted westward while industrial enterprise has entered the old South in regions possessing resources of petroleum, coal, iron, and electric power. A sound program for the improvement of agriculture includes the maximum use of the best technology of soils, crops, livestock. The need exists for improved seed, increased use of legumes and covercrops and more livestock and timber production to utilize secondary and marginal lands. An application of principles of successful industry to agriculture would involve the use of a greater amount of capital equipment per worker. Expansion of products and markets will be advantageous. More complete use of the farmer's labor through the year is desirable, work in industrial plants offering some opportunity during dull seasons of the year. An important phase of adjustment is to be found in a more flexible system of tenure and rental contracts and in better financial practices.—*James D. Pope.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 10358, 10394, 10396, 10398, 10409, 10425, 10442)

10896. BRAAMCAMP, J. MATTOS. Land tenure in Portugal. *Central Landowners' Assn. J.* 11 (4) 1930: 284-288.—The development of various types of farm holdings is outlined. In the nineties a policy was initiated of fixing annually prices for different grades of home-produced wheat and the imposition of a duty on foreign grain. This had the effect of bringing into cultivation all the old scrub lands and the development of a large number of farming homesteads. The system of farming, however, remains extensive, poor and destructive of fertility, and counteracts the natural tendency of farmers to buy holdings. There is a clear tendency towards the middle-sized holding, and this is favorable to the maintenance of the prices of tenures. As lease tenures are transmissible intact and freeholds are not, there is an increasing number of very small "sharers," or tenants who supplement their very small production with the work and the fattening of a couple of oxen.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10897. HOLLMANN. Die Agrarreform, Flüchtlingskolonisation und die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft in Griechenland. [The agrarian reform, land settlement, and development of agriculture in Greece.] *Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 13 (2) 1930: 270-280.—The history of land tenure in Greece is outlined. In 1917 a number of decrees were issued by the revolutionary government in Salonika relative to the distribution of land and the adoption of a new system of land cultivation. These decrees form the basis of the present agrarian legislation of Greece. They provided for the expropriation of land for settlement purposes in return for an indemnity. Other decrees followed, culminating in the Agrarian Law of 1926, by which all lands of state, city, and commune, of religious orders, and corporate bodies, and all private property the owners of which live outside the country are subject to expropriation. The exceptions are noted. All workers on the land above 21 years of age are entitled to enough land to support a family. The colonization project has been complicated by the return of some 180,000 penniless families from Turkey and Bulgaria. This has necessitated the subdivision of the land into very small lots, and has retarded the development of production. Technical education and the organization of cooperation among the small landowners are urged.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10898. NICHOLLS, W. D. Share leasing contracts. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #307. 1930: 417-443.—Based on nearly 600 representative Kentucky share lease farm contracts. Share leasing, not cash, is customary. The opportunity to secure a living producing tobacco is the main incentive of tenants to contract. Most leasing is from land owning farmers who live on their farms and operate most of their farm enterprises, renting out all or most of the land planted in tobacco because of the relatively large labor requirements of the crop. Tenants furnishing their work stock have them to feed and usually try to grow at least enough corn to keep these animals supplied out of their half share of the crops they raise. Landlords furnish land, houses, barns, tobacco sticks, and a limited amount of pastureage. Tenants furnish the labor and usually work stock and implements. Landlords who furnish these last, usually get two-thirds of the corn grown on shares, but only half of the tobacco whether or not they furnish the work stock. Except in central Kentucky cash rents, for house, garden and pastureage, in addition to share rents from productive enterprises, are unusual. Of the central Kentucky tenants studied only a fifth had written contracts; in western counties half and in eastern counties about a third of the tenants had such contracts. Tenants often had employment on enterprises directed wholly by their landlords at times when not engaged on the shared enterprises. Eleven share leases in use in various sections of the State are given in full or their essentials discussed.—*H. A. Turner.*

10899. RECTENWALD, G. Le contrat de Mogharsa et la culture de l'olivier dans la région de Sfax. [The contract of "mogharsa" and the cultivation of the olive tree in the region about Sfax.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. Afrique Française.* (2) Feb. 1930: 74-84.—The region about Sfax in Tunisia is particularly well adapted to the growth of olives. The cultivation of the olive tree is expensive, however, and the price of land is prohibitive. The government has assisted in that it owns lands which at one time were conceded to the Sialas who, through mismanagement, lost their concession. Since the natives do not have the necessary capital for profitable cultivation and since the French acquire most of the land, the mogharsa is in general use, a contract by virtue of which one party (the natives) plants the trees and carries on the work of cultivation for another party (the French) in consideration of a share in the profits. A sort of agricultural society is thus

formed. There is disagreement as to the legality of the *moharsa* but custom is stronger than the law.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

10900. RIVIÈRE, P.-LOUIS. Le régime foncier au Maroc. [The Moroccan system of land tenure.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 535-548.—The writer, judge of the court of appeal at Caen, France, and expert in the Moroccan law, traces the evolution of the Mohammedan law regarding land tenure. Prior to the establishment of the French Protectorate in Morocco (1912), the Sultan claimed title to land chiefly as a basis for authority to levy taxes. By gradual steps, he had granted permission to foreigners to hold land. Under the protectorate this permission was accompanied by the safeguard of a system of optional title registration. To provide areas for colonization, authorization was granted under the French regime for the division and utilization of those lands held in common by the native tribes, but not actually in use by the natives. Even among the native peoples, before and after the protectorate, there has been a tendency for land held collectively to be acquired by individual owners,—a tendency characteristic of European changes in land tenure. (Extensive bibliography.)—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

10901. VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH. Das staatliche Urbarmachungswerk in der römischen Campagna. [The governmental development of the Roman Campagna.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(1) Jan. 1931: 66-87.—This article is an historical survey of the course of development of the territory around Rome by the Italian government since 1878 with particular emphasis on the period of fascist domination since 1923. In 1914 there were about 450 holdings of all sizes; by 1927 moderate sized farms (25-300 hectares) had been established to the number of 975, and peasant holdings (10-25 hectares) to the number of 1,200, with 91 still unconverted large holdings. From 1915 to 1925 the population of the inner zone of 44,000 hectares had increased 89%, and dwellings by 30.6%. In the same interval of time the number of cattle on open pasture had decreased 27%, while stall fed cattle increased from 4,861 to 10,124 or 108.2%. Sheep had decreased 4% in number, while hogs increased 124.5% in number. During this period open pasture (unimproved land) decreased 44.5%, and improved pasture land increased 152%. Deep ploughing (70-80 cm.) has been increased extensively during this decade. The estimates of improvement for 1930 along these lines are considerably higher than those for 1925.—*C. W. Hasek.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entry 11008)

10902. HURD, E. B. Cropping systems in Iowa, past and present. *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #268. 1930: 133-163.

10903. JOHNSON, SHERMAN E. An economic analysis of production problems on the flathead irrigation project. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #237. Dec. 1930: pp. 88.—The Flathead Irrigation Project lies in western Montana. At the present time approximately 112,000 acres are classed as irrigable and under the ditch. Somewhat less than one third of this area is actually watered. The percentage of the total crop acres devoted to alfalfa rose from 5.7 in 1918 to 49.9 in 1928. Wheat represented 57.9% of the total irrigated crop acres in 1918 but only 10.8% in 1928. While the amount of livestock kept, especially sheep, has been increasing, the out shipment of hay averages nearly 5,000 tons per year. Three major problems are suggested in working out a program of development for the area: (1) the preparing for irrigation of the land that is now being dry-farmed under the ditch; (2) the development of crop rotation systems and crop practices which will

insure increased yields; (3) the planning and organization of the individual farm in such a manner that the highest possible return is secured from the available resources.—*J. I. Falconer.*

10904. LIEBKIND, A. ЛИБКИНД, А. Коллективизация деревни и снабжение индустрии рабочей силой. [The collectivization of farm areas and the labor supply of industry.] *На Аграрном Фронте. (Na Agrarnom Fronte.)* (9) 1930: 73-85.—This year, great difficulties arose in the labor supply, especially for seasonal trades. It was suggested that these difficulties were partly due to the collectivization of agriculture, and that many peasants who used to leave their village for seasonal work, remained in their collective farms. The author thinks that this opinion is wrong and that after the collectivization of agriculture as a whole, industry will have plenty of labor at its disposal.—*G. Méquet.*

10905. MORISON, F. L. An average day's work on Ohio farms. *Ohio Dept. Rural Econ., Ohio State Univ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull.* #32. Jan. 1931: pp. 13.—The data presented were collected in the spring of 1930 by the Department of Rural Economics through the cooperation of 112 teachers in departments of vocational agriculture. A total of 744 reports were received. The tables presented show the number of farms reporting the various types and sizes of machines used and the average amount of work accomplished in a 10 hour day at each of 197 different farm operations. With spring plowing, for instance, it was found that two horses and a twelve inch plow was the prevailing equipment in southeastern Ohio, while in northwestern Ohio it was a tractor and two bottom plow. The two horse team in southeastern Ohio plowed 1.4 acres per day, while the two bottom tractor plow in northwestern Ohio plowed 6.5 acres per day.—*J. I. Falconer.*

10906. SPILLMAN, W. J. The need of reorganization in agriculture. *Agric. Engineer.* 12(1) Jan. 1931: 17-19.—This paper read at a meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, December, 1930, emphasizes the need for radical reorganization of agriculture in which farm managers and agricultural engineers must cooperate. The present agricultural depression was initiated by an excessive expansion of production, particularly in wheat and cotton. World-wide economic depression, rapid adoption of methods which permit the successful farming of dry lands, and the development of certain new machines, including tractor, automobile, truck, cultivating tractor and combine (harvester-thresher), are important factors in the present situation. These machines have opened up huge new areas to the production of cotton and wheat in our semi-arid West. Wheat can be grown profitably at 50 to 60 cents per bushel with a yield of 12 bushels per acre on these newer lands. Expansion has now been checked by low prices but will continue if prices improve. Similar areas are available for wheat and cotton expansion in other parts of the world and the crisis must continue until these areas are occupied. The cost of production of wheat on Russia's largest farm was 74 cents a bushel last year. Dairy and poultry prices will be held down by expansion of production in regions where grain production is no longer profitable. In the western areas reorganization is in full progress. Reorganization will be more difficult in the general farming sections where farms are smaller. Larger units are needed. Areas where agriculture cannot be reorganized will revert to subsistence farming.—*L. J. Norton.*

10907. TSYL'KO, Ф. ПЫЛЬКО, Ф. Основные вехи колхозного движения. [The main lines of agricultural collectivization.] *На Аграрном Фронте. (Na Agrarnom Fronte.)* (5) 1930: 13-45.—Data on percentages of collectivization, average numbers of farms in a collective, etc.—*G. Méquet.*

10908. UNSIGNED. Certain factors in production costs of wheat in South Australia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 Pt. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 241-250.—This estimation of the cost of producing wheat in South Australia is based upon a study of the Turretfield demonstration farm and upon information collected by district agricultural instructors from 129 representative farms. The inquiry covered the seven-year period 1921-22 to 1928-29. The results show a cost on the Turretfield farm of £4.16 s. an acre, or 4 s. 11 d. a bushel on a 19.64 bushel mean yield. Assuming a parity of yield (12½ bushels per acre) on the 129 farms, the costs were: 4 s. 3 d. per bushel on the very small farm, mean acreage 287; 3 s. 11 d. on the small farm of 633 acres; 2 s. 10 d. on the medium farm of 988 acres; 2 s. 2 d. on the large farm of 1,654 acres; and 1 s. 8 d. on the very large farm of 3,077 acres. The influence of yield upon cost is shown by the fact that at Turretfield a 10-bushel per acre yield is estimated at a cost of 8 s. 2 d. per bushel; 15-bushel yield at 5 s. 11 d.; 20-bushel yield at 4 s. 11 d.; 25-bushel yield at 4 s. 2 d.; and a 30-bushel yield at 3 s. 9 d. per bushel.—*Asher Hobson.*

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 10361-10362, 10380, 10411, 10414, 10433, 10664, 10965, 10973, 11128)

10909. BENNETT, M. K.; FARNSWORTH, HENRY C.; TAYLOR, ALONZO E., et al. Survey of the wheat situation, August to November 1930. *Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst., Wheat Studies.* 7 (3) 1931: 185-229.—One of the Food Research Institute's periodic analyses of the world wheat situation, the first of which appeared in February 1925. Contains sections on cereal crops of 1930; marketing and stocks; international trade; wheat price movements; outlook for trade, carryovers, and prices; Farm Board activities. (4 text tables, 8 charts, 12 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

10910. CHAVAN, P. Market gardening in Switzerland: its present position and economic importance. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21 Pt. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 250-255.—Something like one-half of one per cent of the cultivated area of Switzerland is devoted to market gardening. The gross returns are estimated at 33,000,000 francs and represents 2.22% of the gross returns of Swiss agriculture. This return is reckoned at from 15,000 to 17,000 francs per hectare.—*Asher Hobson.*

10911. ELAZARI-VOLCANI, I. The transition to a dairy industry in Palestine. *Inst. Agric. & Natural Hist. (Jewish Agency for Palestine) Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #11. Oct. 1930: pp. 91.

10912. GOTHEIN, GEORG. Das Roggenproblem. [The rye problem.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (2) Aug. 1930: 140-145.—Germany and Poland are the main producers of rye. The situation in German rye production is especially unfavorable: There is a surplus of about 31.5 million cwt which cannot be sold. Compared to 1913, the cultivation area has been diminished, but consumption has decreased even more because of war losses, lowered birth rate, and the general decline in rye-bread eating. The government's method of supporting the sale of rye by a bonds-of-importation system cannot be approved of, as it will store up rye stocks, thus seriously depressing the market. Several measures for removing the need are suggested by German authorities: extension of wheat and barley growing, laying out of permanent pastures, large-scale pig fattening in Eastern Germany based on potatoes and rye instead of barley and maize now imported; but all meet with unconquerable climatic and geological, or financial difficulties. The author suggests the cultivation of a bitterless lupine as provender, and the return to the three field system (as France did to a large extent) in order to render German agriculture less dependent on rye and oats.—*Hans Frerik.*

10913. KULIKOV, P. КУЛИКОВ, П. Совхозы на крутом подъеме. [The rapid development of soviet farms.] На Аграрном Фронте. (*Na Agrarnom Fronte.*) (9) 1930: 86-101.—The soviet farms (*sovkhoz*) have largely been developed during the past two years. The largest development was quoted in the "grain factories" cotton and sugar beet farms. Stock breeding farms are being planned, according to the decisions of the Conference of the communist party held in July 1930.—*G. Méquet.*

10914. HARTMANN, JOE. The Czechoslovak sugar industry. *Facts about Sugar.* 26 (1) Jan. 1931: 7, 39.

10915. LEON, JOSE de. Citrus growing in the Philippines. *Philippine J. Agric.* 1 (2) 1930: 165-194.

10916. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Some main facts in the critical position of the rubber growing industry. *Annalist.* 37 (949) Mar. 27, 1931: 597-598.

10917. PRENTICE, E. P. Agriculture and animal husbandry. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (648) Feb. 1931: 203-213.—Deals with the importance of careful breeding in live-stock. In 1928 there were nearly 2½ million cows in Great Britain producing on an average perhaps 4,500 lbs. of milk each. But 7,500 lbs. each is possible and this would reduce the number of cows to 1½ million, saving £15,000,000 annually.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

10918. SHANNON, I. V. Cotton record of 1930 and outlook for 1931. *Trade Winds.* 10 (2) Feb. 1931: 10-15.

10919. SILCOX, W. BRUCE, and BAKKEN, HENRY H. The foreign type cheese industry in Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Agric. Exper. Station, Research Bull.* #103. Dec. 1930: pp. 36.

10920. SNODGRASS, KATHARINE. Margarine as a butter substitute. *Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst., Fats & Oils Studies* #4. Dec. 1930: pp. 333.—A detailed study of the significance of the competition between margarine and butter, first, historically and as a legal question, second, from the nutritional point of view, and finally, as a matter of economic, agricultural and political policy.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10921. WARBOLD, H. Gedanken zur Getreidekrise. [The grain crisis.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 13 (3) 1930: 379-390.—The author discusses the situation of the surplus grain-producing countries of Europe in relation to the rapidly increasing grain production in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. Of the measures adopted at various times to cope with such a problem, he brands as ineffective those which include monopoly, valorization, or export subsidies. A tariff on grain he believes to be indispensable, and he also points out the urgent necessity for decreasing the cost of production. As there is little or no possibility of increasing the area of grain cultivated, the yield per acre must be increased. This must be brought about by a decrease in the cost of production. These two essentials are dependent upon the use of a highly productive variety of grain, disease-resistant, and with improved storage qualities. The successful cultivation of such grain in the worn-out soil of Europe necessitates the use of large quantities of artificial fertilizer. The author urges, in addition, increased mechanization, not only in grain production, but also, as a necessary corollary, in the production of the other crops raised in the mixed-farming system of European countries. He points out also the need for stabilization of the price of grain, and instances the grain pools as an only partially successful effort in this direction.—*A. M. Hannay.*

10922. WELCH, CHARLES J. Sugar—prince or pauper? *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 150-158.—The fact that sugar suffers from a highly inelastic demand has made supply the major price determinant. Moreover, the annual crop is subject to hazards of weather, and of favorable and unfavorable seasons. Thus, when the supply is barely adequate or actually inadequate, price movements are wide, and an excessive volume of new capital is attracted to the field,

only to cause a volume of production in excess of demand; when this occurs, price is depressed below cost, and planters are forced out. The violence of these swings of price does much to keep sugar from reaching stability. Both the Spanish-American War and the World War aggravated this condition. A long period of stability appears an impossibility.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 10824, 10921)

10923. PIETTRE. La crise de surproduction agricole. 3—Contrôle à l'exportation. [The crisis of agricultural overproduction. 3—Export control.] *Vie Agric. et Rurale*. 19 (46) Nov. 16, 1930: 305-307.

10924. UNSIGNED. The sugar problem. *Economist*. 112 (4559) Jan. 10, 1931: 56-57; (4560) Jan. 17, 1931: 104-105.—The article deals with the progress of the Chadbourne Plan for the restriction of sugar production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

10925. VARGA, STEFAN. Das ungarische Getreidescheinsystem und Schwierigkeiten bei der Konstruktion der Preisindexzahlen. [The Hungarian system of grain notes and consequent difficulties in the construction of price indices.] *Jahrbuch. f. Nationalökön.* 134 (2) Feb. 1931: 257-264.—The Hungarian grain note system, established July 15, 1930, provides that each producer of wheat or rye shall receive for each hundredweight upon sale a grain note for three pengos. This note may be used to pay taxes, or may be redeemed in cash. The object of the system is agricultural aid in connection with the fall in the prices of these agricultural products. The effects of this system must be considered in the preparation of price indices, where many difficulties arise. With proper allowance for the effects of this system the wholesale price index for July 31, 1931 is 101 on a basis of 100 for 1913, but only 99 without such allowance. The ratio of the price index of agricultural products to the price index of manufactured products for the same date is 74.7 with this allowance, but only 72.5 without it. Conversely, the ratio of the price index of manufactured products to the price index of agricultural products for the same date is 132.5 with proper allowance for the effects of the grain note system, and 139.8 without, a difference of considerable importance.—*C. W. Hasek.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 10429, 10930, 10962, 11071, 11218-11219)

10926. NIEUWEJAAR, OTTO. Norwegian laws concerning protection forests and the prevention of forest destruction. *J. Forestry*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 87-91.—The question of protection forests is of great national importance in Norway. Under the law of 1908 the township council could enact forest by-laws but could not under this law regulate grazing as it could under the 1893 law. High timber prices during the war caused heavy cutting, and so a law (1916) was enacted to limit the size of the trees cut. Another law, in 1928, gave the king the power to pass satisfactory by-laws if the township council would not do so. A new law (1930) is proposed to give the public stronger control over protection forests, limiting all cutting to trees marked by forest rangers.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10927. ROTHERY, JULIAN E. The economic approach to forest management. *J. Forestry*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 16-24.—Forest management stands squarely on a clear realization of timberland value. This value should not be determined by blind adherence to a "going price" but should be based upon a valuation survey of the entire cost of converting standing timber into merchantable products. The basic factors that must be covered in such a survey are (1) raw materials

data, (2) industrial data, (3) business data, and (4) appraisal data.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10928. WACKERMAN, A. E. The management of shortleaf and loblolly pine for sawtimber. *J. Forestry*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-10.—Good forest management must provide for future production and yield a profit. In the shortleaf and loblolly pine in the south the typical operation is three-quarters cut-over and has a sawmill with a capacity too great for continuous production. Such an operation can be made continuous by buying outside stumpage, eventually reducing the capacity of the sawmill, and establishing a pulp and paper mill to use the waste and pulpwoods sizes.—*P. A. Herbert.*

10929. WATSON, RUSSELL. Notes on private forestry in the Lake States. *J. Forestry*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-15.—The large sawmill operations in the Lake states will not practice forestry (1) because most of them will be cut out by 1940, (2) because the mills have a capacity greater than the size of the operation permits on a sustained basis, and (3) because of the lack of present profits in lumbering. Pulp and paper mills will practice forestry because (1) the operation is now profitable, (2) the comparatively short rotation, and (3) the fire resistance character of pulp stands. Timber growing as a commercial, private venture is financially feasible if care is taken to purchase, at cut-over land prices, areas that contain sufficient merchantable timber to reduce the initial investment to zero.—*P. A. Herbert.*

HUNTING

(See also Entries 5350, 6734, 6738, 6760)

10930. LEOPOLD, ALDO. The forester's role in game management. *J. Forestry*. 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-31.—Game when regarded as a land crop falls into: (1) farm game, (2) forest game, and (3) migratory game. As game management can be practiced only by the owner of the land and as forest and migratory game is mobile and usually occupies cheap land, the public should extend its ownership of such lands. Farm game, contrary to present practice, should be cultivated by farmers aided by game extension teaching by the states. Game management consists of two essentials: (1) the kill must be limited to the increment and (2) the environment must be controlled to increase the increment.—*P. A. Herbert.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 10428)

10931. CRAIG, J. A. Analysis of the catch statistics of the striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) fishery of California. *California Div. Fish & Game, Fish Bull.* #24. 1930: pp. 43.

10932. SCOFIELD, W. L.; LINDNER, MILTON J.; CLARK, FRANCIS N.; GODSIL, H. C. Fishing areas along the California coast for the sardine. *California Div. Fish & Game, Fish Bull.* #25. 1930: pp. 46.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 10356-10357, 10368, 10372, 10384, 10434, 10816, 10956, 10997, 11059, 11065, 11136, 11138, 11159-11161, 11265, 11416, 11480-11481, 11624)

10933. BAUM, GUSTAV. Die neuen Erdölfunde in Mitteldeutschland und ihre Auswirkung auf die Ölvorsorgung Deutschlands. [The new petroleum fields in Central Germany and their influence on Germany's petroleum supply.] *Stahl. u. Eisen*. 51 (11) Mar. 12, 1931: 326-328.

10934. CLARK, JOHN D. Potash in New Mexico: its possible significance. *New Mexico Quart.* 1(1) Feb. 1931: 35-42.

10935. CORRIGAN, J. F. The economic significance of sironium and its compounds. *Indus. Chemist.* 7(74) Mar. 1931: 97-100.

10936. DETERDING, SIR HENRI. Die Krise in der Welt-Erdölindustrie. [The crisis in the world petroleum industry.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(7) Feb. 11, 1931: 114-117.

10937. ELIOT, CHARLES B. Petroleum industry of the Gulf Southwest. (Pt. 2.) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #44. 1931: pp. 252.

10938. KIESSLING, O. E. Coal mining in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 84-93.—In 1914 bituminous coal production in the eight Southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia), amounted to 125,886,649 tons, or 29.3% of the United States total. By 1929 the tonnage contributed by the South had increased to 237,825,078 tons, or 44% of the country's bituminous coal production. The explanation for the phenomenal growth of the Southern coal mining industry is due to a number of factors. Of these, probably the most important was stimulus afforded by the war-time fuel shortage. From 1916 to the early part of 1923 the coal market was almost continuously in a chronic state of undersupply, due to accelerated industrial activity, labor disturbances and inadequate transportation facilities. These years witnessed an enormous increase in the mine capacity of the Southern states where vast reserves of high-grade coal were easily accessible. In 1924 a depression in the coal trade began that has lasted almost continuously to the present. The burden of the depression was heaviest in the unionized mining areas of the North, which operated under a fixed wage scale. The Southern fields, on the other hand, being largely nonunion were able to readjust wages and obtain business at the expense of the Northern operators. Since 1927 the rapid expansion of coal mining in the South has been at least temporarily checked.—*H. O. Rogers.*

10939. LADOO, RAYMOND B. Economics of the non-metallic mineral industries. *Rock Products.* 34(5) Feb. 28, 1931: 44-46.

10940. LENNON, P. ORMSBY. Osmiridium mining in Tasmania. *Rocks & Minerals.* 6(1) Mar. 1931: 1-6.

10941. MERRILL, CHARLES WHITE. The importance of silver in the production of argentiferous ores. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 73-75.—The recent spectacular drop in the price of silver has provoked much inquiry as to the extent to which silver is a by-product of other metal production, the extent to which its by-product nature will tend to maintain its production in spite of price, and the extent to which the production of other metals may be affected by the price of silver. The principal facts disclosed by the study are as follows: (1) Over one-half of the world's production of silver is from ores that derive less than 40% of their recoverable value from silver. Almost one-third is from ores carrying not more than 20% of their value in the form of silver. (2) Over one-quarter of the world's silver production may be considered derived from "straight silver" ores, as that proportion is produced from ores depending on silver for over 80% of their recoverable value. (3) Ores valued at less than \$10 per ton, of which silver at 50 cents an ounce contributed over 50% of the value, produced one-fifth of the world's silver. (4) Eighty per cent of United States silver is produced as a by-product, but in Mexico 46% of the silver production is from "straight silver" ores. (5) Revenue derived from by-product silver in low-silver ores is a more important factor in the profits of metal mines

than is apparent by contrasting the values of the metals in the ore. (6) Silver-bearing ores which produce 91% of the world's silver produce 85% of the world's gold, 66% of the copper, and 46% of the zinc. (7) Ores in which silver is the principal source of revenues provide 49% of the world's silver; those in which lead is the principal source of revenue, 24% of the world's silver; copper 14%; zinc 7%; gold, 5%; and tin, 1%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

10942. RILEY, G. C., and BOTT, H. G. A survey of the world position of nitrogen. *Chemical Age.* 24 (608) Feb. 21, 1931: 161-162; (609) Feb. 28, 1931: 188-189.

10943. STRIJCKER, R. de. La métallurgie belge en 1930. [Belgian metallurgy in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2(2) Mar. 1931: 163-181.

10944. UNSIGNED. Die Eisen- und Stahlerzeugung des In- und Auslandes im Dezember und im Jahre 1930. [Iron and steel production in Germany and other countries in December and in the year 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(4) Feb. 1931: 134-137.

10945. UNSIGNED. Extent of overdevelopment in the bituminous coal industry. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(2) Feb. 1931: 50-57.—The number of bituminous mines that reported to the federal bureau decreased 35% from 1923 to 1929, and yet the number of mines in the classes of largest output (200,000 or more tons per year) increased 10.6%. There was during the same period a 28.6% decrease in the total number of men employed, but an increase from 76 men to 83 men as the average number employed per mine. During this period the total annual production decreased only 5.2%. There was an increase in the average days worked per mine of 22.4%. The operating mines worked at only 71.1% capacity in 1929 but at 73.5% capacity in 1923. The examination of coal reports of individual states throws light upon the squeezing-out process. Further analysis is made of the reports from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia.—*G. G. Groat.*

10946. UNSIGNED. Der Saarbergbau im Jahre 1930. [Saar mining in 1930.] *Braunkohle.* (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 154-155.—The production of the French Saar mines decreased in the year 1930 almost to the production of the year before the war, 13,326 million tons as compared with 13,216 million tons in 1913. In 1924 the maximum of 14 million tons was reached. Coke production increased to its highest point, 306,998 tons. The number of persons employed in the Saar mines in 1930 was 57,202 at the end of the year, which is the lowest figure since the taking over of the mines by the French Government; at the end of 1924, 74,908 persons were employed.—*E. Friederichs.*

10947. UNSIGNED. Schwedens Bergbau und Hüttenwesen im Jahre 1929. [Swedish mining and metallurgy in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67(9) Feb. 1931: 297-302.—In 1928 Sweden was affected by a seven months strike which had its influence in almost all branches of industry. Her principal industries are the wood and iron industries. These two produce almost half of the total value in production and employ more than half of all industrial workers. While the manufacture of wood products takes place almost entirely within the country, iron ore is for the most part exported in consequence of the small requirements of Sweden. The highest previous production of iron ore (1927) was increased 18.7% in 1929 to a total production of 11.5 million tons having a value of 114.2 million *kr.* Other mining production is of less importance. Anthracite mining produced 395,000 tons with a value of 4½ million *kr.* The Swedish mining and metallurgical industry employed 41,563 workers in 1929 as compared with 39,422 in 1928. The largest part of these were employed in the iron metallurgical establishments, 27,672; 8,522 were employed in iron ore mining and 1,957 in coal mining.—*E. Friederichs.*

10948. UNSIGNED. The world sources of energy. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.)*, 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 67-72.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 10369, 10382, 10391, 10445, 10657, 10825-10828, 10834, 10891, 10914, 10920, 10944, 10998, 11014, 11040, 11052, 11162-11166, 11230, 11268, 11273, 11420, 11677, 11705)

10949. CRAGIN, RAYMOND T. The need for an adequate survey of domestic building requirements. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 140-149.—No other major industry shows so great oscillation as construction. Need exists for planning construction so that peaks and valleys will be leveled, and so that the economies that come from regular operation can be realized. Requisite to this is a survey of needs now totally lacking. Various governmental departments now have data which could be used to throw light on future requirements, so that unjustified speculative building could be avoided. Further, a greater standardization of methods and materials could be achieved, and financing of construction facilitated through the development of new forms. Finally, the building industry should adopt aggressive methods of demand stimulation in order to hold its own with other less essential industries that at present make a stronger bid for consumer expenditure. (Charts.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

10950. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. The Lochaber hydro-electric power undertaking. *Nature (London)*. 126 (3187) Nov. 29, 1930: 848-849.

10951. EYSKENS, GASTON. L'industrie textile belge en 1930. [The Belgian textile industry in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2 (2) Mar. 1931: 147-162.

10952. ECKEL, EDWIN E. The iron and steel industry of the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 54-62.—The ores now used are chiefly red hematites in contrast with the brown and magnetite ores of the colonial period. The red ores are found in a long strip from Maryland to central Alabama. Ore production has increased during the last twenty-five years at a rate approximately half as rapid as that of the whole country. The increase is entirely confined to Alabama, however, as other sections of the South have declined in production. In regard to reserves Alabama ranks as one of the seven major iron ore areas known and the deposits resemble those of the Lorraine field in composition. Lake ores and foreign ores limit the use of southern ores to definite areas but the importation of ore for combination with American coke along the seaboard promises much for the future. The South at present produces 11.6% of the United States production of pig iron and may be expected under normal business conditions in the future to increase its tonnage more rapidly than those areas dependent upon lake or foreign ores.—*B. R. Morley.*

10953. FANG FU-AN. Chinese cotton industry, 1930. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (5) Nov. 1930: 1197-1239.—Most of the earlier Chinese industrialists were high government officials. Thus the first modern cotton mill was started by Li Hung-chang in 1888. The Shimonoseki treaty with Japan (1894) enabled Japan and other foreign countries to open cotton mills in China. Since then the cotton industry has been one of the most actively developed in China. In the summer of 1930 there were 127 mills of which 81 were Chinese and 46 foreign-owned. The Chinese mills contained 2,326,872 spindles; the foreign mills, 1,642,680. Capital investments were: Chinese mills, \$136,290,000 (all money figures in Chinese currency); Japanese, \$255,880,000; British, \$8,100,000. Most of the mills are located in Shanghai or the immediate neighborhood, though there are mills in 12 provinces. The largest part of the workers

are women: 66.2% in Shanghai, with 30.6% males and 3.2% children. The keen competition, especially between the Chinese and Japanese, has led to the formation of the Chinese Millowners Association and the concentration of ownership of the Chinese mills in the hands of a comparatively few corporations. (List of cotton mills, with data as to location, ownership, capitalization, etc.)—*Grover Clark.*

10954. GONZALEZ REYES, JOSE A. El desarrollo de una industria Cubana de conservas. [The development of a Cuban industry of preserves.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (3) Mar. 1931: 142-153.

10955. GRAHAM, FRANK P. Southern industrialism: A way of economic recovery and an opportunity for social mastery. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 257-266.—The Industrial Revolution has come south. There are four principles available for guidance in making the necessary adjustments: freedom of speech and assembly; freedom of organization; fact-finding and social legislation. The test of the first principle is its application to those whose ideas are most despised. The second principle crystallizes in unionization and collective bargaining, two issues at present at the center of the democratic movement in its latest phase. To illustrate the need for fact-finding twelve research topics are enumerated; they deal with many aspects of the southern problem such as vertical combination of industries as a cure for present industrial ills, the possibility of improving the supply of raw cotton in quality and quantity, ways to avoid over-production, factory legislation, paternalism, and the interdependence of agriculture and manufacturing industries in the South. The cases of both old and New England are cited to show how the South may be saved distress by avoiding errors made during previous periods of industrialization.—*E. W. Zimmermann.*

10956. HITCHCOCK, LAUREN B. Chemical resources and industries of the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 76-83.—The existence of large quantities of local resources such as petroleum, cotton and pulp wood is mainly responsible for the importance of the chemical industry in the South. Due to these raw material factors rather than to the transitory advantage of cheap labor, the industry has developed rapidly and will probably show even greater acceleration in the future. In 1927 twenty national chemical industries produced 25.6% of their output in the South. This is nearly double the proportion, 13.7%, contributed by southern plants to the total manufactures of the whole country and, since the South has 30% of national area and population, indicates that in these industries she kept pace with other sections of the United States.—*B. R. Morley.*

10957. KAUL, DAYA KISHAN. The match industry in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 498-512.

10958. KULAS, E. J. The automobile parts industry. *Trade Winds.* 10 (2) Feb. 1931: 7-9, 15.

10959. LANDON, CHARLES E. Tobacco manufacturing in the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 43-53.—The manufacture of tobacco, judged by value of product, is the third most important industry of the South today. That section employs slightly more than one-third of the workers and produces 54% of the manufactured tobacco of the United States. The outstanding phases in the development of the industry have been the expansion of the Duke organization which culminated with the dissolution of the tobacco trust in 1911 and the enormous increase in cigarette production. Since 1914 the latter have increased over six times in volume while the other tobacco products have remained relatively constant. The most important centers are North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri in the order named. The industry is now dominated by four large companies each of

which has factories which specialize in the production of products best suited to the type of tobacco grown in their locality.—*B. R. Morley.*

10960. LI TIEN-FU. China's silk industry. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (6) Dec. 1930: 1345-1358.—Between 1913 and 1928 China's silk exports increased 20%, while world production increased 200%. Japan particularly has forged ahead as a silk-producing country. In 1905 Japan furnished 22.3% of the world's trade in silk, and China 32.2%; a total of 54.5%. The 1919 figures were: Japan 63.1%, China 31.9% making a total of 95%. Silk is produced in many parts of China. The principal areas are in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces in the central area, Shantung in the north and Kwangtung in the south. Shanghai is the concentration point for central and northern China, Canton for the south. The industry has been seriously affected by a steady decline in prices. The decline is due partly to failure to maintain good quality and partly to the development of the artificial silks. Since 1921 increasing efforts have been made to introduce better methods. The Government Raw Silk Testing Department, established in 1929 to take over the work of the American Testing House which had been started in 1921 by representatives of American silk interests, is helping to improve conditions.—*Grover Clark.*

10961. MURCHISON, CLADIUS T. Southern textile manufacturing. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 30-42.—The southern branch of the cotton industry by 1927 was producing two-thirds of the country's yardage. Southern values have increased more rapidly than physical production thus indicating a turn to the finer qualities of cloth. The wage differential in favor of the South has been greatly reduced by inability to establish regular operations. The South in common with New England has felt the depression severely. In spite of this there have been considerable additions to the industry due to the high degree of specialization among the mills, the enlargements made by successful concerns and the establishment of the industry in new low cost areas in the South. Adverse influences include: the more rapid and violent fluctuations in the price of raw cotton, the increased portion of the product affected by style changes and the retention of an individualistic disjointed organization which is unable to cope with modern merchandising methods. Vertical combination of units as exemplified by several conspicuously successful concerns is seen as a practical method of minimizing periodic over-production and market warfare.—*B. R. Morley.*

10962. PRATT, JOSEPH HYDE. The lumber and forest products of the South. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 63-75.—The southern states are destined to become the most important section of the United States for the location of wood using industries because of its large area of forest land, its power and transportation facilities and its plentiful supply of labor. The southern pulp industry must diversify if it is to remain in a healthy condition. Slash pine yields the most crude turpentine and will play an important part in retaining and building up the naval stores industry in the South. Research is needed in wood preservation, in the physical and chemical properties of wood cellulose and lignin. (Tables.)—*P. A. Herbert.*

10963. REICHERT, J. W. Die Börsenbewertung führender in- und ausländischer Eisenaktien in den Jahren 1925 bis 1930. [The market valuation of leading domestic and foreign iron and steel shares in 1925 to 1930.] *Stahl. u. Eisen.* 51 (6) Feb. 5, 1931: 164-172.

10964. RICHTER, F. E. The copper industry in 1930. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 15-18.—The outstanding events in an outstanding year in copper history were the following: (1) Price stabilization broke down and prices of copper fell to 9½ cents a pound, the lowest figure reached since 1894. (2) The impact of a

severe business depression combined with other factors brought about an apparent decline in world consumption of virgin copper of 425,000 tons, a volume only one-eighth less than the average yearly copper output during 1919-28 of the whole world outside of the United States. (3) Stocks of refined copper in the hands of western hemisphere refiners, as a result, increased by 196,000 tons, almost to a high record level, in spite of curtailment in world copper output of some 334,000 tons. (4) Most of this curtailment occurred within the United States, and the five largest producing organizations of the United States together reduced output by an amount greater than the total world curtailment. (5) The United States imported copper on balance—it is said, for the first time in fifty years.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

10965. SARRO, ENRIQUE. La industria del tabaco en México. [The tobacco industry in Mexico.] *El Economista.* 5 (56) Dec. 16, 1930: 11-12.—Though Mexico is a tobacco producer and could produce much more it is, on balance, an importer. Foreign purchases have declined since 1925, due to efforts of Mexican manufacturers to produce cigarettes similar to those of the United States. The greatest imports of tobacco are of Virginia grade from the United States. Imported cigars are chiefly from Cuba. Manufactured tobacco is imported in decreasing amounts. Mexican exports of tobacco in leaf go chiefly to Belgium and other countries of western Europe. The best grades are produced in the coast lands. Production and export could be greatly stimulated if communications allowed economical marketing of the crops which must now, in many cases, be brought out over almost impassable trails.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

10966. SCHNEIDER, HANS J. Wirtschaftsverflechtungen der Grosseisenindustrie an Rhein und Ruhr. [Economic connections of the heavy iron industry in the Rhine-Ruhr district.] *Rhein u. Ruhr.* 11 (43) Oct. 24, 1931: 1413-1415.—The position of the heavy iron industry in the Rhine-Ruhr district is very closely connected with the condition of the Ruhr coal industry and in a secondary degree with the German iron mining and potash industry.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

10967. SCHNITZER, J. Leather industry and trade of Germany. *U.S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #744. 1931: pp. 42.

10968. STEWART, MAXWELL S., and FANG FU-AN. A statistical study of industry and labor in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 1081-1121.—With over half a million factory workers, and the textile industry grown to the point where the cotton mills are the best developed in Asia "it is incorrect to refer to China as in the pre-industrial stage." Cotton spinning and weaving not only is the largest industry in China but from the point of view of investment or of the number of workers employed probably outranks all others combined. The silk industry is next in value of product and number of workers. The silk industry is almost exclusively Chinese controlled, while foreigners—chiefly Japanese—own a substantial part of the cotton mills. China's industry is about half in foreign hands. Shanghai is the principal manufacturing center, with Tientsin, Wuhan, and Canton following considerably behind. The labor union movement is strong, though estimates vary widely as to the number in the unions.—*Grover Clark.*

10969. TUCKER, ROBERT H. Industrial development of Virginia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 124-132.—Virginia is predominantly an agricultural state. From 1914 to 1923 Virginia's industrial development was not so rapid as that of the United States or of the Southern states as a whole. From 1923 to 1927, however, the development was more rapid than that of the country as a whole and more rapid than that of any other Southern state excepting Texas. Virginia's industrial growth has been dependent partly

upon the expansion of old industries like tobacco, lumber, cotton textiles, fertilizer, and car construction and repairs, and partly upon the introduction of new industries, among which those in the so-called cellulose products (rayon, wood pulp and paper), in chemicals, and in furniture are conspicuous. That the James River basin will become the seat of industrial establishments on a large scale seems now assured. The piedmont and mountain sections of the state will probably provide location for a great variety of manufactures. The real problem in Virginia, as in the rest of the South, is to secure the benefits of industrialization while eliminating or minimizing its evils.—*Abraham Berglund.*

10970. UNSIGNED. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #500. Nov. 1929: pp. 108.

10971. UNSIGNED. Building permits in principal cities, November 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 148-165.

10972. UNSIGNED. Investigation into an alleged combine in the bread baking industry in Canada. *Canada Dept. Labour, Rep. of Registrar.* Feb. 5, 1931: pp. 58.—Bread prices are shown to be out of line within the period from 1925 to 1930 with the 1913 level "and more out of line in 1930 than in 1925." The relatively high level of bread prices coincides with a period in which a large measure of control was acquired over the bread-baking industry by a small number of flour milling companies. Since 1925 four flour milling companies have acquired control over bakeries which produce over a third of the bread sold in the Dominion and over 90% of the bread sold in the localities in which they operate. Flour costs of these mill controlled bakeries have not been reduced as rapidly as of independent bakeries. An important factor, however, in the relatively slow decline of bread prices has been the rise in selling expenses in the bakeries and the increase in excess capacity. The report, being restricted entirely to a discussion of the price of bread, concludes that there is no conclusive evidence of a combine.—*Harold A. Innis.*

10973. UNSIGNED. The margarine industry. *Statist (London).* 116 (2753) Nov. 29, 1930: 902-903.—The growth of the European margarine industry is outlined and figures showing margarine production by countries, (1913, 1924, 1928) and per capital consumption, 1913 and 1928, are given.—*Agric. Econ. Let.*

10974. UNSIGNED. Newspaper and magazine publishing. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (2) Feb. 1931: 31-35.

10975. WAHL, A. État actuel de l'industrie des matières colorantes dans le monde. [The present condition of the dyestuffs industry in the principal countries.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-4 (3) Dec. 1930: 457-498; 23-1 (1) Jan. 1931: 89-139.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

10976. WIERTELAK, J. The Polish chemical industries. *Poland.* 11 (9) Sep. 1930: 520-524.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 10993, 11006, 11010, 11066, 11115, 11126, 11181, 11207, 11216, 11264, 11274, 11276, 11329, 11419, 11432)

10977. BACHRACH, ARTHUR C., and ABT, JOHN J. The basis of corporate receiverships in Illinois. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (6) Feb. 1931: 607-642.

10978. BOCK, A. P. Die Bedeutung der Trendlinien für die industrielle Werkleitung. [The significance of trend for industrial management.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 24 (3) Mar. 1931: 74-76.

10979. BRINKMAN, E. E. Introduction to shop

methods. *Amer. Management Assn., Shop Methods Ser.* #1. 1931: 12-29.—An industrial engineer discusses in some detail the development, functions, and advantages of a department of shop methods. Close coordination, mutual understanding, and confidence between foremen and shop methods is indispensable. Wherever possible, good psychology dictates that foremen should take the initiative in suggesting improvements. Opinion must give way to scientific measurement of the activities of men as well as of the equipment, and proposed improvements should be scientifically analyzed before authorized and installed. Various incentive wage payment plans are needed to meet different requirements in a given factory.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

10980. BURNS, F. The effect of volume on profits. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 12 Jan. 15, 1931: 821-835.—It is quite obvious that a saving in cost of production may be effected by an increase in volume in all cases where it is not necessary to increase overhead in direct ratio to an increase in production. There are, however, definite economic hazards involved in price reduction to increase sales of any particular company at the expense of competing concerns. Price reduction ultimately leading to restricted consumption is of questioned benefit and executives should be fortified with figure facts before reaching decisions on sales policies. Graphs to demonstrate the results of volume changes are effective presentations as illustrated in the problem discussed.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10981. DANTY-LAFRANCE, LOUIS. Qu'est-ce que l'organisation scientifique du travail? [What is scientific management?] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nat.* 129 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 653-661.—The industry of France must reform or perish—witness the adverse balance in our foreign trade and the low yield on the shares of our great enterprises. Each industry, each enterprise, has its own special solution to discover. This movement of rationalization is supported by the qualified representatives of the workers—except those who expect extreme misery to lead to a salutary revolution.—*Solon De Leon.*

10982. DRUCKER, A. P. R. Factory production under budgetary control. *Accounting Rev.* 5 (4) Dec. 1930: 301-304.—*Perry Mason.*

10983. FOULTZ, W. T. Organizing for shop methods activities in the large company with a single plant. *Amer. Management Assn., Shop Methods Ser.* #1. 1931: 36-53.—In 1921 the White Motor Company changed from a military to a functional type of organization. After carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of employing a consulting industrial engineer in effecting this change, the company engaged a competent consultant. The resulting change in organization is discussed in detail.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

10984. KLEIN, JULIUS. The challenge of the machine. *Amer. Machinist.* 74 (6) Feb. 5, 1931: 241-243.—The machine is a liberator, a creator of wealth the benefits of which are not confined to the few alone. The prime factor in the supremacy of American industry is the machine. Its introduction has at times brought temporary hardships which may be avoided by an "understanding of the fine balance of all phases of manufacturing and sedulous thought and care." The fact that 48% of our metal-working machinery is obsolete suggests that a program of replacement would do much to relieve unemployment and place us in a position to maintain our leadership.—*B. R. Morley.*

10985. MAISTRE, C. le. The effect of standardisation on engineering progress. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79 (4083) Feb. 20, 1931: 327-342.

10976. MAXSON, R. H. Organizing for shop methods activities in the large company with several plants. *Amer. Management Assn., Shop Methods Ser.* #1. 1931: 53-56.—A description of the organization and shop methods activities as carried on by the industrial engi-

neering department of Armour and Company.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

10987. MOONEY, JAMES D. The line and staff principle in industry. *Military Engin.* 23 (127) Jan.—Feb. 1931: 1-5.

10988. PURDY, C. A., et al. Process development. *Amer. Management Assn., Shop Methods Ser.* #2. 1931: pp. 64.

10989. ROYSE, I. O. Organization for office services. *Management Rev.* 20 (2) Feb. 1931: 35-41.

10990. UNSIGNED. Rationalization in Soviet industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 6 (3) Feb. 1, 1931: 59-62.—Large capital investments for the building up of industry began in 1924-25. The percentage of investments that went for the building of new plants increased rapidly totaling more than one third of all investments in 1928-29. While the wasteful bailing method accounted for 99% of the oil output in 1913, only 3.6% was produced by that method in 1929-30. Rationalization and electrification in the oil industry, mechanization of the coal industry (above 30% of the output in the Donetz Basin is now produced by machines), large capital investments for electrification (800 mill. rubles in 1929-30), increase of output per furnace and decrease in cost of production in the steel industry, the development of machine building and the reconstruction of the textile industry are the outstanding results of the industrial reconstruction.—*D. V. Varley.*

10991. VAN VLISSINGEN, A. Office management and efficiency standards for clerical help. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Oct. 1, 1930: 161-181.—Standardization of office operations offers three major benefits: (1) improved methods—better service at less expense; (2) increased output; and (3) it permits adoption of incentive compensation plans. Standards can be set for any operation that can be measured, which includes about 80% of office operations. Even in a small office certain savings may be effected although not to the same extent as in large offices. A month's study of a department where 30 girls were employed mailing circular letters and enclosures resulted in a 33½% saving. Six general classifications of unit times into which practically all office work may be divided are: (1) preparatory work, (2) sorting or arranging, (3) searching and finding, (4) performing the work, (5) removing work, and (6) adjustment.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10992. WOODWARD, S. M. Organizing for shop methods activities in the small company with one plant. *Amer. Management Assn., Shop Methods Ser.* #1. 1931: 56-61.—Describes recent changes in factory organization in the Conn factory.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 10604, 10804, 10982, 11101, 11109, 11349)

10993. BACK, W. J. Accountancy and the problem of management. *Accountant.* 84 (2931) Feb. 7, 1931: 177-182.—The tremendous increase in the size of business establishments has made imperative the further development of accounts for managerial purposes. While financial statements for owners may and ought to be simple, managers must regulate matters of internal economy through detailed accounts. The budget system and standard costs are the principal means by which control may be established. They are equally necessary and feasible for the manufacturing concern and the trading enterprise. (Illustrative statements.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

10994. BILLET, F. K. Why the accountant is interested in weight control. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jan. 1, 1931: 761-768.—The importance of weight control in the measurement of waste and the elimination of errors is

stated and discussed. Basic errors in the accounting records that will not be disclosed by cross checking may be revealed through weight comparisons.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10995. BOMBINO MATIENZO, JUAN P. La profesión de contador publico en los diversos países. [The profession of public accountant in different countries.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (3) Mar. 1931: 129-136.

10996. BOTER, FERNANDO. Influencia de una depreciación monetaria en el cálculo de las amortizaciones. [Effect of monetary depreciation on the calculation of amortization.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (2) Feb. 1931: 73-79.

10997. DAYTON, M. R. Cost accounting as an aid to management in the bituminous coal mining industry. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jan. 15, 1931: 836-842.—*J. C. Gibson.*

10998. GOULD, M. DAVID. Oil company accounting practice and its effect on earnings and dividends. *Analyst.* 37 (948) Mar. 20, 1931: 549-552.

10999. HORNE, DONALD. The accrual method of calculating taxable net income. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-12; 36-37.—There are many purposes of accounting, but three of outstanding importance are to furnish a basis for credit, to ascertain cost of production, and to furnish a basis for comparative balance sheets at the beginning and end of each accounting period, for the guidance of the conduct of executives in the conduct of the business during succeeding periods. The ultimate object of all accounting is to furnish comparative balance sheets to serve as charts by which to steer the course of the business. The cost method eliminates unrealized gain from the inventory, but in so doing presents a false picture of the business. The method which most clearly reflects income is one which ascertains true increase in wealth during the accounting period, by comparing the value of the production with its cost, and then eliminates from such increase in wealth the unrealized gain by deferring the gain on goods sold but not collected for and goods on hand.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11000. JARDINE, J. W. The accounts of a corporation. *J. Accountancy.* 51 (2) Feb. 1931: 119-126.—An important function of a corporate balance sheet, often lost sight of, is as an accounting by the directors to the stockholders of the stewardship of the funds which the stockholders have entrusted to them. The development of accounting as an aid to management has obscured this purpose of the balance sheet, which is often thought of as a measure of wealth rather than as a statement of trust moneys received and expended. The contrast between the two viewpoints is particularly noticeable in the differing viewpoints as to fixed assets and depreciation. From the standpoint of stewardship the depreciation policy concerns itself solely with the recovery of invested moneys—the maintenance of capital investment—and not at all with the determination of actual present values. Circumstances quite outside of those usually taken into account in setting up depreciation allowances determine current values of fixed assets. Thus it comes about that the figure of total assets on the ordinary balance sheet is entirely meaningless. It is the arithmetical sum of the representation of current values of current assets and the unrecovered cost (having no relation to current value) of fixed assets. For different purposes different kinds of statements must be developed, and the distinctions between them clearly recognized.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11001. LAWRENCE, W. B. Weaknesses in standard costs. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jul. 15, 1930: 1493-1505.—Five weaknesses of standard costs are mentioned in the article along with several features of standards which warrant careful thought and study. The desire for speedy reports and also low cost department expense are diametrically opposed. A proper balance in this and in the amount of detail to be contained in the reports is necessary.—*J. C. Gibson.*

11002. LICHTFIELD, A. C., and SPINING, C. M. Cost accounting in tire production. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Jan. 1, 1931: 747-759.—*J. C. Gibson.*

11003. LOVETT, R. F. Where should sales training costs be charged. *Personnel.* 7(4) Feb. 1931: 106-110.—The manager of the personnel research department of the Procter & Gamble Company discusses methods in allocating costs of training salesmen. The firm recognizes three classes of sales training costs: (1) breaking-in and supervisory training costs; (2) staff training and training on the job costs; and (3) costs of training schools, of supervision of staff instructors, and of training research. Breaking-in and supervisory training costs are charged to the unit of which the man is a member; all other costs incident to training are charged to general sales administration. The training program is effective in stabilizing sales personnel, and the costs involved are justifiable. The value of properly distributing the sales training costs is given as follows: (1) The success of an otherwise effective sales training program may be jeopardized by improper charging of costs; (2) many unproved and ineffectual schemes may be masqueraded as sales training unless definite and measurable benefits are required from every expenditure; (3) to bury all training costs in an overhead budget is unfair to other departments not receiving a like share of training; (4) sales personnel who operate on a bonus basis, in which costs are a factor, are especially cost conscious. Their morale, and the success of their entire organization, may be affected materially if costs are not fairly allocated and their fairness clearly demonstrated.—*G. T. Schwennning.*

11004. SADLER, G. F. The future of the accountant in economics and industrial ethics. *Accountant.* 84(2933) Feb. 21, 1931: 241-245.—The accountant who is capable of combining his intimate knowledge of the inner workings of business with a broad view of industrial and governmental problems is in a position to be of immense service both to industry and to the state.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11005. SALB, C. E. Inventory accounting and control for the dyeing industry. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Feb. 1, 1931: 912-918.—*J. C. Gibson.*

11006. SMITH, G. E. F. Budgeting simplified by separating fixed from fluctuating costs. *Amer. Accountant.* 16(2) Feb. 1931: 40-45.—A number of illustrative statements are presented to show the necessity for separating fixed from fluctuating costs in budget schedules. If this is not done variations in net profits due to increases or decreases of estimated sales cannot be computed. Some products may contribute to the total net profit even when they cannot be charged with a proportionate part of the fixed expenses without showing a loss. In a seasonal type of business fixed overhead expenses should be charged according to production and sales rather than in equal monthly amounts, otherwise budget statements will present a distorted view.—*H. G. Meyer.*

11007. STEWART, L. J. Accounting methods in a clock company. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Feb. 15, 1931: 965-976.—*J. C. Gibson.*

11008. STUDENSKY, G. A. Die Notwendigkeit der doppelten Buchführung und der Produktionskostenberechnungen in der Landwirtschaft. [The necessity of double-entry bookkeeping and of the calculation of the cost of production.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 13(3) 1930: 440-458.—The author discusses the objections of Aereboe and his school to the use of double-entry bookkeeping on the farm. These are based in the main on the difficulty of satisfactorily distributing the total cost of the enterprise among its various component parts, and of apportioning a value to the products that are not marketed but retained for use on the farm. The author thinks that some system of agricultural bookkeeping is necessary, but that it need not be the double-

entry system, although in expert hands it can be used to advantage. The calculation of the cost of production is indispensable in cases where the farm price is determined by the farmer.—*A. M. Hannay.*

11009. THORNTON, F. W. Joint costs. *J. Accountancy.* 51(2) Feb. 1931: 115-118.—This is an argument for the determination of the costs of joint products in proportion to their selling prices. Even if separate, independent costs of each product could be ascertained, they would in most cases be of no importance, since joint production must go on without regard to individual costs. They might even be seriously misleading if they were allowed to effect sales policies. Examples are cited from the chemical, plate glass, and mining industries.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11010. TORRE, EDUARDO de la. Debe reformarse la exigencia de la ley contentiva de que las sociedades anónimas publiquen mensualmente su balance? [Should the law requiring corporations to publish monthly statements be changed?] *Contabilidad y Finanz.* 6(2) Feb. 1931: 65-69.

11011. UNSIGNED. Personal finance company accounting. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11(2) Feb. 1931: 45, 55.—Results of a survey of personal finance companies in New Jersey indicate that most companies keep books on a cash basis. Where the loan balance increases or decreases during the year this practice does not show true income because of the varying total of accruals. Expenses should not be considered in relation to total income but in relation to capital employed for investment purposes. This is a common factor for all operators and is a reliable basis for expense analysis.—*H. G. Meyer.*

11012. WHITE, J. A. Accounting for by-products, co-products, and joint products. *J. Accountancy.* 51(2) Feb. 1931: 90-102.—By-products are incidental results of manufacturing, disposed of in their original state. Co-products are by-products upon which additional costs have been expended prior to disposal. Joint products result when the main efforts of the enterprise are devoted to the production of two or more products from the same material and processes. This article is an attempt to classify and describe the several methods used to account for these various products. (Illustrative entries and schedules are shown.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

11013. WHITMORE, JOHN. Poverty and riches of "standard costs." *J. Accountancy.* 51(1) Jan. 1931: 9-23.—The poverty of the various accounting systems known as "standard costs" lies in their "so nearly exclusive emphasis on the calculation of costs before manufacture, at the expense of the character of the actual subsequent accounting." The proponents of "standard costs" are wrong in their impudent assumption that cost accountants have not previously carefully estimated costs prior to manufacture. They also err in the notion that the results claimed by them exclusively for "standard costs" cannot be obtained by the job-order system, when properly operated. They deprive the management of a most useful tool in ruling out job-order costs even when the situation is such that such a system is the normal procedure. The riches of "standard costs" lie in the fact that the careful predetermination of costs emphasizes the fact that operating efficiency depends on the cooperation of all those who in any way contribute to the making of product. Most incentive wage systems are based on narrowly personal factors. An incentive system built up on the theories on which "standard costs" are based would be of far greater benefit, since it emphasizes the spirit of cooperative effort.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11014. WOODBRIDGE, J. S. Accounting in the aircraft industry. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 11 Jul. 1, 1930: 1435-1445.—*J. C. Gibson.*

11015. WURMAN, J. L. Cost accounting and management in Soviet Russia. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Feb. 1,

1931: 897-910.—The largest portion of Russian industry in pre-war times was conducted on a craftsman basis. Only recently have efforts been made to apply the great mechanical and electrical achievements of our age. As a result the Russians are trying to make use of the best there is in this line anywhere in the world and they are drawing upon America for the technique of industrial management and accounting. Governmental central planning control greatly minimizes the problems of the cost accountant and practically eliminates the difficult phases of selling and financial overhead. Even the problems of factory burden are greatly simplified as production output is pre-determined and controlled.—*J. C. Gibson.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 10421, 10802, 11018)

11016. JONAH, F. G. Coordination of terminals. *Civil Engin.* 1 (4) Jan. 1931: 280-282.—Railway terminals and interchange yards should be removed from city business centers. Pooling of these facilities under central agencies would likewise be of great advantage. Cooperation among carriers using a given terminal would be of greater advantage than competition. These suggestions are of special significance in view of greatly reduced passenger revenues and the competition of the automobile for both passenger and freight traffic.—*Arnold K. Henry.*

11017. KRUCKENBERG, FRANZ. Weltpersonenverkehr. [World passenger traffic.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (12) Dec. 1930: 935-939.—In the near future in the present status of engineering, we shall have the following means of intercontinental passenger traffic at our disposal: express train (speed 200 km per hour, price 10 pfennigs per km.), airplane (150 km per hour, price 100 pfennigs per km.), ocean liner (50 km., 20 pfennigs per hour). (One map and one illustration.)—*Werner Neuse.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 10372, 10410, 10419, 10716, 11035, 11421)

11018. EUTSLER, ROLAND B. Transportation developments and economic and industrial changes. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 202-209.—The early transportation problem of the South was to send its staple agricultural products to markets and obtain foodstuffs and manufacturers. Among the social factors influencing the development of the internal transportation network were: (1) the widely scattered population; (2) the division of the South in staple areas with production within the areas concentrated upon one or several primary agricultural products; (3) the existence of but little trade between these areas; and (4) the need for transportation of food supplies and manufactured articles inward and staple agricultural products outward. Three dominant forces affected the development of the railroad rate structure: (1) water competition; (2) competition of northern manufacturing centers for the southern market; and (3) rivalry among southern ports and jobbing centers. The genesis of the basing-point rate structure is found in the interaction of these three forces. The rates to local non-competitive points increased rapidly with distance, so that rates to points intermediate between basing-points were higher than those to the farther basing-point. The Transportation Act of 1920 gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to adjust rates within rate territories. As a result a complete revision of the southern rate structure has taken place, and rates, barring a

few specified areas and for a few weak or short lines, have been placed upon a mileage basis. This establishment of mileage rates eliminates one of the barriers to industrial and commercial diffusion.—*Abraham Berglund.*

11019. FOOS, IRVIN D. The epitaph of 444 railroads. Abandonment of 6,400 miles of railroad in the past ten years stimulates search for a cause. Is it bus and truck competition? This study answers no, and blames depletion of natural resources. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106 (9) Feb. 26, 1931: 355-358

11020. JACOBI. Grenzlandbahnen. [Borderland railways.] *Reichsbahn.* (4) Jan. 21, 1931: 93-102.—The arbitrary rectification of the German frontiers in consequence of the Versailles stipulations, has disturbed the unified East German railway system. For this reason and to reestablish the broken traffic connections a number of railways have been planned both in the east and west German borderland. The scheme is to comprise 430 kilometers of railroad, the cost of construction amounting to about 130 million R.M.—*H. J. Donker.*

11021. KRAUS, A. Die Güterpolitik der Deutschen Reichsbahn. [The freight traffic policy of the German Government Railways.] *Reichsbahn.* (6) Feb. 4, 1931: 131-142.—A survey of the problem of freight rates.—*H. J. Donker.*

11022. PESCHAUD, MARCEL. Les chemins de fer Allemands depuis 1920. [The German railways since 1920.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 343-365.—The three periods of German rail history from 1920 to 1930: first, from the union of the several state systems to the organization of the German National Railway Company under the Dawes plan; second, from Dawes plan to Young plan; third, the period of the Young plan, made effective by the German law of March 13, 1930. All these periods have had their difficulties, especially financial ones, but the government has never hesitated to adjust rates and fares to the needs of operation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11023. RADERMACHER, PAUL. Der industrielle Aufbau Chinas mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Eisenbahnwesens. [The industrial development of China with special reference to the railways.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (3) Jan. 21, 1931: 25-30.—Sun Yat-Sen's huge program to incorporate China in the world economy, as outlined in a book *The International Development of China* (1921), is discussed. With the execution of the railway plan, the costs of which are estimated by the well-known American railway expert John J. Mantell at 76,850,000 Mex. dollars, Sun Foc, the only son of Sun Yat-Sen, who is at the head of the railway Ministry, has been entrusted. The backbone of the traffic of Manchuria, a country to a certain degree independent of China, is still formed by the South Manchurian railway Company (1,114 km) which is wholly under Japanese government. The Chinese population of Manchuria is over 20 million.—*H. J. Donker.*

11024. REMNANT, ERNEST, and BIRCH, HERBERT. A revolution in railway fares. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (2) Feb. 1931: 195-203.—The suggestion is made that British railways can attract a large amount of passenger traffic and greatly increase revenue by establishing a system of uniform fares for, say, short, medium, and long distance journeys. In other words, the railways should apply the lesson of penny postage.—*H. D. Jordan.*

11025. TUNG, C. S. A review of Chinese railways. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 39-50.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Railways reports 12,335 miles of government railways now in operation. Hopei (formerly Chihli) and Liaoning (formerly Fengtien, in Manchuria) lead among the provinces with 2,322 and 2,103 miles respectively. Sixteen provinces have some railway lines. For the first eight months of 1930, compared with the same period in 1929, appreciable gains

in traffic and revenue were shown in the sections which were peaceful, but these were over-balanced by decreases on the North China lines and those south of the Yangtze river. Total passenger traffic increased 4.13%, with a passenger revenue decrease of 4.19%. Freight volume decreased 4.19% and revenue 6.5%. Continued peace in Manchuria has led to rapid expansion of railways there. The Manchurian authorities are working toward the creation of a purely Chinese system of railways which will carry Manchurian traffic out through the new port of Hulutao. Chekiang province is planning considerable railway expansion. The terms of the recent settlement of the disposition of the remitted British Boxer Indemnity provide enough money to build 1,000 miles of railways in the next fifteen years.—*Grover Clark.*

11026. UNSIGNED. Die Deutsche Reichsbahn im Jahre 1930—Vorläufiger Rückblick. [The German Government Railways in the year 1930—Provisional review.] *Reichsbahn.* (1) Jan. 2, 1931: 2-30.—The coming into force of the Young Plan brought important alterations both in the form of the Company's payment of the reparation costs (660 million marks yearly) and in the inner organization. From December 1930 the 12 departments of the Reichsbahn Zentralamt (Central Railway Office) have been reduced to 4. Passenger traffic as well as freight traffic shows a considerable decline in comparison with 1929 which is reflected in the company's financial position of 1930, the total revenue being estimated at 4,580 million RM, that is 770 million RM less than in the preceding year. To meet these unfavorable results, methods of retrenchment of a drastic nature have been necessary, one being the reducing of the number of those employed from 713,000 in 1929 to 686,000 in 1930.—*H. J. Donker.*

11027. UNSIGNED. Die Eisenbahnen des Tanganyika-Gebietes (ehemals Deutsch-Ost-Afrika)—die Eisenbahnen von Kenya und Uganda. [The railways of the Tanganyika territory (formerly German East Africa)—the railways of Kenya and Uganda.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (4) Jan. 22, 1931: 102-106.—A summary of the report of General Hammond, who by order of the English Government visited the railways of the Tanganyika domain in 1929. The pre-war German railways of that country are of 1 meter gauge, whereas the English parts of the Africa railways are of the so-called Cape gauge (1.06 M.) As England contemplates the incorporation of the system with her Colonial railways, measures are being taken for substituting the Cape gauge for the meter one. The Uganda railway owes its origin to political causes, viz. to strengthen British influence and so to suppress the slave trade. The railway system operated by the Administration of railways and harbors of Kenya and Uganda, has a length of 2,425 km.—*H. J. Donker.*

11028. UNSIGNED. Gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the calendar year 1930. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3426) Feb. 21, 1931: 1288-1294.

11029. WULFF. Rückblick auf das Jahr 1930. [Retrospective view of 1930.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 1-29.—The economic depression, which set in at the end of 1927, continued and became even worse in 1930, is reflected in the decline of revenue of almost all the railways reviewed in this article, which discusses the financial situation and the operative results during 1930 of all the railway companies belonging to the Verein Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen (Union of German Railway Companies) and the railroads of the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.—*H. J. Donker.*

11030. WULFF. Rückblick auf das Jahr 1930. [Retrospective view of the year 1930.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen.* (2) Jan. (8), 1931: 33-

46.—Further review of operative results during 1930 of the railways of Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, USSR, Great Britain and those of America, Asia, Africa and Australia. The work done during the same period by the international institutions, the International Railway Union, the International Railway Congress Union and the International Committee of railway transportation is discussed.—*H. J. Donker.*

STREET RAILWAYS

11031. KÖNIG, HERBERT. Die Tarifgestaltung bei Strassenbahnen. [Street railway rates.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 28-30.—With the help of two graphic representations the relations are explained between passengers, carriage kilometers, average passenger distance, necessary revenue per passenger and passenger kilometers. It is examined in how far these figures, which should form the basis for the composition of rates, can actually be determined.—*H. J. Donker.*

11032. THIRLWALL, J. C. The ideal transportation system for various sized cities. *Genl. Electric Rev.* 34 (3) Mar. 1931: 192-196.—On a route with 15,000 or more passengers per hour, some form of rapid transit is essential. An elevated railway costs about half as much as a subway, but considerations of noise and street interference favor the latter. An hourly traffic of from 1,500 to 15,000 warrants investment in surface railways; while a traffic of from 600 to 1,500 justifies the continuance of existing surface lines until replacement is necessary; but thereafter trolley buses should be substituted. The latter should be installed for traffic down to a 20-minute frequency, below which gasoline buses should be employed.—*Shorey Peterson.*

11033. WENTZEL. Selbstkostenvergleich Strassenbahn-Omnibus. [Costs of street railway as compared with motor bus costs.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 25-27.—Critical discussion of the report of the committee for studying the costs of street railway and motor bus, instituted by the Verband Deutscher Kraftverkehrsgesellschaften, Dortmund. Besides a detailed comparison of costs for street railway and motor bus, the report contains valuable suggestions towards the solution of the difficult task of fixing the costs of any means of conveyance.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10415, 11033, 11338, 11388, 11702)

11034. HALSEY, MAXWELL. Facts v. guesswork in highway traffic control. *J. Boston Soc. Civil Engin.* 18 (2) Feb. 1931: 44-63.—Street and highway accidents have increased at a greater rate than automobile traffic, due largely to the failure of street and highway design and control to keep up with the increasing number and speed of automobiles. Traffic surveys, factual studies of accidents, and statistical reports on the effects of various systems of traffic control are essential to an intelligent solution of traffic problems. Such studies have proved of immense value in Massachusetts. Standardization of traffic regulations and traffic signals by states is necessary.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

11035. HENNIG, R. Die Kraftwagen als Wettbewerber für die Eisenbahn. [The automobile as competitor of the railroad.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (1) Jan. 1931: 88-103.—The estimated loss to the railroads of Germany in 1929 because of the competition of other forms of transportation, especially of the automobile, has been placed at 410,000,000 RM. The competition of automotive transport has been particularly severe. Of all freight traffic in Germany 70% is carried less than 200 km. and 57% less than 100 km. In the industrial region of western Germany 80% of all freight is carried less than 100 km. The most valuable goods

with relatively high railroad transportation charges are now carried very largely by truck for these shorter distances. Before the reduction of the four classes to two classes for passengers on the railroads in 1928, transportation by the first two classes in 1927 amounted to only 1.27% of all passenger transportation, the automobile having absorbed this most profitable passenger traffic. Attempts on the part of the government to limit the transportation by auto, when indirect competition with the railroad, have so far been largely fruitless. These considerations are of particular interest, in view of the decreasing revenue of the railroads, and their relation to the reparations problem.—*C. W. Hasek.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10364, 10383, 10387, 10388, 10393, 10406, 10427, 10443, 10398, 10836, 11049, 11057, 11260)

11036. CANDACE, GRATIEN. Flottes de commerce et de pêche en France et dans le monde. [Commercial and fishing fleets in France and the world.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 403-408.—One of the many excesses of our epoch is that of the world's merchant fleet which has increased from less than 47 million tons in 1914 to 70 million today. France, with a merchant tonnage increase of 40% in that period, has kept an equilibrium between the increase in her trade and that of her fleet; but other countries, such as the United States, the Netherlands, Norway, and Italy, have not done so. This is not an evil, since it causes low shipping rates which, in turn, result in more, and more varied, international trade and travel together with all of the advantages and influences toward world peace which come from improved communication.—*Robert Schwenger.*

11037. DUMOND, LOUIS A. Waterways and Chicago's industrial districts. *World Ports.* 19 (4) Feb. 1931: 434-441.

11038. HEINEMANN, LEOPOLD. Kanal Romanistik. [Canal romanticism.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 323-328.—Every Hohenzollern has been an active canal builder. This tradition was continued in Germany after the war. In the seven years 1924-31 Germany's budget item for canals was greater than the Prussian budget for canals from the Napoleonic wars to the World War. New projects are being considered as measures against unemployment. All this is economic waste. Canals demand constant expenditure of public funds and never yield returns. Railroads pay heavy taxes and reparations and are used only up to 75% of their capacity. The railroad has made the canal an economic anachronism.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

11039. PUTNAM, RUFUS W. The harbor plan of Chicago as a guide for future development. *World Ports.* 19 (4) Feb. 1931: 413-424.

11040. UNSIGNED. The American merchant marine. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 54-58.

11041. UNSIGNED. The world's motor shipbuilding. Tonnage building abroad maintained, but substantial falls in Great Britain and Ireland. Motor ships 59 per cent of the world's total. *Motor Ship.* 11 (132) Feb. 1931: 510-511.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 9340, 10015-10016, 11014, 11266)

11042. DENNISTONN-BURNEY, C. L'avenir du dirigeable. [The future of the dirigible.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-4 (3) Dec. 1930: 606-613.—The establishment of a transatlantic passenger and mail service employing airships is possible both from the technical and commercial points of view. The cost of establishing such

a service would be about £6,500,000. Annual revenues are estimated at £3,800,000 from passenger revenues and £2,500,000 from mails. Operating expenses would be about £3,000,000, leaving a revenue of £3,300,000 on a capital investment of £6,500,000.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

11043. PIRATH, CARL. Entwicklungsgrundlagen des Luftverkehrs in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika. [Foundations for the development of air transportation in the United States.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (7) Feb. 18, 1931: 73-78.—The United States air transportation is, in its development, subject to more favorable conditions than European air traffic. The political unity of the country, its great traffic requirements at long distances and the high railway tariffs all forms for air traffic operation.—*H. J. Donker.*

11044. POLLOG, CARL HANNS. Der Weltluftverkehr im Jahre 1929-30. [Air traffic of the world, 1929-30.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 606-630.—Among the multitudinous changes in the air lines and air schedules of the world there are no major extensions or curtailments. The greatest activity in developing extension occurred in America, particularly the United States. The most noteworthy, but still not fully regular, line extension is that between North and South America, in which French, German, and United States interests are involved. With certain reservations, a world air net may be said to have come into existence, reaching from Aklavik to Comodoro Rivadaria and from Aklavik to Yakutsk, within which at least air postal service may be had. Despite the spectacular flights of the Graf Zeppelin, the outlook for the dirigible is not practically improved. In Europe there is evident a movement to restrict the subventions to the air lines, and in the United States the losses of the postal traffic to the government presages certain changes in this indirect subsidy. In Europe the traffic is extended to express and mail, while in the United States the new lines are chiefly mail lines.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 10359, 10387, 10395, 10597, 10650, 10652, 10663, 10725, 10778, 10807, 10819-10820, 10829, 11073, 11226, 11301, 11414, 11417, 11430, 11442, 11444, 11449, 11453, 11471, 11480-11481)

11045. ANDERS, R. Der Aussenhandel der UdSSR im Jahre 1929-30. [Foreign commerce of the USSR in 1929-30.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (4) Feb. 1931: 13-23.

11046. ARTMAN, CHARLES E., and REED, SPENCER H. Foreign trade survey of New England (manufactured products). *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser. #40.* 1931: pp. 65.

11047. BELENSKI, B. Das "Rauchwarendumping" im Lichte der Tatsachen. [The "dumping" of furs in the light of the facts.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Assenhandel.* 10 (4) Feb. 1931: 8-12.

11048. BRASLAVSKIĬ, I. БРАСЛАВСКИЙ, И. Домпинг или конкурент по способности? ["Dumping" or competitive ability?] Господарство України. (*Gospodarstvo Ukraini.*) (10) 1930: 23-38.—There is no general definition of the term "dumping." It varies according to the country. Examples are given of industrial and agricultural dumping in different countries.—*G. Méquet.*

11049. CLEARY, F. J. American foreign trade and the American merchant marine. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57 (335) Jan. 1931: 91-96.—The Department of Commerce estimates that one out of every six of our citizens, who are gainfully employed, depends for his

living on foreign trade. A factor involved in the high cost of operation of shipping under the U. S. flag is the LaFollette Act, which requires American shipowners to pay higher wages, provide expensive accommodations and better food, and employ larger crews than in the case of foreign ship owners. The merchant marine law of 1928, for the first time in over 50 years, provides for protection and inducements to American ocean shipping which counteracts the advantages heretofore possessed, through subsidies, etc., by foreign ocean shipping. It places American shipping in a position to meet foreign competition.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

11050. COPLAND, D. B. A neglected phase of tariff controversy. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1931: 289-308.—The report of the informal committee of economists appointed by the Prime Minister of Australia to study the economic effects of the Australian tariff revives an interesting but neglected phase of the tariff controversy: viz. the possible economic gain to a nation through protection which reduces dependence upon industries of increasing costs and encourages those of decreasing costs. Australian conditions are almost exactly the converse of those which gave point to the free trade argument in Great Britain a century ago. In Australia, the steepness of increasing costs in the primary industries (due to the rapid development of agriculture, distance from world markets, dispersion of favorable soils over a large continent, and cost of transport) and the limited opportunity of increasing returns which the home market offers for manufactures, render the protection of some manufactures less costly than the development of additional primary production for export. The development of "natural production" would have given a larger per capita income for a smaller population; but the same average income for the same population could not have been obtained without protection. But this reasoning holds true only of limited application of protection; the industries first encouraged are those with the least comparative disadvantage, and each extension of the tariff increases national costs in relation to benefits. Many protected industries in Australia to-day are probably more costly than the extension of primary production.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

11051. GOETHEM, FERNAND van. Le commerce extérieure de la Belgique en 1930. [Belgian foreign commerce in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2(2) Mar. 1931: 129-135.

11052. GRÜGER, F. O. Der französische Automobilzoll. [The French automobile tariff.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 3(10) Oct. 1930: 834-841.—The tariff law recently passed by the French Chamber which changes ad valorem tariffs for automobiles into weight tariffs is an outflow of anti-American tendencies in European automobile industry. Banking interests in inefficient firms preventing a better organization and the commercial treaty-system not allowing a common tariff action against U.S., there was only one way out left; to restrict imports on a large scale, which the new French tariff is intended to do. The author doubts the efficacy of protective tariffs and restriction agreements, and suggests concentration of production in such cars as have proved superior, and rationalization in business management, with exact control of marketing conditions.—*Hans Frerik.*

11053. HAMMATT, T. D. The Balkan grain export cartel. *Commerce Reports.* (5) Feb. 2, 1931: 313-314.

11054. HAY, L. Die Stellung der UdSSR in der deutschen Ausfuhr. [The position of the USSR in German exports.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(5) Mar. 1931: 12-17.

11055. LIU TING-MIEN. Chinese foreign trade for the last fifty years. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 51-67.—Chinese foreign trade in the 50 years from 1879 to 1928 inclusive moved in cycles. There were five of these: 1882-88, 1889-99, 1900-05, 1906-13, 1914-21.

The movement since 1921 has been irregular. Fluctuations in the gold-silver exchange rates played an important part in determining the amount of trade, high silver aiding imports and low silver aiding exports. Internal disturbances caused trade reduction, in both imports and exports. The shortage of shipping during the World War cut into China's trade. "The cycles are great wave movements, with six to eleven years from crest to crest, which vary widely in intensity and depth. As a general rule they undergo four periods or stages: the period of improvement, the period of prosperity, the period of panic and the period of depression."—*Grover Clark.*

11056. SIEGEL, OTTO. Die wirtschaftliche Verflechtung der Kleinen Entente. [The economic relations of the Little Entente.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 944-949.—There are many difficulties in the way of an economic union between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Czechoslovakia has found in Yugoslavia a good customer for her industrial products, but neither Rumania nor Yugoslavia wants to buy each other's agricultural products, and Czechoslovakia has no need of their farming products. The Yugoslavian imports from Rumania and Czechoslovakia from 1921 to 1929 amounted to 22% of the total imports; imports from Rumania are less than a fifth of those from Czechoslovakia. Yugoslav exports to Rumania and Czechoslovakia are very irregular; the ratio of Yugoslav exports to Czechoslovakia to those to Rumania is 160:100. In her trade with Rumania, Yugoslavia shows an active trade balance by about one and a half billion dinars. To overcome the economic obstacles a number of solutions have been proposed, such as the Danubian corn cartel to bring about a union of grain exporters of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Rumania.—*Werner Neuse.*

11057. UNSIGNED. Beförderung ausländischer Kohle auf dem Rhein im Jahre 1930. [Foreign coal on the Rhine in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67(10) Mar. 7, 1931: 342.—In spite of the nearness of the Ruhr coal district in 1930, 1.72 million tons of foreign coal were transported inland on the Rhine. Of this amount 578,000 tons were for Alsace and 114,000 tons for Switzerland, so that 1.02 million tons of foreign coal remained in Germany, or 18.39% more than in the preceding year. Imports were derived 60% from the Netherlands and the rest from Great Britain. Imports from the Netherlands increased 37%, while the deliveries from Great Britain decreased almost 2%.—*E. Friederichs.*

11058. UNSIGNED. Le commerce avec les Balkans. [Trade with the Balkans.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-5, 24-76.—Albert Mousset describes Italy's economic position in Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania. In Bulgaria Italian textile fabrics represent 80% of the total Italian imports; in Greece since 1927 Italian goods have given way to Anglo-American and French competition, and rice before American; in Yugoslavia France and the United States are formidable competitors (especially in automobiles); in Rumania Italian trade has decreased. Balkan exports (except from Yugoslavia) to Italy have declined, so that the outlook is not favorable, except in banking and public works. In Albania Italy holds a privileged position and has 70% of the foreign trade. The commercial and financial conditions of the six Balkan States are examined.—*William Miller.*

11059. UNSIGNED. Deutschlands Aussenhandel in Nebenerzeugnissen der Steinkohle 1930. [German foreign commerce in by-products of anthracite coal mining in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67(8) Feb. 21, 1931: 272.—According to value the anthracite coal tar oils had first place both in imports (59.3 million marks) and in exports (15.5 million marks). Second place was occupied by anthracite coal pitch of which 0.4 million marks value were imported and 12.8 million marks value were exported. In quantity pitch takes first place (exports

264.6 million tons) and coal tar oils take second place with 150 million tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

11060. **UNSIGNED.** Japanese-American balance of payments. *About Japan.* Feb. 1931: 9-12.

11061. **WEDERVANG, INGVAR.** Die aussenwirtschaftliche Entwicklung Norwegens in der Kriegs- und Nachkriegszeit. [The foreign commercial development or Norway during and since the War.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 87-108.—Relative to population Norway's shipping and foreign trade are among the first in the world. Foreign trade, measured in 1913 kronen, was one-fourth greater in 1929 than in 1913, exceeding somewhat the peaks in 1916 and 1920. By 1930, as a result of Norway's favorable trade balance, foreign indebtedness to Norway totaled 1,540 million kronen. The complexion of both the imports and the exports is changing. The relative importance of forest, fishing, and metal products as exports remains unchanged since 1913; agricultural exports have declined while industrial products have increased in importance. Despite a 15% increase in population the importation of animal products has decreased and grain has remained unchanged. (Tables).—*J. J. Spengler.*

11062. **WITHEROW, GRACE A.** United States foreign trade in 1929-30. *Commerce Reports.* (35) Sep. 1, 1930: 499-505.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 11003, 11148, 11215)

11063. **BIGELOW, CARLE M.** Is there a cure for uneconomic prices and abnormal selling costs? *Sales Management.* 25 (6) Feb. 7, 1931: 226-227, 256; (7) Feb. 14, 1931: 286-288.—Economies of manufacture resulting from standardized operation and large scale production have tended to be absorbed by extravagances of distribution. The difficulty is rooted in the fact that management has regarded markets as indefinitely expandable. Actually, the demand for a continually new stream of luxury goods has resulted in a curtailment of demand for many products, and the demand for other products is beginning to fall off because of the approach of saturation. It will be increasingly necessary for manufacturers to regulate their production by market diagnosis rather than by the extent of the production facilities.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11064. **DEUTE, A. H.** Do jobbers deserve the same price as chains and mail-order houses? *Printers' Ink.* 154 (7) Feb. 12, 1931: 3-8, 114.—Wholesalers, because of their policy of hand-to-mouth buying, are coming to perform the wholesale function less efficiently than the large chain and mail-order firms, and are therefore beginning to receive a smaller discount.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11065. **GOULD, M. DAVID.** The marketing end of the petroleum industry and its peculiar problem. *Annalist.* 37 (944) Feb. 20, 1931: 387-388.

11066. **GUTHMANN, HARRY G., and MILLER, KENNETH E.** Some financial tendencies among leading variety and grocery chains during the past decade. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 248-254.—Diminishing returns have set in for both variety and grocery chain stores, as evidenced by a declining rate of return earned by investment. The tendency of a regular annual reduction over the eight-year period, 1922-1929, has been persistent, although the return is still ample. In the case of the variety chain stores the reason for the declining return did not appear in either the net-earnings margin or the merchandise turnover, both of which were without any marked trend. The falling capital turnover, resulting from a growing fixed investment unaccompanied by any increase in the net-earnings margin, proved to be the unfavorable element.

In the case of the grocery chain stores the major factor decreasing the earnings productivity of the investment has been the declining margin of net earnings, although there is a relatively modest indication of declining capital turnover in the last two years. This tendency may be expected to grow more pronounced if fixed investment becomes more important, as it has for the variety stores.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11067. **HESSE, T. G.** Marketing of the 1930 cotton crop. *Rhodesia Agric. J.* 27 (11) Nov. 1930: 1173-1178.

11068. **HESSENMÜLLER, BRUNO.** Das Schau-fenster als Werbemittel für technische Erzeugnisse. [The show window as a marketing device for technical products.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.

11069. **HOADLEY, RUTH L.** The chain store with special reference to Iowa. *Iowa Univ., Bur. Business Res., Studies in Business.* (9) Aug. 1930: pp. 79.—The first chain stores developed accidentally rather than in accord with plan. Beginning around 1914, however, chains were established largely from design. The growth of chain stores is undoubtedly at the expense of independents in considerable measure. Complaint against chains is not prevalent among consumers. In fact, answers to questionnaires indicate that there is a tendency for the families of independent merchants to trade with chains in other lines of trade. Results of a questionnaire sent to approximately 175 independent retailers throughout Iowa do not show bitterness toward chains in general, but chains with headquarters in Iowa are less opposed than are foreign chains. Because chains are now opening stores in communities of less than two thousand it appears probable that the growth of chain units in Iowa in the next five years will be greater than during the preceding decade.—*E. D. McGarry.*

11070. **PRESTON, JAMES A.** The use of organized sales talks. *Personnel.* 7 (4) Feb. 1931: 110-116.

11071. **SAWYER, L. E.** Marketing forest products. *Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #361. Dec. 1930: pp. 16.

11072. **SCHÄFER, ERICH.** Neues Material zur Marktanalyse in Deutschland. [New material for market-analysis in Germany.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 305-311.—Two types of data which should aid in market analysis have recently become available. The first, a publication issued by the Government Statistical Office in 1929,—though based on tax-statistics for 1925,—is entitled *The taxable capacity for finance administration districts*, and, is the most important handbook available for studies of purchasing power. The figures for "taxable capacity," showing average per capita taxation, may be taken as an indication of the facts with respect to income and property within the area studied. Helpful also are the figures for the number of persons subject to tax, the classification of incomes according to source, and certain general supplementary information with respect to the economic structure of the area. The second type of data recently made available were collected in cooperation with the census of 1928 by the electrical and gas companies of Greater Berlin. These statistics, which show the extent of dependence of the use of electricity and gas, and of electrical and gas appliances, upon the size of dwellings, the newness of the neighborhood, and the purchasing-power of the inhabitants, are obviously useful for studying the demand for other products as well.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

11073. **WEDEMANN, E.** Detailed outline of a store import organization and routine. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 225-234.—The staff of any successful foreign office should have an aggressive interest in their work. They must be resourceful and able to cope with situations as they arise and with considerable foresight. They are dealing with the government. They are the intermediaries between buyers, stylists, merchandise managers, and people who are great distances

away. They must be wide-awake to any new developments which might affect foreign business. The organization must function properly and with the greatest amount of accuracy and speed, in order that the foreign office might attain that position of importance which it legitimately deserves in a department store organization.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 10963, 11120, 11147)

11074. WEYER, G. A. P. Een georganiseerde termijnmarkt voor suiker op Java. [A sugar futures market in Java.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16 (788) Feb. 1931: 124-126.—The V. J. S. P. (Society of Java Sugar Producers) has been established in order to prevent mutual competition of the sugar producers and to prevent losses in consequence of non-observance of the contract by the buyer. The sugar trade was not well organized; but the V. J. S. P. has taken over all responsibility for the sales. The monopoly of Java sugar on the Asiatic markets is no longer so strong as in former years, and a reorganization of the marketing system seems necessary. This reorganization may be accomplished by instituting in Java a well organized futures market. Java has all the requisites for such a futures market because it has an enormous production, lies favorably in the great Eastern consumption territory, and has a sound money and banking system.—*Cecile Rothe.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 11537, 11707-11708)

11075. DEMETRESCO, PAUL I. La nouvelle loi roumaine sur l'assurance. [The new Rumanian insurance law.] *Roumanie Econ.* (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 179-190.—The paper outlines principles of insurance law embodied in the act of July 7, 1930. The law tends to encourage domestic companies by restricting those which enter from foreign lands. The system of material and continuous control by the state has been adopted in preference to that of free publicity or that of merely complying at the beginning with certain conditions. All organizations must deposit in Rumania the amount of the mathematical reserves for life insurance contracts and also the technical reserves for any other lines which they insure. Annual statements and profit and loss accounts are required. Contracts of insurance against death, accident or sickness are not contracts of indemnity but the insurance payable is that of the contract rather than being equated to any damage incurred.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

11076. FILE, L. K. Disability benefits in conjunction with life insurance policies. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 61 (302) Dec. 1930: 214-256.—Reviews the history of the development of disability underwriting in Canada and the United States. The high-loss ratio experienced by many companies in recent years, the reasons for this situation and the means being taken to bring about a healthier underwriting condition are discussed. Owing to the comparatively short time during which disability benefits have been granted by life insurance companies, there is a lack of statistical information in regard to the actual experience of the companies on this business. The paper discusses some of the various experiences that are available, including that prepared by the Actuarial Society of America from the experience of 29 of the lead-

ing companies and also of two individual companies that have tabulated their own experiences. Criticisms of current disability practice are discussed and various suggestions for change outlined. Special reference is made to the basis upon which disability coverage may be rated on various classes of risk, including those cases where medical impairments exist as well as where an occupational hazard enters into the question. The dangers involved in granting this benefit to female lives are pointed out and the extent to which disability underwriting is affected by "moral hazard" and "over-insurance" is dealt with.—*Inst. Actuaries.*

11077. McCAHAN, D. State hail insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 11-14.—Hail underwriting is attended with a high degree of risk both from year to year and from section to section. Nevertheless six states attempt to underwrite this risk as a separate line limited to the areas of a single state. North and South Dakota are the leaders where an automatic method of providing the insurance assures a fairly large volume of business. The coverage applies principally to grain with a maximum limit in case of loss to \$10 per acre. The rates charged are scaled according to loss experience though entire justice as between various zones has not in every case been attained.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

11078. MANES, ALFRED. American and German insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 19-22.—Because of the international character of insurance, practices common to one country are frequently copied by another though companies introducing changes are not likely to reveal the true source of each "new" feature. While competition on the part of American life companies has amounted to very little during the past two decades the innovations introduced in Germany have been highly important in the development of life insurance in Germany. Thus unrestricted residence, non-forfeiture of policy, incontestability, increased accident benefits, group life insurance and life conservation endeavors are phases of life insurance introduced into Germany by American companies.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 10736, 11151, 11178, 11397, 11399-11400, 11402, 11412, 11693, 11709)

11079. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Social insurance in America. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 716-719.—The growing appreciation of the problems in which social insurance is being developed has led to the establishment of many voluntary benefit funds and the extension of medical and hospital service for industrial employees. Trade unions are also making some provision for benefits to their members. The growth of group insurance is indicated by the rise from \$13,000,000 of such insurance in 1912 to \$5,600,000,000 in 1928.—*Rosamond W. Goldberg.*

11080. BEEKENKAMP, C. Sociale verzekering. [Social insurance.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde.* 6 Feb. 1930: 49-58; Mar. 1930: 115-130.—(A discussion of social insurance in the Netherlands on the following points: persons insured; sums paid out in insurance; administration of insurance; and methods by which necessary funds are raised.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

11081. GARBASSO, ANTONIO. Previdenza, risparmio e assicurazione obbligatoria. [Thrift, savings, and compulsory insurance.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-6.—In Italy, the Fascist regime has endeavored to encourage the development of both thrift and savings. At the end of 1928 the capital funds applied to life insurance amounted to 12½ billion lire and the reserves to 700 millions; and at the end of 1929 there was a total of over 36 billion lire in "creative" savings and "reserve" savings. Social welfare has been greatly developed. During 1928, 80 million lire was granted to the *Opera Nazionale Balilla* for maternity and infancy

welfare; sanitation and hygiene have been organized among industrial workers; new services have been created, such as the institute for medical aid to the permanently disabled; workmen's polyclinics; physical education and recreation; social service in the factories, etc. Voluntary insurance against sickness especially is being issued in a non-compulsory form, according to occupations. Thrift is spreading rapidly; among the younger element the National Fund for Social Insurance had, by the end of 1929, a membership of 637,000 young insured mutualists.—*M. Castellani.*

11082. MANES, ALFRED. Unemployment insurance in Europe. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 19-21.—Unemployment insurance is of two types—voluntary and compulsory, though the tendency in recent years has been toward the latter type. Compulsory plans under governmental supervision are in force at the present time in England, Italy, Austria, Soviet Russia, Queensland (Australia), Poland and Germany. While these laws have all been modeled after the English law first enacted in 1911, they differ considerably in detail. Usually agricultural laborers are excluded; seasonal unemployment is excluded; usually the cost is distributed between the insured, the employers and the state; benefits are not paid where unemployment is voluntary or caused by the insured; they are paid to workmen when out of work and unable to obtain work, cash benefits ranging from 75% of the salary among the poorly paid group to 35% among the more highly paid; a waiting period of from one to two weeks is required. Germany's experience beginning in 1927 has not been entirely satisfactory, the number receiving benefits having gradually grown from a half million to over two million. Nevertheless, it has been the means of saving millions of people from despair.—*G. Wright Hoffmann.*

11083. RAIFER, ALBERT. Die deutsche Invalidenversicherung. [The German invalidity insurance system.] *Arbeit u. Verkehr.* (2) Feb. 1931: 69-72.

11084. STRASERT, H. Statistisches über Frauen in der Sozialversicherung. [Statistics concerning women and social insurance.] *Frau.* 38(3) Dec. 1930: 156-161.—Existing statistics of various types of social insurance are reviewed, to bring out the extent to which women participate, and the relative incidence of sickness, accident, unemployment, and so on, as compared with men. Figures on frequency and duration of illnesses, from the *Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse* of Berlin, show women to be poorer risks than men. Age differences and the risks of child-birth are not sufficient to account for the difference between the sexes. There are, however, exceptions to this Berlin situation, and the differences between the sexes are generally not large. Accident insurance is paid to only about a quarter as many women as men, except in agriculture, where women are about half as numerous as men. As to employment insurance, women seem to be better risks than men, with single women better than married women.—*Clara Eliot.*

11085. UNSIGNED. Insured persons in employment. Variations in the period June, 1923 to June, 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39(2) Feb. 1931: 46-49.

11087. RAPHAËL, GASTON. Die französische Währungspolitik seit der Stabilisierung und ihre Folgen. [French monetary policy since stabilization and its consequences.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 65(1) 1931: 61-80.—The stabilization of the franc was subtly planned and skillfully executed with a nice regard to the peculiarities of French temperament. But despite its glittering success the stabilization scheme carried within itself implications which have subsequently reacted unfavorably on French economy. A virtually inevitable accumulation of gold stimulated inflation with the usual consequences. French gold accumulation, notwithstanding the criticism which has in some quarters been heaped upon it, cannot be attributed to Bank of France policy. It is due rather to the effectiveness of the stabilization measures, to the strength of French economy and to the restraint due to lack of confidence, on the part of the French investor.—*E. E. Agger.*

11088. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. Gold no longer required for monetary use except for settlement of international balances according to George E. Roberts of National City Bank of New York—transfers through Bank of International Settlements. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132(3426) Feb. 21, 1931: 1345-1346.

11089. WALDER, JULIUS. Jegybankpolitika és árszínvonal-stabilizálás. [Currency policy and stabilization of price level.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75(11) Nov. 1930: 787-808.—Money theorists and monetary specialists are concerned with the stabilization of the price level as a task of monetary policy. Although the means recommended to obtain this object show noteworthy differences their fundamental idea is the same. The central bank influences the supply of means of payment of the country, the supply of means of payment influences the price level, that is, it is within the power of the central bank of issue (*Notenbank*) to control the price level. One group places the stabilization of the price level in connection with the stabilization of the business cycle and will obligate the central bank by law to the stabilization of the price level. On the other hand, the movement of quantities of commodities in the market and the movement of the price level do not correspond with one another exactly. The price level shows economic facts which have already been completed and looks backwards. The central bank cannot be obligated by law purely to the stabilization of the price level. The central bank has no influence on all the factors of the supply of currency, it does not control the rapidity of the circulation of money nor bank deposits as means of payment. The central bank, however, cannot even utilize completely and freely the most important means it has for the regulation of the currency, namely the discount policy for the stabilization of the price level. In its discount policy the central bank is subject to those forces which determine the character of the credit market, nor can the movement of foreign credits be left out of account. Besides, the reactions of the price level to measures of the central bank are different. The most difficult situation results for the central bank in case price level fluctuations are influenced by foreign sources. In this case the central bank must choose between stable price level or stable exchange quotations. This latter is the proposal of the second group of monetary theorists.—*Ladislau Rosenheim.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 10720, 10786)

MONEY

(See also Entries 10718, 10763, 11424, 11700)

11086. GUEDES, ARMANDO MARQUES. Pour le retour à l'étalon-or au Portugal. [Return to the gold standard in Portugal.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 440-443.—*Robert Schwenger.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 11089, 11460)

11090. DEW, JOHN B. What price service? *Burroughs Clearing House.* 15(6) Mar. 1931: 11-12, 41.—(A proposed solution of the unprofitable account problem.)

11091. EDWARDS, GEORGE W. Investment policies of commercial banks. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(2)

Feb. 1931: 115-120.—It is the generally accepted view that in the years immediately preceding 1929 the commercial banks began to divert a large part of their earning assets from loans and discounts into securities and investment credit. It is further held that these investments have brought only losses. The author presents data pertaining to the operations of national banks which show the relative proportions of earning assets invested in loans and discounts and securities. These cover the period 1890 to 1930. Percentages of the two types of investment which had to be written off are given for the years 1918-1930. These data disprove both of the above contentions.—*William E. Dunkman.*

11092. GARRETT, PAUL WILLARD. Bank failures in 1930. *Bankers Mag.* 122 (2) Feb. 1931: 197-202.—Of the 24,630 banks in service on December 31, 1929, one bank in every 19 fell during the economic strain of 1930. "Generally speaking the banks that fell were tiny." Deposits lodged in the failed banks represented but a dollar for every sixty dollars of the total in the country's banks. Any study of the numbers of bank failures in the United States over the last ten years is misleading since it fails to reveal the importance of the failed institution. It is from an analysis of the volume of deposits in the institutions suspending payments that we derive an accurate measure of their importance. Tables of suspensions and deposits are given.—*Helen Slade.*

11093. KIMBALL, CHARLES C. The modern credit attitude. *Bankers Mag.* 122 (2) Feb. 1931: 177-178.—The credit department in modern banking is a department of business development, which has definite advertising value. The viewpoint of the credit man should parallel that of the investment analyst, and he should be watchful both to detect the obsolescence and potentialities of industries.—*Helen Slade.*

11094. KOCK, M. H. de. The significance of the recent legislative amendments concerning the South African Reserve Bank. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 67-73.—The Reserve Bank in South Africa has been handicapped in its functions of controlling currency and credit owing to several factors. (1) There are only two or three large banks in South Africa and these make it a practice of keeping idle funds on hand to look after their seasonal demands rather than looking to the Reserve Bank for these seasonal needs. This is partly a matter of choice; but legal restrictions concerning the eligibility of paper for rediscount has also been a handicap. (2) The practice of using the overdraft and the open account extensively in South Africa has made the supply of commercial paper of any kind very small. (3) There is no open market, and the Reserve Bank therefore can not indulge in open market transactions. In adapting the law to conditions in this country several changes have been made. The maturity of bills eligible for discount has been extended from 90 to 120 days, which latter maturity is quite common. By permitting loans or advances against one name bills of exchange or promissory notes secured by documents representing staple commodities up to 75% of their value permits the Land Bank to extend its operations by rediscounting with the Reserve Bank. By relaxing the requirements concerning the maturity of government securities, insurance companies, trust companies and the like can safely invest a larger proportion of their funds. The provision allowing loans and advances against securities sold on the stock exchange is not likely to be used to any great extent.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

11095. MENON, C. GOPAL. Banking in India. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 225-229.—The present Indian agencies that serve as banks are the following: indigenous bankers; Imperial Bank of India and its branches; local banks of deposit; foreign exchange banks; cooperative credit societies and banks; and

nidhis and *chit* associations (savings). These institutions have reached only a fringe of the population. There is no coordination among them. Furthermore, government should leave a fair field to the banks, should set up regulations safeguarding deposits, should reform the currency along modern lines and establish a gold standard, and finally should extend banking facilities as far as possible. Such measures would check hoarding and strengthen the economic power of the people.—*Charles A. Tamm.*

11096. MORRIS, F. C. The essential functions of a central bank. *Accountant.* 84 (2934) Feb. 28, 1931: 277-279.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11097. PERRY, GARDNER B. Group banking in the Northwest. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 235-247.—In order to prevent financial control from drifting to New York or Chicago, the Inland Northwest has developed group banking—building two organizations each with resources of approximately half a billion dollars. These organizations have regularized and fortified banking in this region, and have been able to serve business and individuals more satisfactorily. The adoption of group banking rather than branch or chain banking in the 9th Federal Reserve district was due to the extent of territory to be covered. Economies of size are enjoyed, and at the same time, continuity and individualization of local management are retained. Affiliation allows the smaller banks to serve large customers and to attain a desirable diversification of holdings and function.—*L. C. Lockley.*

11098. PETRASCO, N. N. The Roumanian Central Co-operative Bank. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 64-66.

11099. ROBEY, RALPH WEST. Amended Reserve Act could check banking laxity; some suggested restraints. *Annalist.* 37 (946) Mar. 6, 1931: 468-469.

11100. ROBEY, RALPH WEST. The progress of inflation and "freezing" of assets in the national banks. *Annalist.* 37 (945) Feb. 27, 1931: 427-429.

11101. SUSSMAN, GILBERT, and MOORE, UNDERHILL. Legal and institutional methods applied to the debiting of direct discounts. 1—Legal method: banker's set-off. *Yale Law J.* 40 (3) Jan. 1931: 381-400; (4) Feb. 1931: 555-575.

11102. UNSIGNED. The appointment of receivers for national banks. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (4) Feb. 1931: 618-623.

11103. UNSIGNED. The co-operative rural bank movement in Finland. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21, Pt. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 233-240.—In 1912, ten years after the organization of the first cooperative rural bank in Finland, there were 400 of these banks with a membership of 20,000. The movement made little progress during the next ten-year period. This may be attributed largely to the adverse attitude of the Russian authorities. But from 1920 growth has been rapid. In 1928 there were 1,416 cooperative rural banks with a combined capital of 23,500,000 Finnish marks. To this amount may be added 727,000,000 marks in the form of advances from the Central Co-operative Bank, and 275,000,000 marks in the form of deposits, making a working fund of over 1,000,000,000 marks. These banks with their 135,000 members claim the active support of one farmer out of every three for the country as a whole. They are conducted along the well-known Raiffeisen lines of unlimited liability of members. Deposits are received from members and non-members, but loans are made to members only. The Central Co-operative Bank is owned and controlled by its 1,416 member banks which purchase stock in the central organization in proportion to their borrowing from it.—*Asher Hobson.*

11104. UNSIGNED. Earnings and expenses of Federal Reserve Banks in 1930. Earnings lowest since 1917. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3426) Feb. 21, 1931: 1522-1523.

11105. UNSIGNED. Text of Owen D. Young's proposal for federal control of all banks of deposit. *Annalist*. 37 (942) Feb. 6, 1931: 308-309, 342.

11106. UNSIGNED. The trust companies in New York and elsewhere. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3426) Feb. 21, 1931: 1486-1491.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 11093, 11199)

11107. HYMAN, H. JOSEPH. The Indianapolis Jewish Community Credit Union. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: 13-15.

11108. PESTEL, H. La coopération agricole au Maroc. [Agricultural cooperation in Morocco.] *Rev. d. Agriculteurs de France*. 62 (11) Nov. 1930: 311-315.—A sketch of the development of agricultural cooperation and agricultural credit in Morocco.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

11109. ROSADO de la ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 8—El departamento de credito. [Organization, functions, and accounting for a commercial bank. 8—Credit department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 6 (2) Feb. 1931: 80-97; (3) Mar. 1931: 154-166.

11110. TEMPLETON, ALLAN A. Wider fields for smaller loans. *Burrough's Clearing House*. 15 (5) Feb. 1931: 14-15, 39-40.—It is predicted that the next major movement in the making of personal loans will be in the extension of credit to individuals before they have made their commitments. By such a procedure retail merchants will not have to carry their accounts thereby preventing a tie-up of working capital. The customer will be obliged to give a cash deposit on his purchase and issue a series of notes, payable periodically. These notes will be endorsed by the merchant and discounted by the bank. It is assumed that debts payable to a bank will be met more promptly.—*Henry Sanders*.

11111. WILSON, THOMAS R. Rural credits in France—two systems for granting rural credits—government supplies funds of the Crédit Agricole—bonds of Crédit Foncier sold to investors totaled nearly 13,000,000,000 francs in 50 years. *Commerce Reports*. (3) Jan. 19, 1931: 177-178.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11011, 11088, 11091, 11110, 11427)

11112. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. Record outflow of American short-term funds. *Annalist*. 37 (947) Mar. 13, 1931: 509.

11113. BURGESS, W. RANDOLPH. The money market in 1930. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 19-25.—The year 1930 brought (1) a new low level for money rates since the war; (2) some rehabilitation of the market for commercial paper; (3) a new experience for large banks in holding a considerable amount of bankers' acceptances in their portfolios and using these acceptances in times of need to obtain funds from reserve banks; and (4) a test of the mechanism of the reserve system in meeting an emergency demand for currency.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

11114. CHEVRAUX, EUGENE W. Latin American government financing in the United States. Loans increased in 1930 but market decline curtailed offerings in latter half of year. Argentina leading borrower—refunding reduces new nominal capital total. *Commerce Rep.* (5) Feb. 2, 1931: 261-262.

11115. HILLS, GEORGE S. Convertible securities—legal aspects and draftsmanship. *California Law Rev.* 19 (1) Nov. 1930: 1-39.

11116. HUBBARD, JOSEPH B. Commercial paper rates and bond yields. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931:

34-35.—A chart of bond yields and money rates, monthly from 1890, is reproduced from an earlier issue of the *Review* (July 1923), with extensions to date. At the end of 1930 commercial-paper rates adjusted for seasonal variation were lower than at any time since the decade of the nineties. Bond yields have not reached conspicuously low levels. Early in 1931 they were still above 4% whereas they were below this figure during much of the period 1900-1910. The rise in yields toward the close of 1930 appears merely as an interruption of the decline beginning late in 1929, but this decline had not brought bond yields below the post-war low at the end of 1927. The maximum divergence between the level of bond yields and adjusted commercial-paper rates during recent months has been slightly less than it was in 1914; otherwise we must go back to the decade of the nineties to find so large a spread.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

11117. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Anleihen und Aktien in der amerikanischen Effektenfinanzierung. [Bonds and shares in American corporation financing.] *Z. f. Handelswissensch. Forsch.* 25 (3) Mar. 1931: 128-150.

11118. NORMANO, J. F. Joint stock companies and foreign capital in the state of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil). *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 215-224.—The process of industrialization of this Brazilian state is an established fact, and the geographic and climatic situation makes possible a potential economic independence. In spite of this, public utilities and other key industries are being purchased by foreign capital. An influx of foreign capital is necessary, but should be regulated. A national capital market, now non-existent, must be developed, and the state's national banks must be brought into closer contact with world money markets. (Extensive tables.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

11119. PAP, ROBERT. Ein Nachwort zum I. Internationalen Kongress für Gläubigerschutz. [A note on the First International Congress for the Protection of Creditors.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (21) Feb. 21, 1931: 544-547.

11120. SCHACHER, GERHARD. Zur Psychologie des französischen Aktienwesens. [On the psychology of shareholding in France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 3 (12) Dec. 1930: 1008-1016.—Stock exchange and share-broking are more popular in France than in Germany; the Frenchman is not so much interested in speculative profits as in investing his money to good advantage. The purchase of shares on credit, collective share-deposits, forced sales, and sales caused by alarming news are an exception in France, except in option-business, which is the field of professional speculation and big capital. The organization of the shareholding system is basically democratic. Preferential right of voting was abolished after the period of inflation. But industrial development is not handicapped by this uniformity. The issue of *parts de fondateurs*, i.e., shares for founders, largely recognizes individual interest and initiative without infringing the democratic principles, as these shares have no nominal value nor confer any rights in administration or General Assembly, but guarantee a special part of the clear profit, apart from the dividends and the interests for share-capital, to the bearer. This institution, which has developed by customary law, has been embodied in a new law passed in 1929.—*Hans Frerk*.

11121. SCHACHT, HJALMAR. The money markets before and after the war. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 129-139.—Before the war, because of historical priority and geographic advantages, London was the primary long term and short term money market for the world; British capital followed the highest commercial advantage and sterling acceptances were universally current. France and Germany were of minor importance. The war paralyzed money markets; further, European countries depleted their capital and

their facilities for the creation of new capital, whereas the United States was in a stronger position than before. In a period of 15 years, the United States has risen from a debit balance of 5 billion dollars to a credit balance of nearly 16 billion, and has come to be the predominant long term money market. London has regained much of her pre-war prestige in the short-term market, with the difference that the joint-stock banks are taking a larger part. Paris, because of France's notable gold surplus, is doing more than normal short-term financing. The greatest change is the new place taken by New York—the growth of dollar acceptances being due to a wartime changes and to the Federal Reserve System.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11122. TOWNSEND, ROBERT R. British new capital issues during 1930. Lowest aggregate in five years. Majority in high-grade fixed interest securities. *Commerce Reports.* (6) Feb. 9, 1931: 339-340.

11123. UNSIGNED. The American capital market in 1930. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Feb.-Mar. 1931: 5-7.

11124. UNSIGNED. The growing burden of international debts. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Feb.-Mar. 1931: 1-5.

PRICES

(See also Entries 10596, 10664, 10922, 10925, 10972, 11064, 11089, 11181)

11125. ALMANS, JAVIER RUIZ. Una aportación estadística al estudio de los precios en España. [A statistical contribution to the study of prices in Spain.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 29(87) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 235-248.—A study of price indices of 36 foodstuffs and 38 industrial products for seven post-war years (1922-1928 incl.), as recorded by the Spanish Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals a slight upward trend for the former and a rapid downward trend for the latter, the two crossing in 1924. This is probably due to the loss of markets gained during the war and now again supplied by the reorganized industries of former belligerents. The figures reveal one complete business cycle and half of another, with the cycles increasing steadily both in duration and amplitude.—*Robert Schwenger.*

11126. TISMAR, ALFRED. Zur Preispolitik der Kartelle. [The price policy of cartels.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(6) Feb. 6, 1931: 217-220.

11127. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Zur Preissenkung. [The reduction of prices.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(48) Nov. 27, 1930: 1117-1120.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11128. YAGI, YOSHINOSUKE. On the fixing of a standard of the price of rice. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 5(2) Dec. 1930: 80-109.—Since the necessity of rice price regulation for the security of the (Japanese) national life is recognized, the problem of fixing the price standard is important. There are four suggested plans for determining the standard: (1) the plan based upon a fixed standard index number of prices, (2) the plan where the commodity and rice price indexes based upon the figures for the previous year are contrasted, (3) the plan in which the trend in the rice price is duly considered in conjunction with the index number of prices, and (4) the plan based upon the cost of production and the cost of living. In fixing the official standard a composite or compound standard may well be adopted—but some weight must be accorded the governmental policy toward the agrarian-industrial problem and, even though the price is fixed, the farmers should endeavor to improve their production technique.—*O. V. Wells.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 10949, 11179, 11700, 11705)

11129. LAURAT, LUCIEN. Le mouvement cyclique de la production moderne. [The cyclical movement of modern production.] *Critique Soc.* (1) Mar. 1931: 5-8.

11130. NADLER, MARCUS. Cause of the present business depression. *New York Credit Men's Assn. Bull.* 24(11) Nov. 1930: 496-501.—The present worldwide depression is due primarily to changes wrought by the war and the loss of great markets, such as China, India and Russia. That it was postponed until 12 years after the war was due to two reasons: (1) currency inflation, which resulted in great industrial activity; and (2) foreign lending by the United States, which maintained foreign purchasing power and industrial activity in the absence of inflation. The speculative mania in the United States during 1929 suddenly stopped foreign lending, reduced foreign purchasing power, foreign imports from this country, and industrial activity throughout the world.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

11131. SAUZEDE, ALBERT. La récente évolution du phénomène de la surproduction mondiale. [The recent appearance of the phenomenon of world overproduction.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 28(300) Mar. 1931: 113-119.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 10904, 10955, 11107, 11191, 11303, 11397, 11405, 11431, 11438, 11445, 11447-11448, 11527, 11536, 11624)

11132. BUTLER, H. B. Probleme der Arbeit in Südafrika. [Problems of labor in South Africa.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(35) Aug. 28, 1930: 819-824.—A report on conditions of labor in the Union of South Africa and in the native districts of Africa in 1927. There were 20,000 white and 200,000 native workers employed in the gold mines. Many workers were imported from Portuguese East Africa. A majority of the natives work only a few months each year in industry and then return to their kraals, but in 1925 there were 300,000 native workers who had lost all connection with their native tribes. Certain districts, particularly the Transkei, are reserved for the natives; the native tribal organization is maintained. Minimum wages are in force in the Union of South Africa. Certain skilled occupations are reserved by law for white workers. In Southern Rhodesia, with a population of 850,000 natives and 40,000 Europeans, natives can rise to higher positions than in the Union of South Africa.—*R. Broda.*

11133. ETHRIDGE, MARK. The South's new industrialism and the press. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 251-256.—The "new industrialism" of the south is largely a textile industrialism, although huge power developments have taken place largely as aids in the development of the opportunities for textile and other forms of manufacturing. Until recently the press took little interest in socio-economic ramifications. There is no essential sympathy, even among the more socially minded editors, for the textile union; but there are editors who believe in the union as an effective instrument for elevating standards of living, and who think of what may be regarded as tendencies toward communism as evidences of needed social change.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11134. O., R. "Zwangsarbeit"—Kampagne und die wahren Verhältnisse in der Sowjetunion. [The "compulsory labor" campaign and the true conditions in the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(3) Feb. 1931: 12-19.

11135. SCHULZ, E. E. Die Erwerbstätigkeit in Preussen unter dem Gesichtspunkte der Erwerbsfähigkeit. [Gainful occupation and capacity to work in Prussia.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (27) Jul. 3, 1930: 637-640.—In 1907, 44.66% of the population of Prussia were gainfully employed. This percentage rose to 49.8% in 1925.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11136. STUDDERS, H. Strukturwandlung der Berglegenschaften in Betrieben des mitteldeutschen Braunkohlenbergbaus. [Changes among the miners in coal mines of middle Germany.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (27) Jul. 3, 1930: 633-637; (28) Jul. 10, 1930: 657-660.—Since 1925 important measures of scientific management have been applied in the mining industry. The replacing of men by machines has decreased underground work and increased work on the surface. There has been no corresponding decrease in the number of miners; the percentage of skilled workers has increased.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11137. UNSIGNED. Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 75-92.

11138. UNSIGNED. Gliederung der Ruhrbergarbeiter nach ihrem Familienstand. [Ruhr mine workers according to family condition.] *Glückauf*. 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 275.

11139. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (3) Mar. 1931: 108-112.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 10730, 10857, 11279, 11415)

11140. FORD, G. W. La première conférence internationale des ouvriers Nègres. [The first international conference of Negro workers.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. (7-8) 1930: 421-425.—This conference was held in Hamburg in July, 1930, with 9 delegates from the United States, one from Jamaica, and 6 from Africa. An executive committee of nine members was appointed.—*G. Méquet*.

11141. LOZOVSKY, A. Le 5-me congrès de l'I.S.R. [The 5th conference of the Red International Trade Unions.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. (9-10) 1930: 443-451.—Accounts are given of the special conferences for women and young workers, and on educational questions.—*G. Méquet*.

11142. UNSIGNED. Résolutions adoptées par la conférence d'agitation et de propagande. [Resolutions passed at the conference on propaganda and educational questions.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. (11) 1930: 53-66.—*G. Méquet*.

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 11232, 11272, 11406, 11411, 11413, 11415)

11143. BOHNSTEDT, WERNER. Lohnabbau, Preisabbau und Wirtschaftsbelebung. [Reduction of wages and prices, and economic revival.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (25) Jun. 19, 1930: 588-592.—The Federal Minister of Labor has confirmed an award for the iron and steel industry in northwestern Germany which will lead to a reduction of wages by 7½%. The employers have pledged themselves to reduce their prices to an even greater extent and experts of the Ministry of Labor are to determine whether prices have been reduced in conformity with the agreement. Reduction of production costs, it is hoped, will increase business, particularly export business.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11144. COE, PAUL F. "Yellow-dog" contract. *Amer. Federationist*. 38 (2) Feb. 1931: 175-181.

11145. LÜBECK, SVEN. Joint agreements and industrial peace. *Stockholm*. 2 1930: 145-148.

11146. PRELLER, LUDWIG. Mittlere Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamte im Freistaat Sachsen. Ein Beitrag zur Entwicklung der Arbeitsaufsicht. [Inspectors of industry of medium rank in Saxony. Notes on the development of industrial inspection.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (26) Jun. 26, 1930: 618-622.—The German states began in 1896 to appoint workers as inspectors of labor, but Prussia has preferred to appoint as inspectors men who have not themselves been industrial workers. All inspectors receive a careful professional education before they are permitted to exercise their functions.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11147. UNSIGNED. Effect of stock-market crisis in 1929 on employee stock purchase plans. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 31 (6) Dec. 1930: 49-52.—This article is a summary of a report on the extent to which the stock market crash of 1929 affected the status of employee stock ownership plans in the United States. The study was made by the National Industrial Conference Board and supplements an earlier investigation in 1928. In 1928, about 800,000 persons employed by 315 companies owned over \$1,000,000,000 worth of stock. This represented only 1¼% of the total market value of the stock outstanding in the same companies. This ownership did not represent any desire to share in company control nor to influence the management in its policies. The study sought to discover whether the shrinkage in security values following the market collapse in October 1929 had caused employees to make wholesale cancellations of contracts or sales of stocks, and if so, if management had been blamed for the loss. Of 90 companies that sold listed stock to their employees, 51 reported that at no time had the market price fallen below the net costs of stock to employees; 20 did not report, 11 reported a drop in price below the employees' purchase price, but not more than 10%. Where the stock was sold on a purchase contract, cancellations were above normal in only 2 of the 74 reporting companies. Resales were above normal in only 5 of 87 reporting companies. In general, although there are certain restraints upon relinquishing stocks, "comparatively few of these companies observed any tendency on the part of employee stockholders to get rid of their stocks as a result of the market collapse."—*William Haber*.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 10979, 10991, 11003, 11258, 11344, 11721)

11148. OSBORNE, DAVID R. Training dealers' sales managers to train. *Personnel*. 7 (4) Feb. 1931: 99-106.

11149. SLOCUM, HERMAN C. Who shall get the job ahead? An outline of job analysis to adjust salaries and decide promotions. *Burrough's Clearing House*. 15 (5) Feb. 1931: 20-22.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 10884)

11150. SAYERS, R. R. Effect on workers of air conditions. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6439. Feb. 1931: pp. 33.

11151. UNSIGNED. Infections reported in compensation cases settled during 1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* (32) Feb. 10, 1931: pp. 12.

11152. UNSIGNED. National Safety Council estimate of accidental deaths in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (3) Mar. 1931: 93-94.

CHILD LABOR

11153. SCHMIDT, GEORG. Die Erwerbsarbeit der Kinder in der Schweiz. [Gainful employment of children in Switzerland.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (32) Aug. 7, 1930: 768-770.—Employment of children has been ex-

tended in Switzerland with the capitalistic development of the country. A conference of Swiss women in Berne in May went on record for an extension of compulsory education and restriction of child labor.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11154. UNSIGNED. Der Jugendschutz auf der Internationalen Arbeitskonferenz. [Protection of youth at the international labor conference.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 44 (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 95-97.

WAGES

(See also Entry 10865)

11155. BALDERSTON, C. C. Group incentives. Some variations in the use of group bonus and gang piece work. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Res. Studies* #9. May 1930: pp. 171.—This report is a study of the problems and social effects related to the use of group incentives for manual workers. Problems of group composition, basis for extra-compensation, determination and distribution of group earnings, protection of the employees, and the social effects of group incentives are discussed, drawing upon the factual data supplied by a number of industrial and business concerns which make use of the system. The Wennerland Efficiency Plan, the Rowan Premium Plan, the Emerson Efficiency Plan, the Bedeaux Point System, and the Standard Time Plan are defined and described and the basis of calculation given. Appendices present notes on the relation of group incentives to other devices of management, results obtained with group incentives, sample announcements of plans to employees, as well as the digests of the plans used in 25 large companies. (7 tables, 4 charts.)—*Miriam Hussey.*

11156. BEZANSON, ANNE, and HUSSEY, MIRIAM. Wage methods and selling costs. Compensation of sales clerks in four major departments in 31 stores. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Research Studies* #10. May 1930: pp. 404.—This study was undertaken to discover the success of various methods of wage payment for department store clerks. A representative group of stores submitted for one year monthly records of individual clerks in four typical departments: women's hosiery, women's and misses ready-to-wear, men's clothing and house furnishings. The data furnished covered: earnings, separated into the amount guaranteed and the amount earned as commission or bonus; gross sales; net sales; number of transactions; and time worked. Comparisons of average weekly earnings, net sales, percentage of returns, selling costs, and number and size of transactions under different methods of payment and in stores of different sales volume are presented. Increases in the number of customers served as contrasted with the decrease in the amount of dollar sales in different seasons, especially in ready-to-wear, are noted. The share of the production of sales clerks who were on the roll the entire period of the study was compared with that of short-service, and part-time and per diem clerks. Supplemental information on length of service, previous experience, age, and reason for leaving is discussed for employees in the hosiery and ready-to-wear departments. The analysis of 145 questionnaires on method of payment presents the wage systems and the rates of commission in force in each department. No best method of payment was found; equally good results occurred under each method. (119 tables, 55 charts, 54 appendix tables.)—*Miriam Hussey.*

11157. GUPTA, R. B. Labour recruitment and wages. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 456-465.

11158. MILNAUD, EDGAR. La politique des hauts salaires. [The high wage policy.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-30.—The "high wage policy" does not consist simply in an increase in nominal wages; the standard of living may be raised either

by raising wages, or reducing prices. The high wage policy therefore must be considered along with rationalization. In the United States from 1899 to 1927 average productivity increased 49.5%, but real wages only 33.2%. The workers are demanding that the standard of living keep pace with productivity. The problem is how to get a further increase in productivity, with a corresponding increase in purchasing power. High wages signify high labor productivity. This speed-up "does not mean excessive effort, causing physical or mental injury to the workers but methodical speed-up, inspired by a will to normal production." Thus high wages can be accompanied by lower unit labor costs. In Denmark, where the Ford Company pays the highest wages in Europe, the "minute cost" is lowest. In the Michelin Works a bonus is paid for each hour a worker saves in turning out a piece. The employer gains by more rapid turnover of capital, lower interest and amortization charges, and lower overhead per unit.—*Solon De Leon.*

11159. UNSIGNED. Durchschnittliche Schichtlöhne im Steinkohlenbergbau Polnisch-Oberschlesiens 1930. [Average pay per shift in the anthracite coal mines in Polish Upper Silesia, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 274-275.—Polish miners' wages showed a steady upward movement beginning with 4.87 gold marks at the first of 1930 and increasing for all workers to 5.04 marks at the end of the year. Average earnings of miners (*Hauer*) per shift varied from 6.71 marks to 6.91 marks for different months during the year.—*E. Friederichs.*

11160. UNSIGNED. Durchschnittlicher Schichtverdienst im mitteldeutschen Braunkohlenbergbau 1930. [The average earnings per shift in the German lignite coal mining region, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 273.—The average earnings per shift for the total working force were 7.45 marks at the beginning of 1930, rose to 7.51 marks in the middle of the year, and sank to 7.44 marks at the end of the year.—*E. Friederichs.*

11161. UNSIGNED. Durchschnittslöhne im holländischen Steinkohlenbergbau 1930. [Average wages in Dutch anthracite coal mining in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 273.—Dutch coal miners' wages increased on an average for the entire mining force from 8.60 marks in 1928 to 8.87 marks in 1929. In 1930 this rate was further increased but was reduced from 9.11 marks at the beginning of the year to 9.07 marks. The coal miners (*Hauer*) earned 10.86 marks at the end of 1930, the average for all persons employed underground was 9.83 marks, while workers on the surface earned 7.30 marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

11162. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the cigarette manufacturing industry, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #532. Feb. 1931: pp. 24.

11163. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #522. Oct. 1930: pp. 153.

11164. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the hosiery and underwear industries, 1907 to 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #504. Dec. 1929: pp. 82.

11165. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #503. Dec. 1929: pp. 73.

11166. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in woolen and worsted goods manufacturing, 1910 to 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #533. Feb. 1931: pp. 46.

11167. WOLF, E. Du droit au salaire en cas de maladie et de service militaire. [The right to pay in case of illness and military service.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 47-52.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 10359, 10865, 10977, 11085, 11418, 11437, 11604, 11705)

11168. B., W. Zur Frage der Arbeitsdienstpflicht. [The problem of compulsory labor.] *Soz. Praxis*. 40 (4) Jan. 22, 1931: 114-118.—A recent book of Schöpke asks for a year of compulsory labor to counteract unemployment. But De Leffeldt has shown that 100,000 young men in service would cost 300 million marks a year while their insurance subsidies amount only to 72-80 millions. The value of the work to be done on the other hand is difficult to calculate. There is not enough work of public interest to keep them employed unless the proposal to redistribute the soil of the German forests to increase their value is accepted.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11169. BERNHARD, ERNST. Das Arbeitsbeschaffungsprogramm von 1930. [The program of public works for 1930.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (38) Sep. 18, 1930: 881-885.—More than one billion marks have been made available to finance public works for reducing unemployment in Germany. The program provides appropriations for the railways, the post-office department, erection of small buildings, roads, and various emergency works including regulation of rivers, artificial lakes for electrical purposes, etc. These works are to be of a productive character and undertaken by a new public corporation. The imperial treasury furnishes only part of the necessary funds for these works, while the railways and the post office department are to use their own funds. Empire banks and insurance companies collaborate for the erection of small buildings, 100 million marks being voted by the empire while 150 million will be procured from banks and insurance companies for first class mortgages. A price reduction of 10% for materials needed for these works as well as a general reduction of prices is advocated. It is hoped that the many new orders in connection with these public works will exert a favorable psychological influence on the business world.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11170. BERNHARD, ERNST. Kürzung der Arbeitszeit als Mittel zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit. [Reduction of hours of labor as a means of reducing unemployment.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (48) Nov. 27, 1930: 1113-1117.—The trade unions and the Social Democratic Party propose reduction of hours of labor for decreasing unemployment. The trade unions demand the 40 hour week until the labor market is relieved. Employers shall be compelled to employ new labor to the extent of the reduction of the hours, to notify the authorities of open jobs, and to use the public employment exchanges. The proponents of the law say that the labor of 100 men working 48 hours each is equivalent to 116 men working 40 hours. This calculation overlooks facts connected with the organization of industry and with psycho-technical problems; reduction of hours of labor rather leads to scientific management. Other difficulties arise, particularly in highly developed and highly capitalized industries. These proposals may be useful for simple manual labor, for instance road construction.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11171. BRODA, RUDOLF. How to fight unemployment. *Rec. of Progress*. 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 11-18.—Technological unemployment can best be combatted by a legal reduction of working hours. The remedy for the business cycle, and the natural consequences of anarchical production is industrial planning. While a system of national planning may not be politically obtainable at present, a considerable part of its advantages could be obtained by a repeal of the anti-trust laws, and the encouragement of trusts and cartels by the public authorities, together with government regulation of rates. A modification of the reparations settlement and inter-allied debts would reduce German competition

on the world markets, increase American exports, and thus give employment to American workers. Increased cooperation with the endeavors of the League of Nations to facilitate international trade would help the export industries. Public employment exchanges are needed as well as unemployment insurance which would not in this country lead to the same difficulties as in Great Britain because American unemployment is in the main cyclical, not chronic.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11172. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. Machines don't buy goods. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 28-46.—Chronic unemployment which arises from the structure of society itself—"societal" unemployment—is the chief form of unemployment. Wage-earners to whom alone the term "unemployment" is applicable have no property rights in the means of production. They control production indirectly and only in so far as they have wages to spend. They have wages to spend only in so far as the owners of the means of production think it profitable to employ them. From the point of view of the individual owner wages are costs and are therefore to be kept as low as possible. But from the point of view of business in general, wages are a large part of the total purchasing power of society and their expenditure is necessary to take goods off the market. They should therefore be kept as high as possible. The chief cause of chronic unemployment is the progressive mechanization of industry. The cure for "societal" unemployment lies in a basic change in the structure of society itself; namely, common ownership of the entire productive plant.—*H. M. Fletcher*.

11173. H., E. E. The President's Committee for Employment. *Survey*. 65 (10) Feb. 15, 1931: 542-543.

11174. KELLER, W. Le chômage en Suisse. [Unemployment in Switzerland.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22 (12) Dec. 1930: 382-387.—According to the International Labour Office the number of unemployed in the leading industrial countries is 12,000,000 to 15,000,000. The wage loss due to unemployment in the last 10 years is about \$50,000,000,000. In Switzerland there are 99,000 totally and 50,000 partially unemployed. From 1921 to 1924 days lost through unemployment are estimated at 53,000,000, and the wage loss at about \$106,000,000, an average of \$26,400,000 a year. Wage loss from strikes in the same time was only 1/66 as much, or \$400,000. Unemployment figures furnished since 1920 by the employment exchanges show a rapid increase at the beginning of 1922 and a sharp drop to the middle of 1924. Since then the yearly curve is fairly even from January to June, with a rise in the autumn due to the dropping off of building and farming. These figures do not give an accurate picture of unemployment, as when it is very large workers know that they will not find work and do not even register at the exchanges. The number of those drawing unemployment insurance follows the same course, showing the fluctuations of the business cycle more clearly than the seasonal variations.—*Solon De Leon*.

11175. LINDSAY, SAMUEL McCUNE. Le chômage, problème international. [Unemployment, an international problem.] *Esprit Internat.* 4 (16) Oct. 1930: 531-545.—In industrial nations the unemployment problem is conditioned by national and international factors such as taxes, tariffs, and foreign policy relative to competition for world markets. While actual statistics on unemployment are highly unsatisfactory they demonstrate its international character, and reveal the inadequacy of attempts to eradicate it by private industry. Cooperation in the field of unemployment exchanges between the federal and state governments of the United States may be viewed hopefully as preparing the public for international cooperation. The mechanism of the International Labour Organization has proved its worth in promoting greater uniformity in industrial standards of competing nations, and in the

compilation of unemployment statistics. Its responsibility for unemployment amelioration is shared by the Economic Section of the League where national tax and customs policies are concerned; and a mixed commission has utilized the resources and powers of both the Organization and the League on such topics as public works. The aims of American societies parallel those of the Organization. American industrial and labor leaders realize the inevitability of American membership in the I.L.O. which has already secured some of its aims by treaty action.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11176. MOSZKOWSKA, NATALIE. Monopolcapitalismus und Arbeitslosigkeit. [Monopoly capitalism and unemployment.] *Kampf*. 24(2) Feb. 1931: 75-82.

11177. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Fighting unemployment. 1—Organizing the labor market. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131(3414) Dec. 10, 1930: 641-643.—In order to relieve chronic unemployment, as well as unemployment due to the present economic depression, the author advocates an organization of the labor market by means of state employment bureaus under federal supervision as proposed in the Wagner Bill.—*E. E. Smith.*

11178. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Fighting unemployment. 2—Unemployment insurance. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131(3415) Dec. 17, 1930: 673-674.—Now is the time to strike for a national system of unemployment insurance. The system should be contributory, with a government subsidy, run on a strict actuarial basis; it should not be allowed to become merely an unemployment relief fund, as it has in Great Britain. The gravest danger to guard against is that governments, employers, and trade unions may give up their efforts at stabilization if an unemployment insurance act is passed.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

11179. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Fighting unemployment. 3—Stabilization. *Nation* (N. Y.). 131(3416) Dec. 24, 1930: 704-705.—Lack of centralized control of industry makes the stabilization of industry a difficult task in this country. A far-sighted production program, preferably international in scope, should be instituted, and should make use of the great possibilities of the control of bank credit as a method of stabilizing business. The public works theory is declared to be essentially unsound. Individual employers should be provided with a motive, possibly in the form of a tax rising with irregularity of operation, to stabilize their own businesses; casual labor should be hired through public agencies.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

11180. RAPHAEL, KURT. Wertschaffende Arbeitslosenfürsorge als Spitzenungleich der Arbeitslosigkeit. [Productive care of unemployed people as a remedy against unemployment.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(38) Sep. 18, 1930: 895-899.—This method implies maintenance of the productive forces of the worker and the creation of economic values. The public works are financed mainly by the productive labor of the unemployed and unemployment insurance funds are saved. The utility of these schemes depends to a large extent on the relation between wages and the expenses necessitated by these public works. In road construction, 42% of the expense goes to wages and only 35% to wages of unemployed workers immediately occupied for the project, in aqueduct construction the percentages are 30% and 17%, while in flood-control work 54% and 43%, respectively.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11181. RAUECKER, BRUNO. Inwieweit beeinflusst die Rationalisierung die Arbeitslosigkeit? [Effect of scientific management on unemployment.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(68) Jul. 10, 1930: 664-667.—Scientific management is often held responsible for the present economic depression, because it has increased production beyond the needs of consumers. This phenomenon, however, is only of a temporary nature and disappears when the goal of scientific management, decreased cost of goods, has been

reached. From 1925-1928 German industry received extensive foreign credits for modernizing methods of production. Output has been increased, the quality of goods improved, and prestige abroad increased. The trade unions hoped that scientific management would finally lower prices but this goal has not been achieved, partly because industry was burdened by high interest rates on foreign debts. After 1929 conditions became worse because of the world economic depression. Prices decreased throughout the world but the German cartels, protected by tariffs, have partly prevented a similar phenomenon in Germany. The increase in the gold reserves of the United States and France, while other nations suffer from lack of gold, has further contributed to international economic disorder. Scientific management alone should not be considered responsible for the present crisis.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11182. SCHEPP, J. Gibt es ein Mittel zur Lösung des Problems der stellenlosen älteren Angestellten? [Are there ways and means to solve the problem of the unemployed older office worker?] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(25) Jun. 19, 1930: 596-600.—Unemployment of older office workers is increasing. Employers claim that normally older salaried employees are continued in service and that most of the dismissals of older office workers took place in connection with a reduction of industrial enterprises. Trade unions have been attracting public attention to this matter and ask that employers be legally required to employ these older office workers. Other public bodies have undertaken to induce employers to employ older office workers by promising them a reduction of taxes if they do so.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11183. UNSIGNED. Unemployment benefits and stabilization policies in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(3) Mar. 1931: 3-8.

11184. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in the U. S. A. *Communist Internat.* 8(2) Feb. 1, 1931: 58-64.

11185. UNSIGNED. Unemployment survey of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(3) Mar. 1931: 48-55.

11186. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. Neuzeitliche Lehrlingsausbildung. Nach den Berichten der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für das Jahr 1929. [Modern apprenticeship as seen from the reports of factory inspectors for 1929.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(33) Aug. 14, 1930: 777-781; (34) Aug. 31, 1930: 803-812; (35) Aug. 28, 1930: 824-827.—The proportion of industrial apprentices to workers in Saxony is 6.6%. The proportion of technical and commercial apprentices to salaried employees is 9.6%. Even in coal mines industrialists have started regular apprenticeship. General conditions for apprentices have been improved through regular working hours and settlement of wages by collective agreements.—*Rudolf Broda.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 10892, 11603, 11651, 11678, 11704)

11187. LAMSON, H. D. The standard of living of factory workers. A study of incomes and expenditures of 21 working families in Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(5) Nov. 1930: 1240-1256.—The study covered 56 families, with a total of 97 persons. The families ranged in size from two (a mother and daughter) to ten members. The income per equivalent adult ranged from \$67.03 (all money figures in Chinese currency) to \$155.72 per year, with an average of \$140.17. Wages, bonuses, and other income from work formed 92.1% of total income; rent and interest on money loaned provided fractional amounts. Food formed from 53.3% to 59.1% of total expenses. Total expenses averaged per equivalent adult \$138.45 a year. Particularly significant was the decrease in both income and expenses per equivalent adult male with the increase in the size of the family. Girls became wage earners at an early age—an

average of 12.5 years for those below 15 who worked. The average income was \$84.01. Most of the families would have had a deficit without the earnings of the young girls. Compulsory education up to the age of 11 would not work great hardship provided it were free; between 11 and 14, it would.—*Grover Clark.*

11188. LUCK, MARY GORRINGE, and WOODRUFF, SYBIL. Cost of living studies. 3. The food of twelve families of the professional class. *Univ. California Publ. in Econ.* 5(4) 1931: pp. 247-293.—This study, prepared under the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California, is of food consumption on the comfort level. It covers 12 families whose records were kept for three months or longer beginning on February 1, 1927, and ending not later than August 31 of the same year. The average record was for five months. Nine of the families were connected with the University, and seven consisted of childless couples. In the families with children, the relative cost of feeding children was far higher than their relative calorie needs, therefore children were given equal weight with adults in computing cost per capita and total cost of food of the twelve families. The average per capita expenditure for food was \$0.65 to \$0.70 a day, higher than that shown by any previous study of food consumption and higher than that indicated by dietitians for minimum food requirements. The Berkeley diet emphasized fresh and especially leafy vegetables; fruits, particularly the citrus varieties, milk products and eggs. The meals, despite their higher cost, were simple—only two of the families keeping servants—dinner being limited to two courses. Guests at family dinner, supper party or tea were accountable for 7% of the meals served; the families averaged one meal away from home in six. In no instance was a member of a Berkeley family found to be seriously undernourished.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

11189. MITCHELL, WESLEY C. The economic basis for social progress. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass. Jun. 8-14, 1930. 34-49.—The most useful single gauge of a nation's economic progress or decline over a period of years is the net annual income of all the inhabitants, expressed in money of constant purchasing power, and reduced to a per capita basis. But there is a gap between average per capita earnings and minimum family budgets. Just what it means in terms of social welfare, no one knows with any precision at the present time. There are several holes in our information. First, family budgets are made to allow for five, but the average size of the American family as a consuming unit is unknown; even the census gives only the size of households which may vary from one person to over a thousand. Second, the picture drawn is too dark when a budget based upon an income of \$2100 per year is shown in contrast with one based on \$1200, as has been done by some outstanding investigators. Third, there is more than one breadwinner in the average wage earning family. Taking the past as a guide to future expectations, a steady upward trend of real wages cannot be anticipated. The fundamental reason for the checkered rise in standards of living since 1800 has been the application of the discoveries of natural science to the work of making a living. What keeps income down is not inability to make more goods, but inability to market those which are made. This inability arises from imperfections in the economic organization. Standards of living can be raised as rapidly as the defects in the economic organization can be remedied.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11190. TETREAU, E. D. Farm equipment for communication and household convenience as found on 610 Ohio farms, Madison and Union Counties, Ohio. *Ohio Dept. Rural Econ., Ohio State Univ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #30. Jan. 1931: pp. 15.—Each 100 families visited averaged 73 having a tele-

phone, 29 having a radio, and 98 living on graveled or hard surfaced highways. Sixty-eight of each 100 families take one or two daily papers, and 81 take one or more local papers. Eighty in each 100 take one or more farm papers or periodicals, 34 take one or more household periodicals, 9 take one or more church or religious periodicals, and seven take other periodicals. Ninety-eight in each 100 take one or more daily papers, local papers, or farm home or other periodicals. Eighty-five of each 100 houses were equipped with screens, 31 had gas or electric lighting, 21 were heated by furnace, and 25 had running water in the kitchen or in additional rooms. Of each 100 homes 64 contained musical instruments. Seven farmers in each 100 regularly take an annual vacation, 51 make visits, and 12 take trips and go on outings.—*J. I. Falconer.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 10864, 11115, 11189, 11269, 11281, 11396, 11427, 11432, 11473)

11191. DAVYDOV, D. ДАВЫДОВ, Д. Проблемы распределения доходов в колхозах. [The problems of the distribution of income in the collective farms.] На Аграрном Фронте. (*Na Agrarnom Fronte.*) 10 1930: 13.—The distribution of income has an influence on the material effect of collectivization on every member of a collective farm, on the marketable part of production, on the increase of the capital and the further development. There is a tendency to distribute the income according to the "Rochdale system." It is considered unsatisfactory, because it provides for no reserve funds. Examples are given for two collective farms: the first one has a turnover of 1 million rubles; the other, 11,000 rubles. Details are given on the general scheme of distribution in each case. Different systems are used in the various regions: North Caucasus, Lower Volga, Ukraina.—*G. Méquet.*

11192. FORDHAM, JEFFERSON B. Preferences of prereceivership claims in equity receiverships. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(3) Feb. 1931: 261-291.

11193. HANNA, JOHN. The protection of a holder of a warehouse receipt. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(3) Feb. 1931: 292-317.

11194. J., R. O. Trust estates to accumulate income. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(3) Jan. 1931: 351-355.—A recent case prompts an examination of the great variety of confusing and conflicting constructions placed by courts on the word "accumulation," in cases wherein the claim is advanced that a testator's provision for the disposition of the income from a trust estate constitutes an "unlawful direction to accumulate income"—a "withholding of the present enjoyment of income from the life tenant to the enhancement of the corpus of a trust estate."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

11195. JENNEY, CHARLES. The trusted estate. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(2) Jan. 1931: 159-168.—Individual and corporate trusts provide personal counsel and discretionary restraint, greater flexibility, a better chance for appreciation of principal, and the means for unifying all the various assets of an estate; on the other hand, they are liable to a higher degree of uncertainty. The life insurance trust, with its contractual relationship, furnishes greater security and permanence with substantial saving in time and money at the period of transfer. The most desirable form for an estate is the entrusting of a trust company and an individual jointly with securities and properties, and in carrying the bulk of his life insurance as a life insurance trust.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11196. P., F. D. Effect of exculpatory clauses in trust indentures. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (3) Jan. 1931: 355-362.

11197. SHIOMI, SABURO. The disparity between the rich and the poor in the big cities of Japan. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 5 (2) Dec. 1930: 33-65.—In studying the disparity between the rich and the poor the author limited himself to the statistics of the distribution of C-class tax paying families in Osaka and compared them with totals for Japan in the years 1912 to 1930. During this time, families with medium incomes were found, by ratios of Osaka figures to those for the country, to be most numerous, with those with big incomes next in order, and those with small ones last. By the Pareto line the author arrived at the same conclusion. Osaka had comparatively many families with medium incomes and comparatively few with small ones.—*Lillian Epstein.*

11198. STAMP, J. C. Inheritance. A sample inquiry. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 633-637.—A sample of 56 estates left by male English decedents, principally since 1924, shows certain attributes of the estates with respect to (1) the size of the estate, (2) the age of the decedent, (3) the percentage of the fortune inherited, (4) the percentage acquired during life, and (5) the percentage alienated *inter vivos*: The larger the fortune, the smaller the part inherited; about 10% of the fortune, of the estates in the sample, was inherited; the sums given away *inter vivos* are about double the amounts inherited; the larger the fortune, the larger the percentage alienated and the smaller the percentage inherited; and the older the decedent, the larger the percentage given away, and the smaller the percentage inherited. A small sample of estates left by female decedents shows radically different attributes; but the sample was too small to warrant generalization.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 10882, 10886, 11103)

11199. COSTANZO, G. Agricultural co-operation in Italy. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-32.—Agricultural cooperation in Italy first appeared in 1865; in the last decade it has developed very rapidly. The occupiers of small and medium sized holdings, by means of cooperation, are enabled to enjoy the same advantages as the larger farmers. The cooperatives are classed under six headings. (1) Cooperative credit societies. For many years cooperative credit was almost the only form of cooperation in Italy. There are 600 credit banks now in operation. (2) Cooperative societies for the purchase of requisites. These are expanding and taking on new forms of activity. (3) Cooperative societies for production and sale. These include cooperative dairies, wine-making, superphosphate factories, cocoon drying, and societies for sale of fruits and vegetables. (4) Cooperative labor societies. The laborers free themselves from dependence upon contractors and undertake contracts for construction of roads, bridges, canals, etc. (5) Cooperative land-holding societies. These organizations secure land for cultivation. (6) Insurance societies. Cooperative effort in Italy has become widespread and is meeting with very great success.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

11200. HOLMAN, CHARLES W. Progress of co-operation among dairy farmers. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 16-21.

11201. KNAPP, JOSEPH G. Developments in the North Carolina tobacco belts. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 13-15.

11202. KUNCZ, EDMUND. Legal problems of the Hungarian co-operative movement. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation.* 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 61-63.

11203. PARKER, FLORENCE E. Consumers', credit, and productive cooperative societies, 1929. U.

S. Bur. Labor. Stat., Bull. #531. Feb. 1931: pp. 150.—Statistics of numbers, membership, capitalization, operating costs, profits and losses, and other features, of cooperative retail stores (general merchandise, groceries, meat, dry goods, coal, students supplies), and cooperative filling stations, bakeries, creameries, restaurants, boarding houses, laundries, funeral associations, wholesale societies, credit unions, banks, and workshops. Data on societies which have gone out of business. Legislation relating to consumer cooperation.—*F. L. Thomson.*

11204. POISSON, ERNEST. L'activité de l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale de Stockholm à Vienne et la coopération française. [The achievements of the International Cooperative Alliance from Stockholm to Vienna and French cooperation.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10 (37) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 64-74.

11205. UNSIGNED. The advance of co-operation in South Africa. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 70-72.

11206. UNSIGNED. Cooperation in agriculture. A selected and annotated bibliography with special reference to marketing, purchasing and credit. U. S. Federal Farm Board, Bull. #6. Mar. 1931: pp. 113.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entry 11077)

11207. BRODA, RUDOLF. The economies of planned production. *Rec. of Progress.* 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 24-36.—The experiment of planned production in USSR offers an opportunity to verify in an inductive way the theoretical considerations of Stuart Chase outlined in his book *Tragedy of waste*. It appears from this Russian experience that waste in consumption is lessened under planned production while the costs of military establishment have not been decreased by the partial accomplishment of socialism. Unemployment in Russia has been decreased, strikes have been eliminated; reduction of working hours gives leeway for more concentrated labor. The greatest economies of planned production lie in the field of distribution. Advertising costs have been practically eliminated; sales costs reduced to a minimum. Establishments are not gradually developed by accumulated profit but designed without the waste of successive changes, adaptations, and aggrandizements. They are built on a huge plan allowing for mass production at lowest cost. Industries are established at the very spots of the huge empire where conditions of raw materials, transportation and market are best.—*Rudolf Broda.*

11208. CROSS, SAMUEL H. The outlook for the five-year plan. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 169-177.—Judged on its record to date, the Russian five-year plan bids fair to complicate rather than simplify the problems which beset the Soviet Government. By 1933, the Soviets will be possessed of an undigested agglomerate of new industrial production capacity under-manned as to both technical staff and shop labor, and characterized by low-grade output. Depreciation of equipment will be large because of improper handling by untrained help. Maintenance and replacement expense will remain high. Actual profits to the Soviet treasury will be proportionately restricted. According even to Soviet figures, the output of consumers' goods (regardless of quality) will not be quantitatively sufficient to place even common necessities on the market in volume required to supply the population with even a relative degree of adequacy. It is improbable that production costs can be sufficiently reduced in the next two years to wipe out the disparity between present prices on manufactured and those on agricultural products.

There is little prospect for establishing a balance between agricultural and industrial production. A ruthless policy of industrialization is a painful investment for an impoverished nation.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 10824, 11345-11347, 11351, 11353-11354, 11360)

11209. UNSIGNED. The drift of public finance (New Zealand). *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (73) Feb. 1931: pp. 3.

11210. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Die Finanzprobleme des Sowjetstaates. [The finance problem of the USSR.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (19) Feb. 7, 1931: 492-495.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 10593, 10595, 10848, 10999, 11198, 11264, 11266, 11270-11271, 11275, 11278, 11280, 11283, 11348, 11350, 11352, 11356, 11359, 11361, 11467)

11211. ADAMS, T. S. Basic principles which should guide in tax legislation. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-8, 32.—The principles discussed are those based upon experience. They might be called the neglected principles. Tax laws and in particular tax rates and penalties should be temperate. There is a tendency to strain and overload the so-called good taxes. Another principle is that stated by Adam Smith that every tax should be certain and not arbitrary. Then the laws should be made by the legislature and not by the courts. The period or statute of limitations should be short. Under property or income tax laws it is fatal to get far behind. There is also a real and necessary place in the principles of tax legislation for what might be called the golden rule of tax legislation. Let the tax legislator do unto the taxpayer what he would have the latter do unto him if their situations were reversed or exchanged.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11212. CARKIN, JOHN H. Excise and income taxes in Oregon. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (5) Feb. 1931: 137-138.—The Oregon legislature in 1929 provided for an excise tax on banks and other corporations, an income tax on intangibles, and a personal income tax. The excise tax is to be measured by 5% of the net income for the last preceding year. The income tax on intangibles undertook to impose a tax of 5% on interest and dividends in excess of \$200 received by resident individuals. The personal income tax contains the usual rates and exemptions common to income taxation. Taxpayers are showing opposition to the measures and suggest that they be combined into one general income tax law.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11213. COMPTON, RALPH T. Ohio at the crossroads. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-15, 38-40.—Ohio stands today at what appears to have become a dividing line in American state and local finance. A constitutional amendment limited the application of taxation by general rule. Ohio has partially got away from the injustices of the property tax through the adoption of special taxes which now make up about 21% of the revenue. Much discussion arises over the taxation of intangibles, and the present revenue from them may be continued either by a more strictly enforced low rate tax or by a tax on personal incomes. It is likely that the legislature will adopt either a classification of intangibles or an income tax, but it is unlikely that both will be adopted.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11214. DONOHUE, G. A. The real value of common stocks in connection with the federal estate tax. *Tax Mag.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 47-48, 80.—The practice of

the Estate Tax Division would result in imposing a tax on the basis of stock market quotations during the period of inflation. The inequity of imposing a tax upon the basis of the bull market of 1929 in generally conceded for the prices of the first nine months of 1929 did not represent real values. The lesson taught during the last 15 months has led to a general realization that the value of common stocks bears some relation to the assets and earnings behind them, yet the effect of imposing a transfer tax upon estates upon the basis of inflated values is not generally recognized. Some other basis should be used, as the prices of Dec., 31, 1929 or the average prices of 1930. Legislation may be necessary to secure relief.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11215. FAIRCHILD, FRED ROGERS. Taxation vs. the roadside billboard. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16 (5) Feb. 1931: 132-134.—It has been contended that taxes upon billboards are confiscatory and that the heavier taxes tend to defeat their own end by forcing the billboards from the city to the country. Advertising is a competitive business and taxes are one of the costs of business. Those who are unable to make profits at the market price will be forced out of business. The result will be a higher price and a smaller volume of business, and that those at the margin will drop out, yet this cannot be called confiscation. If it is confiscation, then practically all taxation is confiscation. The argument that taxation of billboards will drive them from the city to the country cannot be taken seriously. The same display advantage of city over country would still remain, and since the rental cost is greater in cities than country, a uniform tax upon billboard area would increase the percentage cost in country more than in city and tend to force more billboards to the city.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11216. GILMAN, HARRIS H. Trusts and associations. *Tax Mag.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 51-55, 78.—There is still great uncertainty as to the method of distinguishing between associations taxable as corporations and strict trusts the income of which is taxable to the beneficiaries, or to the trustees in the same manner as income to an individual. More recent decisions of the courts and the Board of Tax Appeals show that the proper test for distinguishing between such associations and trusts has not been clearly defined and that the law on this point is not by any means entirely settled. After the review of many cases, it is concluded that the fundamental requirements for distinguishing between a trust and an association for income tax purposes are (1) the conducting of a business enterprise, and (2) the carrying on of the business in a quasi-corporate form. Testing each case for the presence of these essential elements appears to offer a satisfactory method of ascertaining the status of a trust under the income tax law.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11217. GIRAULT, ARTHUR. La réforme des finances locales. [The reform of local finance.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1664-1674.—A reform urgently needed in France at the present time is the decentralization of public finance. More responsibility and more independence should be given to local authorities, both departmental and communal. The taxes that can best be levied by such authorities are those imposed upon unimproved real estate, on rental values, on horses and automobiles. Another proper source of local revenue would be the taxes on profits from agricultural enterprises, which taxes yielded 185 million francs in 1929. Responsibility for the maintenance of roads and for the provision of public relief should be placed in the hands of local authorities.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

11218. HALL, R. C. Assessment ratios of forest property and other real estate in Wisconsin. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Rep.* #12. Nov. 15, 1931: pp. 15.

11219. HILL, R. C., and HERBERT, P. A. Property taxation in selected towns in the forest land regions of Minnesota. *U. S. Forest Service, Forest Taxation Inquiry, Progress Rep. #9*. 1930: pp. 37.

11220. HARROD, R. F. Progressive taxation and equal sacrifice. *Econ. J.* 40 (160) Dec. 1930: 704-707.—A case for progressive rather than proportional taxation, on the basis of the principle of equality of sacrifice, is made as follows: If a curve, whose ordinate is the effort price of income and whose abscissa is the income acquired through efforts, is a rectangular hyperbola, then $xy=k$, a constant, and taxation should be proportional in order to involve equality of sacrifice. But it appears that the effort-demand for income is inelastic, and the income utility curve steeper than a rectangular hyperbola, whence it follows that some degree of progression is required to effect equality of sacrifice.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

11221. KENDRICK, M. SLADE. Taxation in Connecticut. *Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #166*. Sep. 1930: pp. 188.—A preliminary survey with emphasis upon its relation to agriculture. State and local expenditures in Connecticut have increased greatly since 1916. State revenues come mainly from the inheritance tax and from various types of business taxes while the local units derive their revenue almost entirely from taxes on real estate and personal property. Increasing receipts from old sources and the tapping of new sources of revenue as they appeared have enabled the state to reduce its debt to a negligible figure without any increase in tax rates. In the same period the towns and municipalities together have more than doubled their debts in spite of increased tax rates. The farmer, who possesses a rather large amount of property in relation to his income, has suffered from increased property taxes as well as from a defective assessment system. Assessed valuations vary widely and on the average are high on farms of low value and low on farms of high value. The result is that farm taxes bear little relation to farm incomes and tend to be highly regressive in many cases. Suggested remedies are the levying of a personal income tax, increasing the rate of the gasoline tax, improvement of the assessment system, and a more equitable distribution of the total tax revenue. State administration of most of the taxes should continue but the smaller units should either receive a larger share directly or should be given increased grants-in-aid or both.—*George B. Clarke.*

11222. MARTIN, JAMES W. Industrial changes and taxation problems in the Southern States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 224-237.—A statistical analysis of recent tax developments in the southern states as compared with the remainder of the United States in relation to industrial changes. It is shown that there is a clear-cut industrialization movement in the southern states (minor exceptions) and likewise that these commonwealths have shown a tendency in recent years to adopt new tax movements more readily than have the states outside the section. The five tax movements analyzed both from the point of view of amount of legislation and of fiscal results are: (1) statutory and constitutional exemption of manufacturing enterprises; (2) development of selective excise taxes on particular commodities; (3) enactment of gross sales taxes; (4) utilization of motor registration and gasoline taxation and (5) employment of state income taxes. In every instance the southern states have adopted these several measures in a larger proportion of the cases or have applied them at higher rates than have the other states and, aside from the income taxes, the revenue results of these several measures have been greater in the south than in the remainder of the country.—*James W. Martin.*

11223. OHLANDER, LYLE W. Double taxation and state inheritance taxes. *Tax Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931:

16-18, 40.—This article follows one in the same magazine of Jul. 1930. Since then two cases have involved the important questions as to whether intangibles which have acquired a business situs away from the domicile of the owner may be taxed by the state of decedent's domicile or the state of business situs and in cases where the owner of shares of corporate stock and the corporation issuing such shares are domiciled in different states, whether the state of domicile or the state of incorporation may tax such shares. An examination of the reasoning in many cases leads to the conclusion that the important question of inheritance taxation on the ground of business situs is somewhat clarified, though the matter of inheritance taxation of stock of domestic corporations in nonresident estates has not yet been definitely settled.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11224. PATTEN, J. HARDY. Losses minimize taxes. *Tax Mag.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 58-62, 76-78.—The violent fluctuations in the security market and the business depression in general have materially affected business transactions and attendant tax liabilities. Problems of deductibility of losses are today unquestionably of greater interest than others. Losses must always result in a minimization of taxes. Taxable gain or taxable loss upon the sale of securities is measured by the difference between the selling price and cost. A number of rules govern the determination of gain or loss, and the taxpayer cannot evade his duty by merely taking the net gain or loss on all his transactions but must give in detail the results of each particular sale. The article reviews a number of cases illustrative of problems arising in the calculation of net return.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11225. SWEITZER, CHANNING E. Sales tax—the case against it. *Nation's Business*. 19 (2) Feb. 1931: 44-46, 114.

11226. UNSIGNED. China "comes of age" as a tariff protected country! *China Weekly Rev.* 55 (6) Jan. 10, 1931: 209-211.—When the first tariff, after autonomy had been granted, was drafted, generally speaking all that was done was to take the old tariff and add a certain proportion without much discrimination. This generalization, however, does not apply to certain articles in the luxury class such as cigarettes, toilet articles and alcoholic liquors. In the present tariff, in effect January 1, 1931, an effort is made to protect native industries. Living expenses on a Western standard have been greatly increased in China. The outstanding feature of the new tariff is that the rate on machinery has been reduced to 7½%. Agricultural machinery and machine tools have been reduced to 5%. With these exceptions, there have been substantial increases.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

11227. WHITE, CHARLES P. Problems of taxation in Tennessee. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 135 Jan. 1931: 238-245.—A survey of the tax system of Tennessee. Most of the state's receipts are definitely allocated to one or another specific purpose, and consequently the general fund, the only income which can be budgeted, suffers.—*James W. Martin.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 7244, 7879, 7957, 9840, 9960, 11295, 11299, 11304, 11355, 11357-11358)

11228. UNSIGNED. Chronique financière française. Le budget générale de l'exercice 1931-1932. [French finance. The general budget for the fiscal year 1931-32.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Financière*. 28 (4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 692-748.—The proposed French budget for the fiscal year 1931-1932 (March 31-April 1), totals 50,251,000,000 francs. This is a slight reduction from the figure of 50,398,000,000 francs for 1930-31 and 56,922,000,000 francs for 1929-30. Of the governmental expenditures during the past fiscal year, 47% went for the account of the public debt. Nearly half of this was

expended for war pensions. An additional 10,921,000,000 francs was for current military expenses. The appropriation for public education totalled 3,278,000,000 francs, while the so-called "social expenses" (social insurance, housing, act to encourage the birth rate, etc.) amounted to 2,051,000,000 francs.—*C. L. Parry.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 11124, 11468)

11229. DEÁK, FRANCIS. The settlement of Hungary's reparation. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 717-725.—The real significance of the Convention signed at the Hague on Jan. 21, 1930, can be understood only by a knowledge of the attempts made by the governments of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia to deal a serious blow to certain fundamental principles of international law. The creation of the Agrarian Fund, with a legal personality and financial autonomy, and the terms of the supplementary Annexes represent unique processes of international settlement which succeeded in removing the dangers inherent in the original suggestions advanced by the Little Entente.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10791, 11282, 11420, 11422-11423)

11230. OLIVEN, OSKAR. Elektrisk kraftledningsplan for Heile Europa. [Plan for Pan-European electrical power-lines.] *Syn og Segn* 37(1) 1931: 41-44.—

Discussion of the plan of Oskar Oliven of Berlin, Germany, proposed at the international meeting of the power and utility interests in Berlin 1930.—Three lines from North to South; one from Norway and a side-line from Sweden; a second line from Calais; and a third line from Warsaw. Two lines would have to run from East to West. The system would comprise about 10,000 km., and have a power from 350,000 to 400,000 volts. The cost of construction would amount to 2,000,000,000 RM. The upkeep would be 6½% of the original cost. The cost to the consumer would be a fraction of one cent per kilowatt hour.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 10491, 10581, 10724, 10771, 11172, 11176, 11324, 11720)

11231. ROUSTAN, MARIO. Le socialisme de Lamartine. [Lamartine's Socialism.] *Grande Rev.* 34(12) Dec. 1930: 177-199; 35(1) Jan. 1931: 416-437.—Up-holding the principles of Lamartine, particularly against the attacks of Claude-Frédéric Bastiat.—*Bertram Benedict.*

11232. STACHEL, JACK. Coming struggles and lessons in strike strategy. *Communist (N. Y.)* 10(3) Mar. 1931: 204-213.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 11487, 11491, 11493, 11557, 11581)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 10581, 10660-10661, 10756, 10810)

11233. BAXA, JAKOB. Welches sind die Erfordernisse eines zureichenden staatswirtschaftlichen Systems? Ein ungedrucktes Manuskript Adam Müllers mit Erläuterungen herausgegeben. [The elements of an adequate system of national economy. An unpublished manuscript by Adam Müller, with explanations.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134(1) Jan. 1931: 1-12.—Müller stresses the organic unity of all the sciences dealing with the state and criticizes the (then) modern custom of setting economics apart from law and politics. He enumerates nine principles which he regards as the necessary elements of an adequate national economy. Law itself is to be regarded as a national possession, the national estate includes not only private property (*allod*) but also communal property (*feud*), values include both exchange values (*pretium civile*) and sentimental values (*pretium affectionis*), and the theories of capital and rent are reciprocal. He objects to a purely quantitative method in economics and distinguishes sharply between the conceptions of national and private wealth. He argues also against rational economics and for the inclusion of history in economic studies. The manuscript was written between the years 1808 and 1811.—*George H. Sabine.*

11234. BERTELE, ALDO. La dottrina fascista di Giovanni Gentile. [The fascist doctrine of Giovanni Gentile.] *Critica Fascista* 8(7) Apr. 1, 1930: 134-135.—According to Gentile to understand fascism one must go back to the Risorgimento, when two parties, the right and the left, were struggling for power. In 1876 the left won. Fascism represents the triumph of the op-

posite principles; of organized democracy, comprising in itself the whole activity and energy of the nation, and supervising through the "corporations" the entire cycle of production. In spite of its economic foundation, fascism is essentially idealistic.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11235. BOTTAI, GIUSEPPE. La Rivoluzione Francese e la rivoluzione fascista. [The French Revolution and the fascist revolution.] *Critica Fascista* 8(23) Dec. 1, 1930: 441-445.—The main result of the French Revolution is the building up of the state, the inner necessity of which was felt by very large strata of citizens. The logical conclusion of the ideals of 1789 is the creation of a state in which the life of the individual is entirely fulfilled, and in which his activities are entirely regulated. But this state is the fascist, corporative state.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11236. DULIO, ERNESTINA. Un illuminista piemontese: il conte Dalmazzo Francesco Vasco. Con documenti inediti. [A Piedmontese free thinker: Count Dalmazzo Francesco Vasco. With unpublished documents.] *Mem. dell'Ist. Giur. d. Regia Univ. di Torino* 2 1928: pp. 55.—A narrative based upon unpublished sources of the life of Count Vasco, an Italian writer of the 18th century, persecuted for the opinions contained in his political and economic writings, two of which, one on the monarchical form of government and the other on whether it be good or not that the peasant should own the land he cultivates, are published for the first time at the end of the essay.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11237. LECLER, JOSEPH. L'idée de séparation entre l'église et l'état. Esquisse historique. [The historical development of the idea of the separation of church and state.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général* 205(24) Dec. 20, 1930: 664-694.—The middle ages did not discuss the separation, but only the distinction of

the functions, of church and state. Up to the middle of the 12th century disputes between popes and emperors were of the nature of family quarrels. A development came with the introduction of Aristotle's *Politics*, and its insistence on the state as autonomous. Thomas Aquinas accepted the Aristotelian outlook while making a synthesis between Greek thought and Christian supernaturalism in regard to the ultimate end of man. Less easy to synthesize with scholastic thought was the legists' conception of state absolutism stimulated by the revived interest in Roman law during the 13th century. The 14th century saw a separate, but not yet laicized, state. The immediate effect of the Reformation was to cement church and state, no longer ecumenically, but locally. Toleration and the lay state are still a long way off from Geneva or Tudor England or 17th century France. Toleration came first in England as an aspiration, in Maryland as a reality, and elsewhere in America when the Revolution called upon the sects for a common effort. Rationalism and the French Revolution produced the new idea of a state indifferent to all religion. In practice the lay state has often been more intolerant than indifferent. This fact has persuaded even conservative Catholic thought that separation is the only satisfactory *modus vivendi*. The *libera chiesa in libero stato* seemed to satisfy all parties for a while. Contemporary experience, however, is showing a move away from French optimism in regard to the legal concept of the church as an *association privée*. The lay state has provided no substitute for the urgency and reality of the religious element in man.—*G. G. Walsh*.

11238. MILLAR, MOORHOUSE F. X. St. Augustine and political theory. *Thought*. 5 (2) Sep. 1920: 272-280.—The importance of the political theories of St. Augustine has been largely ignored, partly because of the Protestant bias of most writers on political theory, partly because of the assumption of the continuity of the Roman tradition of law and government throughout the middle ages. In addition, the Teutonic myth that the concept of liberty was introduced by the Teutonic peoples, and handed down through the Protestant revolution and the development of English institutions, tended to overlook the important contributions of St. Augustine. His moral theory of law and government had many points in common with the English system of common law and with English ideas of freedom. His teaching of free will as applied to the problem of government broke with the determinism of Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, and the Roman jurists, and served as a basis for the limitation of the powers of government. He held that all legitimate authority comes from God and only as such is it deserving of obedience from men endowed with intellect and free will. Political life is thus bound closely to the moral life; the state is a means, not an end; and individuals have inalienable rights to immunity from arbitrary and unjust government.—*R. G. Gettell*.

11239. OBERING, WILLIAM F. James Wilson's fundamental principles of law. *Thought*. 5 (1) Jun. 1930: 66-86.—Writing in 1790, James Wilson stated that no science had such rich materials so much neglected as the science of law. He believed that false theories of law and government corresponded with false theories of human nature and knowledge in general. His own theory followed that of Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas, and admitted the existence of objective truth which the mind of man is capable of discovering and assimilating. In opposition to 18th century skepticism, he insisted upon self-evident first principles. Objective truth comes to the mind upon human testimony in matters of fact and human authority in matters of opinion. Law, therefore, is a rule of reason and of right order, not the rule of a blind or capricious will. This "natural law" should apply to the relations of individuals to each other and

to the state, and to the relations of state with state.—*R. G. Gettell*.

11240. TREVES, PAOLO. Un falso precursore del Rousseau. [A false precursor of Rousseau.] *La Cultura* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 57-62.—Giuseppe Ferrari in *Corsi sugli scrittori politici* (Milan, 1929) claims Gerolamo Vida as a precursor of Rousseau. In his *De dignitate reipublicae* (Cremona, 1556) Vida champions the superiority of the natural state of man over civilization but he only affirms it, giving no proofs and treating the matter abstractly in an elegant, lyrical manner. Political writings should touch on some concrete problem and offer a definite solution. Vida's work should be considered not as a contribution to political theory but as pure literature typical of the elegant writings of the time.—*W. R. Quynn*.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 11249, 11291)

11241. GOODHART, A. L. Law and the state. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (185) Jan. 1931: 118-140.—This article is a review of six recently published books. The mistaken belief in the insularity of English jurists is due to the fact that they have not concerned themselves to the same extent that the continental jurists have with such questions as "what is the relation between law and the state?" and "how can law be justified?" This part of *Rechtsphilosophie* is usually dealt with in England as a separate study under the heading of political science, and, with a firmly established system of government and an efficient legal administration, the question of the relation between law and the state has not seemed to be of immediate import. In the U. S., also, there is a vast amount of literature on the nature of law, where under the federal system, with its conflict between national and state laws, the question of the correct definition of law is of the greatest importance.—*C. D. Benson, Jr.*

11242. JONES, CHARLES O. The church, the pulpit, and the state. *Methodist Quart. Rev.* 79 (2) Apr. 1930: 265-280.

11243. PRAGER, HANS. Abstrakte und wirkliche Revolution. [Abstract and real revolution.] *Russ. Gedanken*. 11 (1) 1930: 57-63.—The struggle between the abstract (ethical) and the real in revolution is interpreted through Dostoevski's handling of the conflict faced by Raskolnikov in *Crime and Punishment*.—*E. Adamson Hoebel*.

11244. SMITH, REMBERT G. The church, the state, and political parties. *Methodist Quart. Rev.* 79 (2) Apr. 1930: 248-264.

11245. VOLDICELLI, ARNALDO. Dalla democrazia al corporativismo. [From democracy to corporativism.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 3 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-20.—The fundamental impediment to the scientific conception of the state is the atomistic view of the individual as a particular and autonomous being, conceived in outward relationship with other such autonomous beings. The individual's action is not particular but is the expression of the whole, so that society cannot be indifferent towards the individual, nor the latter towards the former. The state is the unitary system of the individuals' wills, and therefore not a separate, formal, transcendent entity. Individual and state coincide in the most absolute manner.—*Mario Einaudi*.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

11246. BURNS, C. DELISLE. Democracy or dictatorship? *Indian Rev.* 30 (8) Aug. 1929: 521-525; (9) Sep. 1929: 593-599.

11247. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. La primauté politique de l'exécutif. [The political supremacy of the executive.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit*.

5(1-2) 1930-31: 1-14.—The course of the evolution of political institutions shows that problems of theory are in time transformed into problems of political methods and techniques. When parliamentary government was first introduced into continental countries, parliaments were in theory checks on monarchical executives. The disappearance of such irresponsible executives has completely altered the problem of the position and functions of a ministry in the parliamentary system. The aim of an election is to secure a

majority in parliament in order that a ministry representing that majority, and thereby the majority of the nation, may control the executive function of government. Modern conditions have expanded the areas of governmental action, and the effective administration of government demands executive as well as, and even more than, legislative action. Hence the supremacy of the executive, controlled by parliament, is an essential part of the technique of effective democratic government.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 10900, 11241, 11362, 11722)

11248. ALLEN, CARLETON KEMP. Legal duties. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jan. 1931: 331-380.—The author refutes Duguit's theory that there are only legal duties and no legal rights except that of doing one's legal duty, and criticizes the position of Lundstedt that there are neither legal duties nor legal rights. Lundstedt's position that all rules of law arise from the necessity for order, security, and self-preservation in society is quite inadequate. The thesis that there are instances in which there exist legal duties without correlative legal rights is defended. Illustrations are drawn principally from the field of criminal law. The author is quite sympathetic with Austin's analysis in this field. The article concludes with a discussion of the relationship between moral duties and legal duties intended to show that the former are frequently, but not invariably, the basis of the latter.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

11249. EISENMANN, CH. Deux théoriciens du droit: Duguit et Hauriou. [Two legal theorists: Duguit and Hauriou.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Etranger*. 55(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 231-279.—Duguit describes positive law as the embodiment into acts of the state of those social norms which the mass of society believes the state should maintain and enforce by the power at its disposal. The task of the legislator is to discover what these social norms are and to embody them in the rules of the state. These rules or the *droit objectif* exist independently of the state; they are the result of broadly social, not narrowly political, life. Hauriou also believes that law exists independently of the state but that it has primarily an individual and not a social source. This is no return to a law of nature which enumerates inalienable rights but a belief in the individualist order as the source of progress and hence as the primary concern of the state.—*Harold W. Stoke*.

11250. GOODHART, ARTHUR L. Determining the ratio decidendi of a case. *Yale Law J.* 40(2) Dec. 1930: 161-183.—Arthur L. Goodhart, fellow and lecturer in law, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England, gives here the rules to be followed in determining in a case the underlying principle which serves as precedent. Consideration of the judge's decision based on the material facts and in exclusion of the immaterial ones will give the *ratio decidendi*. The specific or implied statement by the judge of the materiality or immateriality of the facts is binding and cannot be refuted from the record. Where there are several opinions differing as to the facts, the *ratio decidendi* is limited to fit the sum of all facts held to be material. The reasons upon which the decision is based are not to be considered.—*E. E. Smead*.

11251. JONES, J. WALTER. Modern discussions of the aims and methods of legal science. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(185) Jan. 1931: 62-91.—It would be idle to belittle the part which logical coherence must play in every legal system—if it is to be a system. However, the temptation in the past has been to exaggerate the logical element in law. During the past half century, how-

ever, formal logic has fallen into comparative discredit as a method of legal discussion and development. There is a common belief among modern writers that technical jurisprudence—the systematization and interpretation of existing legal rules—leads imperceptibly but inevitably into the making of new rules, and that the methods which may be appropriate to the former are inadequate and harmful when applied to the latter. There is the realization that definitions of a legal right or of legal personality by reference to the human will must lead the jurist into a province where he cannot speak with authority and where the legal apparatus will not avail him much. There is also the sharp distinction drawn between the phenomena of nature and those of law.—*C. D. Benson, Jr.*

11252. N., W. P. Equity jurisdiction as affected by adequacy of the remedy at law. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(4) Feb. 1931: 481-487.—*E. E. Smead*.

11253. NAST, MARCEL. Matérialisme et idéalisme juridiques. [Juridical materialism and idealism.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit*. 4(3) 1929-30: 171-177.—It is denied that law is a necessary and unconscious product of an historical evolution and economic and social factors. Law must take these factors into account if it is to have any practical value, but those alone do not explain it or give its whole character. Legislators and judges employ other factors in effecting their juridical constructions since their task is to organize the facts of the economic and social life, and this requires the aid of ideals to be realized. The actual process accords with this theory. Juridical materialism involves the negation of law and can only be sterile.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

11254. SANDER, FRITZ. Rudolf Stammlers Rechtsbegriff. [Rudolf Stammler's theory of law.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit*. 5(1-2) 1930-31: 15-57.—This is a critical examination of Stammler's theory of law, which proceeds by way of indicating its ambiguities and inconsistencies. An important ground of objection is found in the various definitions of law as a form of will, a claim, and a norm. The basis for the author's criticisms is found in a realistic theory of law that would reject the distinction frequently occurring in German legal speculation between *objektives Recht* and *subjektives Recht*.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

11255. SIMS, HENRY UPSON. Problems to be solved in undertaking the reformation of the law. *Amer. Bar. Assn. d.* 16(7) Jul. 1930: 419-421.—Recently a new plan of the Johns Hopkins Institute of Law, is being urged for the reform of law. It involves the investigation of thousands of cases in a single jurisdiction; the information gained to be tabulated by careful students before a conclusion is reached as to the adaptability of the action, the procedure, or the other various legal processes intervening between the disagreement of parties and the final settlement for a claim. Real reforms must come through elaborate statutes in the form of codes. Judicial modification is adequate for partial reformations but for no complete ones. Furthermore, the reform will be necessarily local in character.—*F. R. Aumann*.

11256. WICKERSHAM, GEORGE W. Law enforcement. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work, Boston, Mass.* Jun. 8-14, 1930: 20-33.—Modern civilization changes so rapidly that regulation of its life by newly enacted law becomes imperative long before uniform conduct

can develop, ripen into custom, and become generally accepted rules. The problem of law enforcement is largely a matter of education and observance. Preventive measures rather than penalties should be emphasized.—*O. D. Duncan.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 10810, 11359, 11415, 11427, 11472)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

11257. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The proposed new court for the British Empire. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8(2) Dec. 1930: 304-308.—A proposal was made at the recent Imperial Conference in London to form a court to perform certain functions now taken care of by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is proposed that for each dispute between units of the empire a board be formed of five members, each disputant choosing two and these four the fifth, who will act as chairman; the submission is to be voluntary and not obligatory, both parties agree to arbitrate, and the decision is to be accepted as binding.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

POLAND

11258. FENICHEL, ZYGMUNT. Polskie prawo urzędnicze a prawo pracowników najemnych. [The Polish law of governmental officials and that of salaried employees.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 367-378.—The author quotes and analyzes the legal sources regulating the status of officials and employees in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

UNITED STATES

11259. UNSIGNED. Administrative phases of state responsibility. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 432-437.—State immunity from suit at common law is axiomatic. Statutory consent to suit has generally been so strictly construed as to limit relief to a comparatively narrow class of cases. This has led to considerable criticism. Some states leave the determination of claims entirely to the discretion of a single executive who is frequently the state auditor or comptroller, while others vest this authority in a board of officers of whom the auditor is usually a member. Some states allow suits in their general courts. A few have an especially constituted tribunal or board of examiners to perform this duty. The latter procedure seems to be preferable and a special tribunal such as a court of claims is still more preferable.—*G. Lyle Belsley.*

11260. ANDREWS, WILLIAM SHANKLAND. New York and its waters. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 1-18.—As title to New York lands or control of its waters except for commercial purposes was never transferred to U. S. no act of the federal government after the constitution was adopted may alter or affect the rights of the state over lands under water or over the waters themselves. New York has absolute control, subject only to such uses as the U. S. may choose to make of them for purposes of navigation. Such an act as the Federal Water Power Act, in so far as it assumes that the U. S. owns or controls the waters and may grant them for the creation of power, or may regulate them except for navigation, could not be sustained.—*Charles W. Skull.*

11261. B[AKER], S[AM] R[ICE]. Validity of ordinance vesting discretionary authority in municipal officers. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(2) Dec. 1930: 163-173.—In passing on the validity of ordinances allowing municipal officers power to grant or withhold permission to

engage in a particular business, each case has been decided on its merits with regard to local conditions. Hence there is much apparent conflict. Arbitrary power granted to officials, where facts to guide them could be provided, is a deprivation of due process under the 14th amendment. If the subject matter does not admit of uniform rules, wide discretion may be allowed; but abuse of power, if proven, renders the particular action invalid. The ordinance power varies inversely with the strength of the right restrained. The question in each case resolves itself into the reasonableness of the ordinance under all the circumstances and not the possibility of discrimination in the hands of partial officials.—*E. F. Dow.*

11262. BLACK, FORREST R. A critique of the Carroll case. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(8) Dec. 1929: 1068-1098.

11263. CHUSED, JOSEPH J. Public comment as contempt of court. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 24-48.—The origin of the power of state courts to punish for constructive contempts by publication lay in the common law. By construing state statutes aimed to bring this power to an end, the courts have nullified the purpose of the statutes. The same unhappy result followed the federal courts' construction of the federal contempt statute. Seldom do the appellate courts disturb the findings of the lower courts on this subject. Evils may follow in cases where the courts may be criticized in newspapers with impunity, or when, as at present, the courts despotically exercise their powers to sentence for contempt. Dangers of the latter type are the most grave.—*Charles Aikin.*

11264. COLBERT, RALPH A., and PYKE, JOHN S. Taxation of foreign corporations. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 54-83.—A discussion of supreme court cases growing out of state taxation of foreign corporations. Taxes based on authorized capital stock have been held invalid as burdening interstate commerce, and violative of the 14th amendment as an exercise of authority outside the state. However, taxes based upon a proportion of the issued shares of a corporation represented in the state are valid. Likewise, an admission fee, to do business within the state, based on authorized capital stock, would be declared unconstitutional, while such fee based on issued capital stock would be constitutional.—*Robert Phillips.*

11265. F[ITE], J[ULIAN] B. State laws curtailing production of petroleum. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(2) Dec. 1930: 173-179.—The Oklahoma supreme court in *Ju-lian Oil and Royalties Co. v. Capshaw*, 292 Pac. 841, recently upheld a statute authorizing proration of wells so as not to exceed market demands. The law aims to protect the owner and at the same time prevent waste. After reviewing numerous state and federal cases the conclusions reached are: (1) that police power statutes are sometimes sustained on economic grounds; (2) that actual waste of natural resources may be prevented; (3) that surface owners have a common right to oil and gas beneath, which the state may protect.—*E. F. Dow.*

11266. F[ITZHUGH], J. S[TUART], Jr. Aviation and the public purpose doctrine. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(2) Dec. 1930: 165-168.—While the courts have evolved no settled principles to distinguish public from private

purposes in the use of tax funds, recent decisions have been liberal, as in construing the power of municipalities to build aviation fields. In their eagerness the courts sometimes appear to make unwarranted constructions of statutes or illogical analogies. In *Schmoldt v. City of Oklahoma*, 291 Pac. 119, it was decided that an aviation field was a public park and could be financed from funds derived from public park bonds. Likewise *Wichita* was upheld in acquiring land outside the city limits for an aviation field under a statute allowing acquisition for park purposes. (*Wichita v. Clapp*, 263 Pac. 12.)—*E. F. Dow*.

11267. FIELD, O. P. State constitutional law in 1929-30. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(3) Aug. 1930: 667-686.—A survey of the more significant decisions in the field of state constitutional law in 1929-30, excluding due process and eminent domain cases.—*O. P. Field*.

11268. KARNOWSKY, MORRIS. Liability of a manufacturer: duty to give notice of possible dangers. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 125-130.—Originally, a manufacturer of an article owed no duty of care in fabrication to those not in privity of contract. With continued industrial development the injustice caused by the rule became apparent. Courts resorted to classification of exceptions, arbitrarily assigning articles to the list of those intended to preserve, destroy, or affect human life. The newer rule might be stated to be that a manufacturer owes a duty to fabricate carefully an article which if negligently constructed would be reasonably certain to endanger life or limb. Recent attempts to expand this rule are discussed.—*Charles W. Shull*.

11269. KONVITZ, M. R. Eminent domain—limitations. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 743-749.—Municipalities have no inherent power of eminent domain. Their right to condemn must be found in legislative grants. Such legislative grants are strictly construed. The corporation should comply strictly with all provisions intended for the benefit of the owner. Ordinarily a municipality may condemn only the amount of land reasonably necessary for its purpose, but it is allowed wide discretion in determining the amount necessary. Modern usage extends public uses to matters of public health, recreation, and enjoyment, as well as matters of mere municipal business necessity and ordinary convenience.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

11270. LOWNDES, CHARLES L. B. Tendencies in the taxation of intangibles. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(2) Dec. 1930: 146-163.—The present tendency of federal courts is to extend the 14th amendment to restrict multiple taxation of intangibles. Initial results in this direction were reached in the case of tangible personality, expressly excluding intangibles from the rules laid down. In recent decisions of the supreme court there is a real endeavor to combat multiple taxation of intangibles, and it is hoped that the principle of the *Union Transit* case will be pushed relentlessly to its logical extreme.—*E. F. Dow*.

11271. MASON, DAVID R. Jurisdiction for the purpose of imposing inheritance taxes. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(3) Jan. 1931: 324-338.—A state may impose a direct or inheritance tax on tangible personal property or real estate located within its border. Intangible property comes within the taxing prerogative of the state of the domicile of the owner or in the case of an inheritance tax, of the decedent, unless such property has become an integral part of some local business as in the case of a partnership. It is still a question whether the domicile of the owner of shares of stock will prevail over the seat of a trust, the state in which a partnership is doing business, and the state in which a corporation is incorporated.—*Andrew A. Bruce*.

11272. NELLES, WALTER. A strike and its legal consequences—an examination of the receivership pre-

cedent for the labor injunction. *Yale Law J.* 40(4) Feb. 1931: 507-554.—Following the panic of 1873 railroads were forced into receivership. When the great railway strike of 1877 threatened to prevent the operation of these roads in receivership the federal courts committed the strikers for contempt of court on the grounds that they were obstructing justice by a disobedience of the orders of the court. Nelles, Research Associate of the Yale Law School, presents the view that this summary power exercised by the court was "the first suggestion of the possibility of labor injunctions" because the effect upon railways under receivers was the same as if they were protected by injunctions.—*E. E. Smead*.

11273. NILES, RUSSELL DENISON. The Swing-Johnson bill and the Supreme Court. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 3(1) Nov. 1930: 1-24.—The interstate compact that was finally made to settle the Boulder Canyon irrigation and power project and which became the basis of the federal Swing-Johnson bill failed to include Arizona, although on its completion much of the project will lie in that state. Now Arizona threatens to test the constitutionality of the federal act. If the act is sustained it will probably be on the basis of the commerce clause or on the power of congress to regulate federal property. The act might be upheld by an exercise of the treaty-making power, or on the federal police power. The probability is that fundamentally the decision of the supreme court will be based, not on cases, but on the personal views of the justices.—*Charles Aikin*.

11274. ÖHLINGER, GUSTAVUS. Some comments on the reserved power to alter, amend and repeal corporate charters. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(4) Feb. 1931: 432-447.—*E. E. Smead*.

11275. PLOTKIN, IRVING I. Right of federal government to tax entireties. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 114-118.—In *Tyler v. United States* (281 U. S. 497, 1930) the supreme court faced the question whether the federal estate tax could be constitutionally imposed on the value of the whole interest owned in entirety by a husband and wife. Tax was paid under protest. Suit to recover was based on two grounds: (1) there was no transfer of property rights which could be the subject of the tax; (2) it was, therefore, a direct tax. The supreme court upheld the imposition of the tax on the ground that the property rights of the survivor were enlarged and that this enlargement came through the death of the husband, constituting a taxable transfer.—*Charles W. Shull*.

11276. ROTHSCILD, JAY LEO. Jurisdiction of foreign corporations in personam. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(2) Dec. 1930: 129-145.—A corporation is subject to state law if doing business within the state, but in deciding whether a company is "doing business" the courts now inquire as to whether the business has a degree of permanency and continuity which makes it fair to subject it to liability in return for protection; whether the cause of action is related to the business done in the state; and whether the action might not have more reasonably been begun in another jurisdiction. It is a far cry from the fixed extreme of *Green v. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Ry.*, decided in 1907, to *Louisville and Nashville R. R. v. Chatters*, decided in 1929.—*E. F. Dow*.

11277. UNSIGNED. Constitutional restraints on state freedom of action in conflict of laws cases. *Yale Law J.* 40(2) Dec. 1930: 291-301.—Each nation reserves the right to enforce or to refuse to recognize foreign created rights in accordance with its own public policy. In the case of the states such right is circumscribed by federal constitutional provisions, relating particularly to the full faith and credit, the due process, the contract and the commerce clauses, and the decisions of the federal supreme court thereon. While the latter has not definitely decided that statutes are "public acts," it seems reasonably clear, from the records of

the original constitutional convention, that they were so intended; and we may assume, from certain cases, that decisional doctrine may also be considered a public act, record, or judicial proceeding which must be recognized. The supreme court has indicated, however, in a number of cases, that it will impose its own rule upon state courts in such conflict of laws questions only in matters of broad national interest.—*Morton A. Mergenthheim*.

11278. UNSIGNED. The corporate character of the taxpayer as a basis of classification in state property taxation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 443-447.—In *Garysburg Manufacturing Co. v. Pinder County*, 42F (2d) 500 (E. D. N. C. 1930), the Supreme Court of the U. S. held invalid under the equal protection clause a tax imposed by North Carolina upon shares of stock in foreign corporations held by domestic corporations, but not upon similar property held by individuals. This article reviews the cases in which the court has sustained tax classifications. The court upheld a back property tax applying to railroad companies alone in 1902, and a federal tax on the net income of corporations alone in 1911. In 1920, in the *Fort Smith Lumber Company* case the court upheld a back tax law of Arkansas which applied to corporations alone, in 1928 reversed this judgment in *Quaker City Cab Co. v. Pennsylvania*, but one year later in *White River Lumber Company* case declared valid a statute authorizing collection of back taxes on land owned by corporations but not on land owned by individuals.—*F. G. Crawford*.

11279. UNSIGNED. Judicial resolution of factional disputes in labor unions. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(7) Nov. 1930: 1025-1039.—Law is conflicting and inchoate as to the extent to which a union may enjoy a quasi-governmental autonomy. Courts often refuse to interfere with union elections, or to pass upon claims of members to position on "priority lists" for employment, upon the ground that no property right is involved. In England rights of members in general funds of the union have been recognized by injunctions against their political use; but denied when the question was of their use to aid another union. Even members who dissent in particular have an interest in general that the union (which means its majority or dominant officials) should enjoy a flexible latitude of discretion. On the other hand, judicial protection of minority rights tends to

become an instrument of anti-union employers.—*Walter Nelles*.

11280. UNSIGNED. Jurisdiction to tax intangibles. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(5) Mar. 1930: 792-797.—The case of *Farmers Loan and Trust Co. v. Minnesota*, 280 U. S. 204 has overruled *Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U. S. 189. The object of the U. S. Supreme Court has been to simplify the law of jurisdiction for taxing purposes, so as to avoid double taxation.—*Rodney L. Mott*.

11281. UNSIGNED. What law governs the validity and administration of trusts of personal property? *Yale Law J.* 39(1) Nov. 1929: 100-110.—If a testamentary trust of movables is valid by the law of the testator's domicile, it is valid everywhere. If it is valid as a charitable trust by the law of the state where the charity is to be situated it will be valid everywhere including the domicile of the testator. With respect to the validity of trusts of movables *inter vivos* the rules are identical with the rules governing testamentary trusts of movables contrary to the rule of the American Law Institute which refers such trusts to the law of the situs of the property. As to the law which governs the execution of the trust, if it is testamentary, the intention of the testator may be expected to control. The domicile of the testator may control when there is no expressed intent, although other courts have referred the question to the law of the state where the administration of the trust is located.—*Fowler V. Harper*.

11282. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. The Baltimore street railway decision. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 710-717.—The most important point is the decision that a return of 6.26% on the fair value of the property is confiscatory, and that anything less than 7½% to 8% might be confiscatory under the circumstances presented in the record. The annual depreciation allowance must be based on present value and not on cost. The court of appeals of Maryland took this view, reversing the Commission's holding, and it was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.—*Frank M. Stewart*.

11283. ZEISLER, LEONARD B. The mortgage registry tax in New York. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 74-83.—Discussion of cases referring to the problem of determining when a tax must be paid upon a mortgage which does not create a new debt, and under what circumstances a mortgage will be regarded as creating a new debt.—*Charles W. Shull*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 10589, 11247, 11363, 11376, 11433)

ALBANIA

11284. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. La costituzione dell'Albania. [The constitution of Albania.] *Europa Orient.* 10(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 297-321.—The first constitution of Albania following the war was adopted by the national assembly which met in Jan., 1920. This was followed by the constitution of 1925 which, unlike the first, had a strong centralized character. Political instability has since favored a monarchical movement which has led to the proclamation of the president of the republic as the king of Albania. Consequently, a new constitution was voted by the constituent assembly on Dec. 1, 1928. It rests on the fundamental principles of the monarchic constitutions of western Europe, and to some extent on the Bulgarian and Greek constitutions. As the Albanian language lacks a traditional legal terminology, French terms are added in several cases. Religious liberty and equality of rights are secured. Legislative power is exercised by the king and the parliament. The king has the veto power. The constitu-

tion, in spite of defects, is adapted to the needs and development of the nation.—*O. Eisenberg*.

AUSTRALIA

11285. BLAND, FRANCIS ARMAND. Revising the Australian constitution. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 595-617.—The Australian constitution of 1900 was skillfully drafted, but it has failed to work well in some respects. The greatest friction has been experienced in the distribution of powers between the constituent parties to the federal compact. A commission was appointed in 1927 to examine the working of the constitution and recommend changes necessary. The states have residuary power and they have tried to remain powerful. The federal government must have increased power if it is to function properly. A majority of the commission favored retaining the federal system. A minority favored a unitary government, but would have the change made gradually so that there would be a minimum of administrative disruption. If neither recommendation is adopted Australia may have to depend upon a spirit of cooperation,

lacking in the past, for a *modus vivendi*.—Charles W. Smith, Jr.

AUSTRIA

11286. MERKL, ALDOLF. Die Verfassungsfragen der Wahlzeit. [Constitutional questions of the election period.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23 (10) Dec. 6, 1930: 250-255.—Political parties have taken advantage of certain inconsistencies of the amended Austrian constitution to raise questions concerning the consequences of dissolving the assembly. The most interesting concerns the competence of the standing sub-committee of the principal commission of the *Nationalrat* to which the constitution gives all the legislature's rights to participate in the administration during an adjournment. It is doubtful whether this sub-committee has all the powers of the *Nationalrat* over the budget, but it is held to have the right of parliamentary control, including the right to vote lack of confidence. In a recent session of the standing sub-committee the demand for such a vote was, however, overruled by the chair.—A. J. Zürcher.

CHINA

11287. LOCKENOUR, ROY M. The Chinese court system. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 253-259.—The modern Chinese court system, which includes the supreme court, the provincial high courts, and the magistrate courts, is not yet functioning effectively. This is due in large measure to the inability of the Chinese to make a distinction between civil and criminal law, the ancient belief in the responsibility of the family, and the tradition of privacy in individual affairs. With only 139 modern courts in all China access to them is difficult. Economic conditions prohibit most Chinese from hiring attorneys. Two extra-legal courts, the guild courts and the chamber of commerce courts whose decisions are not binding but are seldom appealed, help to fill the need at present. China is still without insurance and banking laws. Although commercial and bankruptcy laws have been drafted, they are not yet promulgated.—Anne H. Johnstone.

INDIA

11288. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR, C. Proposed federation for India: its difficulties. *Hindustan Rev.* 55 (316-317) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-7.—The writer, one of the leading Indian statesmen, is of the opinion that the proposed federal type of government is unsuited to India. The co-existence of federalism and responsible government is incompatible. Federalism will mean duplication of offices and functions involving needless additional expenditure.—Sudhindra Bose.

ITALY

11289. ZAPP, MANFRED. Faschismus und Absolutismus. [Fascism and absolutism.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (3) Dec. 1930: 293-306.—A close examination of the fascist system in Italy reveals it to coincide largely with that of French absolutism as to its basic principles. The idea of an omnipotent state originated in France; Machiavelli was both Richelieu's and Mussolini's political mentor. In foreign policy, too, the ideas of fascism and absolutism are largely identical. Economic policy in Italy may be called a sort of modern revival of French mercantilism under Colbert. The authority bestowed upon the Italian syndicates and their control by the government resemble the part attributed to the ancient French guilds.—Hans Frerik.

THE NETHERLANDS

11290. SCHOLTEN, L. W. G. Iets over de frequentie van extra-parlementaire kabinetten. [The frequency of extra-parliamentary cabinets.] *Anti-revolutionaire Staatkunde.* 7 First quarter, 1931: 27-58.—The

English are governed by the majority party. This party selects the cabinet and is responsible to the people. The Dutch system creates a cabinet by a coalition of Right or Left parties. The cabinet is then responsible to the coalition. But issues frequently arise which bring about extra-parliamentary cabinets. These are elected with complete disregard of the party system and are not responsible to any party or coalition of parties. Such cabinets were elected in 1913, 1918, 1925, and 1929.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9790, 9794, 9796, 9804, 9806, 9811, 9936, 9973, 9985, 9990, 10021, 10029, 10032, 10037, 11077, 11151, 11260, 11267, 11334, 11338, 11347, 11351, 11361, 11365, 11375, 11379, 11392, 11397, 11418, 11422)

UNITED STATES

11291. LYDICK, J. D. Tyranny of impeachment procedure. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Dec. 1930: 257-270.—Impeachment proceedings involve an invasion of that fundamental provision of American jurisprudence which forbids the combination of the judiciary with the executive and legislative branches. In the second place, the provisions of the law relating to impeachments are so indefinite as to make prosecutions under them lacking in due process. In practical operation, an impeachment is usually governed by well defined and equitable rules adopted by the senate; but in fact the proceeding is governed only by political and personal motives of the worst sort. Particularly in cases of impeachment of governors, the lieutenant-governors sit on the sidelines with plums to hand out to all those who vote against the governor and for the lieutenant-governor. (Lydick is a former member of the supreme court of Oklahoma and has been counsel in a number of impeachment trials in that state.)—Albert Langelut-tig.

11292. OLIPHANT, J. ORIN. Legislative apportionment in Washington. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-25.—The problem of reapportionment in Washington is 29 years old primarily because of sectional differences which have developed between west Washington, wherein the largest cities are located, and the rural counties in the eastern part of the state. The period 1900 to 1910 was one of remarkable growth in population. Since 1910 the problem of apportionment has become increasingly important. Initiative measure No. 57, approved by the voters on Nov. 4, 1930, provides for a general reapportionment of seats in the state legislature. The use of the initiative for such a purpose should not have been necessary, but reserved for more important controversies.—W. E. Smith.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 11269, 11301, 11348, 11352, 11382, 11390, 11398, 11408, 11420, 11423)

GENERAL

11293. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. Organization of English cities and officials. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-11, 30.—The author begins by describing conditions in German cities, paying attention to centralization and the influence of cities on policies of the republic. He names four influential municipal leagues in England. Cities there have less home rule than in America. There is mention of the consolidation of tax districts, poor relief, and health agencies in English cities, and associations of municipal officials.—Ruth A. Gallaher.

11294. MERRIAM, CHARLES E. European leagues of cities. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-8, 31-32.—A brief account of the organization and

service of the French and German leagues of cities. Two associations in Germany are described—an association of larger cities and an organization of smaller municipalities. German cities have organized for political and economic advantages. Some of them want statehood.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

GREAT BRITAIN

11295. GREEN, HUGH. How London is governed. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 41-48.—The cities of London and Westminster and the 27 metropolitan boroughs are the sanitary and public health authorities of the metropolis. London's Metropolitan Water Board serves an area of 574 square miles, with a population of 7,000,000. By the Local Government Act of 1929 the London County Council becomes sole controller and director of the whole system of Poor Law relief, responsible for an annual expenditure of £10,000,000.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

CHINA

11296. CHANG, RAY. Municipal government in China. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 820-825.—Since the establishment of the republic, several municipal acts have been promulgated, four of which deserve special mention: (1) the establishment of mayor-commission government in Canton; (2) the municipal code of 1921, modeled after the French system, but never put into practice; (3) the nationalist government code of 1928; (4) the new municipal act of 1930, which divides cities into two classes. All municipal functions are given, by enumeration, to the city government which consists of the mayor, the administrative board, and the advisory council. The mayor is appointed by the supervising authority. Under him there are four departments: social welfare, public safety, finance, and public works. In case of necessity and with the concurrence of the higher authority, departments of education, public health, land, public utilities, and harbor may be established. The administrative council is composed of the mayor, his adjoints, and various department heads. The only popularly elected body in the city government is the advisory council, which meets semi-annually. A comprehensive plan has been prepared by two American experts for the city of Nanking. Tientsin has also adopted a plan and established, in 1930, a training school for municipal officers.—*Harvey Walker.*

UNITED STATES

11297. BERTHOLD, FRANZ. American city government as seen by a German expert. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 803-805.—A German official marvels at the ability to carry on the administration of a country as big as the U. S. without trained officials and refined legislative or administrative machinery. The greatest and most interesting difference between American and German local government lies in the fact of incorporation. Whereas powers of local government in the United States are strictly limited, the condition in Germany is just the reverse. In Germany, however, police activities are reserved to the central government.—*Harvey Walker.*

11298. HEAD, LOUIS P. Dallas joins ranks of manager cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 806-809.—After 23 years of mayor-commission government, the city of Dallas, Texas, on Oct. 10, by vote of 2 to 1, adopted charter amendments providing for initiation of the council-city manager plan on May 1, 1931. The campaign is described and the more important changes in the city charter summarized.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 10361-10363, 10369, 10425, 10823, 11319, 11358, 11386, 11410, 11448, 11470, 11518)

FRANCE

11299. ANTONETTI, M. R. La situation générale de l'Afrique équatoriale française. [The general situation in French Equatorial Africa.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-37.—Because of the sharp slump in the prices of coffee, cotton, palm oil, rubber, and sesame, the planters of the Congo country have fallen onto evil times and a policy of rigid retrenchment in private and public expenses must be followed. (Statistical tables.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11300. CESARE, SERGIO de. L'impero coloniale francese. [The French colonial empire.] *Critica Fascista.* 8 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 476-478.—France up to 1870 lacked a real colonial mind, and her successes in this field were due more to happy coincidences than to a predisposed will. Afterwards she put all her efforts towards the realization of a strongly unified empire, capable of supporting the mother country in case of need. The complete fulfillment of the plan has been prevented through lack of laborers, capital, organized planning and exploitation, and trained personnel.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11301. CHARTIER, J. La commune-mixte de Conakry. [The mixed commune of Conakry, French Guinea.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-25.—Conakry, capital of French Guinea, is known as the pearl of French West Africa. Possession of the native city was taken in 1887, local government was organized in 1904, and the city has now become the fifth most important port in France's Atlantic shore African possessions. It is ruled by a mayor appointed by the lieutenant governor of Guinea and an elective council. (Plan and photographs.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11302. LAIGRET, CHRISTIAN. Où en est le Togo sous le mandat français? [The position of Togo under the French mandate.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (4) Apr. 1930: 213-226.—Under the French mandate, Togo has improved in every way. Slavery has been abolished; the native is paid for his labor; there has been noticeable progress in religion, education, sanitation, road and railroad building, control of the importation, sale, and consumption of liquor. (Maps, tables, and graphs.)—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

11303. UNSIGNED. L'enquête de la résidence générale du Maroc sur la crise de la main-d'oeuvre. [The resident general's inquiry into the labor shortage in Morocco.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 108-120.—Lucien Saint, the resident general of Morocco, last year ordered a survey made of the acute labor shortage to determine the causes and secure clues with respect to how it might be effectively met. This study, just completed, reveals the fact that few Frenchmen enter as settlers because the wages offered are little higher than those at home, because there are no protective associations to insure fair laboring conditions, and because the cost of living is excessively high. Spaniards and Italians formerly came in large number but are now being kept at home by their respective governments. The natives, once content to work on the farms, have been drawn to the cities by the attractions of urban life.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11304. UNSIGNED. La situation générale du Maroc. [The general situation of Morocco.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 61-63.—The protectorate is suffering from acute agrarian depression brought on by the recent drop in prices. The government has entered upon a program of sharp retrenchment and advises the planters to do the same.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11305. VANLANDE, RENÉ. L'évolution sociale et intellectuelle des Annamites. [The Annamites' social and intellectual evolution.] *Asie Française*. 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 19-21.—The Annamites have made marked economic progress under French control and this has raised their standard of living. Intellectual advance has been made possible by the setting up of a thorough-going school system in which French and the native tongue are employed. Unhappily, education is valued by most of them as a means of securing government posts.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

GREAT BRITAIN

11306. HAMRE, ANDERS. Den Indiske Reisinga. [The uprising in India.] *Syn og Segn*. 36 (6-7) 1930: 323-327.—The uprising in India dates back to the founding of the university in the middle of the last century. The political doctrine needed in opposition to England was found in nationalism. However, full freedom would mean chaos, for only 10% of the population can read. England must also count on Russia and China in her policy in India.—*Theo. Huggenvik*.

11307. KAT ANGELINO, A. D. A. de. Het rapport der Simon Commissie. [The report of the Simon Commission.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-50.—An extensive exposition of governmental organization in India and of the proposals of the Simon Commission.—*Cecile Rothe*.

11308. TAGART, E. S. B. The African chief under European rule. *Africa*. 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 63-76.—The system of indirect rule inaugurated by Lord Lugard has created a presumption in favor of the retention of the native chief as a part of the machinery of government in certain British territories. Too frequently the application of this policy has been based on the false ideas that most of the chiefs possessed despotic powers and that the peoples were divided into well-defined, closely-bound tribes. The ancient chieftaincies will probably fade into obscurity and the people will evolve a form of government adapted to their needs. (French résumé.)—*R. W. Logan*.

11309. UNSIGNED. The India Committee's report. *United Empire*. 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 662-665.—A summary of the criticisms of the Simon Report prepared by the committee of eminent Indian civil servants appointed by the United Empire Society. The Simon

Committee's proposed electorate of 20,000,000 should be expanded to 100,000,000, chiefly villagers, who should elect members to the legislatures by indirect election. All members of provincial executives should be elected members of the legislative councils. To prevent commercial misuse of the provincial police, personnel and expenditure should be fixed for ten years; the central government should be empowered to regulate numbers and efficiency by the establishment of grants in aid. The army must remain under British control, while Indianization is vigorously advanced.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

THE NETHERLANDS

11310. LACEULLE, F. A. E. De bestuurshervorming en de residentspositie op Java en Madoera. [The government reorganization and the position of the resident in Java and Madura.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (1) Jan. 1931: 51-56.—The territories under government of the residents in Java have been enlarged. The assistant resident instead of the resident will in the future be the head of local government. The importance of the position of the resident has decreased in the provincial organization; he remains ignorant of many occurrences in his territory. The present difficulties of the governmental system can be solved by a division of Java into six provinces instead of three. In those smaller provinces a better contact between the governor, the resident, and the native regent will be possible. The residents should be members of the provincial council.—*Cecile Rothe*.

11311. VRIES, J. D. de. Desabeslissingen als uiting van den wil van de desabevolking. [Village resolutions as expression of the will of the village inhabitants in Java.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (1) Jan. 1931: 64-72.—It is the common law in Java that in questions concerning the matters of the native villages the opinion of the village inhabitants is heard. A village resolution is prescribed for questions concerning the internal matters of the village. In the last few years there has been a tendency to limit the interference of European officials in the native government; at present the college of deputies of the regency council has been entrusted with the right to nullify a village resolution. This council is not responsible to a provincial body; there is not a great deal of contact between the village with its own common law and the regency which is not a real native community.—*Cecile Rothe*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10694, 10698, 10717, 10735, 10738, 10759, 10859, 11170, 11306, 11309, 11455)

AUSTRIA

11312. DUNLOP, ROBERT. The future of Austria. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 150-158.—The people of Austria have only their German language in common; hence they all wish to be reunited with Germany. Austria is approaching a new crisis arising out of her economic distress. She is the most highly taxed country in Europe and has a million too many people. Any salvation must depend upon capital to develop her resources, industrial and scenic. The only way to secure this is by the *Anschluss*.—*Chester Kirby*.

BELGIUM

11313. DUMONT-WILDEN, L. Les partis politiques. [Political parties.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (42) Oct. 18, 1930: 344-412.—Belgian political history began in 1830 with the coalition between the liberal followers of

Constant and the Catholics. In 1847 the first Liberal ministry came into power on the issue of nationalism, and, assisted by a thorough going organization in the provinces, Leopold's leadership enabled Belgium to avoid the radical reaction then threatening Europe. The anti-clerical movement gained momentum and, when in 1857 rising taxes caused the fall of the Liberals, a unionist government resulted. The Catholic party began to entrench, and from 1884 up to the time of the war ruled the country. The chief defects of the Catholics were anti-militarism and diplomatic inexperience. Meanwhile the Liberal party was reorganized, but it could not overtake the Socialist party, which began to form cooperatives. Success crowned the efforts of its vigorous young leaders, Vandervelde and Destrée, who fell in 1924 before a Catholic-Liberal coalition. The Socialists constitute a powerful opposition today.—*Roy V. Peel*.

11314. MAVAUT, H. La Belgique économique. [Belgium as an economic unit.] *Flambeau*. 13 (20-22) Nov. 1930: 151-161.—The national feeling which has developed during the past 100 years would oppose the breakdown of Belgium, with the incorporation of

Flanders in Holland and the remainder in France. Furthermore, both sections would suffer from a separation, since the cotton manufacturers of Flanders depend on the domestic market for the consumption of 40% of their production, and most of the goods exported from the port of Antwerp are the products of the Walloons. Under present conditions Belgium is able to compete in world markets with Germany and Great Britain because of her low cost of living, dense population, excellent transportation facilities, and abundant labor supply.—*F. B. Stevens.*

GERMANY

11315. SAENGER, SAMUEL. Politische Chronik. [Political jottings.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42(1) Jan. 1931: 123-131.—In marked contrast to Bruening's domestic ineptitude in his promising foreign policy—promising because strictly in accord with the Stresemann tradition.—*Howard Becker.*

GREECE

11316. ARGYROPOULO, P. A. L'établissement des réfugiés en Grèce. [The establishment of refugees in Greece.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 161-190.—The far-reaching measures of the Greek government in the huge task of accommodating and establishing 1,500,000 Greek refugees from other countries have already begun to bear fruit. New industries have been established, and the general productivity of the country has been increased. The refugees are reimbursing the government in increasing amounts each year for the financial advances made to them.—*F. M. Russell.*

INDIA

11317. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA. Reconstruction of India. *Modern Rev.* 48(5) Nov. 1930: 488-496.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11318. SEAL, BRAJENDRANATH. British India and the Indian states. *Modern Rev.* 49(1) Jan. 1931: 35-42.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11319. WEULERSSE, JACQUES. Les événements de l'Inde en 1930. [Events in India in 1930.] *Asie Française.* 31(286) Jan. 1931: 16-19.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

NORWAY

11320. SKRONDAL, A. Stat og kyrkje. [State and church.] *Syn og Segn.* 36(6-7) 1930: 307-313.—The constitution of Norway (1814) makes the Evangelical Lutheran religion the official religion of Norway. The state has come to dominate the church, but has granted it much freedom. The average expense for the up keep of the state church amounted to 1.60 crowns per capita in 1914-15. In 1927 part of the income of the taxes was distributed thus: 24.19% poor-relief, etc.; 18.22% education; 12.55% public works; 3.17% police; 2.88% the church. Each minister has in his parish approximately 4,269 persons. The state pays for 7 bishoprics and 713 parish priests and others. Critics of the state church believe it destroys spontaneity. However, the churches of Scotland and America are no more free than the church of Norway.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

SWEDEN

11321. MOLLAND, EINAR. Kyrkje og Stat. [Church and state.] *Syn og Segn.* 36(1) 1930: 22-33.—In Sweden Lutheranism became the form of organization because the German reformers did not make the principle of the separation of church and state clear enough. The *riksdag* of 1529 made the church a state church. The thought was that the state is Christian. This conception has changed. The Scandinavian countries have begun to feel the attack upon the state church. Georg Brandes and Sören Kirkegaard in Den-

mark, and Alexander Kjelland in Norway have attacked the idea. In Sweden the Socialist party is the most outspoken opponent of the church. The Swedish bishops now propose that the national church of Sweden be regarded as a free peoples' church, to be no mere instrument of the state.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

UNITED STATES

11322. McKEE, OLIVER. Political march of the veterans. *Commonweal.* 13(2) Nov. 12, 1930: 40-42.—U. S. veterans of the World War are picked men, for the physically unfit, at least, were rejected in 1917. As members of the 11,000 American Legion posts they receive valuable training in making public contacts. By winning the bonus fight, their organizations have acquired a sense of power. Yet there is no veterans' bloc. They differ from veterans of the Civil War in that their interests are national, not sectional, and they take an active part in both major parties.—*Earl E. Warner.*

11323. WHITE, WALTER. The Negro and the supreme court. *Harpers Mag.* 162(968) Jan. 1931: 239-247.—A description of the determined campaign carried on by the organized Negro citizens of this country to prevent senate confirmation of the nomination of John J. Parker as a member of the supreme court. This opposition was the culmination of events occurring during the past half century; it may have a far reaching effect on the course of American politics in the future, as is evidenced by the 1930 senatorial elections in Ohio, Kansas, and other states. Negroes are developing a new political consciousness and appreciate the bearing that supreme court decisions may have upon the protection of the political and civil rights of their race.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

USSR

11324. THOREZ, M. Le XVI-ième congrès du parti bolchéviste. [The 16th congress of the Bolshevik party.] *Cahiers du Bolchevisme.* (8) 1930: 799-805.—*G. Méquet.*

11325. VOSTOKOV, P. L'église et l'état en U.R.S.S. [Church and state in the USSR.] *Monde Slave.* 7(2) Feb. 1930: 251-275.—The statements of the Metropolitan Serge, while seeming to deny any persecution of the church in Russia, really mean that Russian subjects can not complain to outsiders or accept intervention from them. Certain rabbis appealed to the Jews to sustain the Soviet government since it alone was openly trying to prevent manifestations of anti-Semitism. Yet religious associations are very greatly restricted. The ordinance of 1929 gave no guarantee of the safety of churches having historical, artistic, and archaeological value. That the closing of a church is decided by a majority of the parishioners is hardly borne out by the resistance offered the wreckers in many villages.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

11326. WATERS, W. H. H. Russia and the Five Years' Plan. *Quart. Rev.* 256(507) Jan. 1931: 78-95.—It appears now that Russia will not be standing on her own feet industrially until about 1937. But Russia is becoming an increasingly great competitor in the international market. In spite of cruelty, faults, and blunders, Bolshevism, because it possesses the germ of a great ideal, will succeed ultimately. The Russian principle, applied to basic industries, would prevent wasteful competition, overproduction, and unemployment in the West.—*Chester Kirby.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

ITALY

11327. FIORIOLI DELLA LENA, GIOVANNI. I partiti ne partito. [Parties within a party.] *Critica Fascista.* 8(20) Oct. 15, 1930: 383-385.—Should the

Fascist party split up in various sections to represent different shadows of opinion? So far as economic contrasts are concerned it is already of the essence of the corporative state to give representation to the various economic interests of the nation; if this process of subdivision should reflect variances of political opinions, it is inconceivable that such variances should not lead to complete antithesis of the several parts.—*Mario Einaudi*.

11328. INGIANNI, LUCIANO. Il problema dei partiti nello stato Fascista. [The problem of parties in the Fascist state.] *Critica Fascista*. 8 (17) Sep. 1, 1930: 323-325.—The Fascist government has disbanded or declared illegal every political organization except its own. Fascism cannot accept criticisms coming from those who are outside it and who cannot understand its ideals and aims. Opposition can only come from inside. Every revolution has maintained this principle. The main problem today in Italy is the formation of the governing classes. For this purpose the splitting up of the Fascist party might be useful, provided that the common end be kept alive.—*Mario Einaudi*.

UNITED STATES

11329. ELLIOTT, W. Y. Le rôle politique des associations aux États-Unis. [The political role of associations in the United States.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 52-78; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 230-250.—An association is an artificial social grouping founded upon the expressed consent of its members. Study of the political role of associations is complicated by our federal system. The growth of federal police power and the lack of leadership in congress have led associations since 1912 to concentrate their attention upon Washington. Lobbying has become a respectable occupation. Best organized and probably most influential are the "ambassadors" of American industry. Nothing new in American history is the bloc which agricultural associations have formed. Organized labor has as much fear of paternalism as has the chamber of commerce. It supports a very simple program, emphasizing means of reducing the power of the courts. The dangers of bureaucracy appear in associations among the 565,000

federal employees. The professions, women voters, veterans, militarists, pacifists, social reformers, religious organizations, racial groups—all have nationwide associations, some of which are very powerful. Congressional investigations of lobbying have been ineffective. Legislators serve more and more as members of a high court to judge the merits of controversies presented to them by the representatives of great national associations chosen, not according to the territorial basis of the party system, but upon a basis of specific community of interests.—*Earl E. Warner*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GERMANY

11330. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Der Nichtwähler. [The non-voter (in Germany).] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 21 (1) Jan. 10, 1931: 13-17.—In Nuremberg, at the recent *Reichstag* election, the percentage of non-voters was 13.48%. After careful analysis, the writer concludes that the percentage of registered voters who failed to go to the polls because of sickness, imprisonment, absence, etc. was 3.48% as against 10% for the intentional non-voters. If these same ratios hold all over Germany, the percentage of intentional non-voters in the *Reichstag* election of 1928 was 20.4%, and in the *Reichstag* election of 1930, 14%.—*R. H. Wells*.

UNITED STATES

11331. VANCE, RUPERT B. A Karl Marx for hill billies. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 180-190.—A study of the interaction of a southern political leader, Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, with his cultural milieu shows he attained success at the polls by arraying interest groups against each other: plebeian against aristocrat, country against city, farmer against business man. The economic plight of the farmer he interpreted in terms of the menace of the trusts so as to carry a majority of the cities and county seats. A vivid and picturesque style of speech, full acceptance of the folk attitudes, the power of invective, and a rough and ready human nature characterized his appeal in the one party system of a rural state.—*Rupert B. Vance*.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

(See also Entry 11658)

LEGISLATION PRINCIPLES

(See also Entry 7834)

11332. SCHOLTENS, A. L. Le conseil d'état et la législation. [The council of state and legislation.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 4 (1) 1931: 54-65.—Neither the general nor the more detailed legislative enactments should be entrusted to any branch of the government other than the legislative body proper. Other agencies may assist by giving technical advice and assistance both as to the contents and the forms of measures. The writer does not contend that a council of state is indispensable for the efficient preparation of laws, but he is convinced that where such a body has existed for a long time in a country, its abolition would be a serious loss for the legislative process.—*Joseph Pois*.

PROCEDURE

11333. COLE, G. D. H. The method of social legislation. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 4-14.—Parliamentary congestion would be improved and administrative flexibility would be secured by placing the details of social legislation in the control of a statutory

commission. Parliament cannot handle such complex matters by means of its own immediate agencies. The civil service is already suspected because of its great powers, and probably would not wish to undertake discretionary problems anyway. Advisory committees are clearly ineffectual. A statutory commission should be representative of the several segments of the population which would be affected. Its regulations should require ministerial sanction. This plan would save time; would be flexible; would provide equitable representation; would remove partisanship; and would relieve overburdened permanent officials. Social legislation may be further improved by full publicity after the drafting stage; by conferences with interest groups; and by more reliance upon royal commissions and departmental committees.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11293, 11295, 11332, 11372, 11391-11392, 11394, 11397)

11334. COOPER, WM. JOHN. Superintending public education. *State Govt.* 3 (9) Dec. 1930: 3-6.—

A state department of education as it exists today consists of three elements: (1) a governing or directing board which now exists in all the states except Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, and South Dakota; (2) a chief state school executive; and (3) a professional and clerical staff. If the present tendency of the public to hold the governor primarily responsible for all state functions continues, radical reorganization of the executive departments of most states will be necessary. For many years experts in school administration have been unanimous in favor of the appointment of the chief school executive by a state board of education.—*Harvey Walker.*

11335. FINER, HERMAN. Officials and the public. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 23-36.—The problem of the 20th century is the relationship of officials and the public. State services have become gigantic, impersonal, monopolistic. The deputation, the lobby, advisory committees, official chambers of commerce, and economic councils are employed in France and Germany as popular control devices. These should not release the official from his duty to stand as the representative of the vast, unrepresented, anonymous public, admittedly one of the most difficult problems of statecraft. Lay cooperation and direct contact with the public are indispensable. Equality and adequate remedies for injuries suffered by citizens are important desiderata. Perhaps most important of all is the right education of officials.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

11336. FOLEY, E. J. Officials and the public. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 15-22.—No civil servant can expect to be popular. Red tape, mysteriousness, hardness, love of power, laziness, parasitism, and lack of a sense of responsibility are the public's chief indictments against officials. Suggestion and cooperation must be sought, not police work or compulsion. The qualities and techniques of the socially-aware official are good humor, humility, clearness and simplicity, fairness, accessibility, humanity, practical outlook, promptness, generous consultation, adequate notice, and patience. Regulation in detail and compulsion should be avoided whenever possible.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

11337. NAYLOR, F. The broader outlook. *Police J. (London).* 3(12) Oct. 1930: 573-588.—The Criminal Justice Act of 1925 gives the opportunity for a co-ordination of police activity, but full advantage has not been taken of it. In the industrial areas the city, borough, and county police districts are mixed up with rural police, dock police, and others. Administration of England should be divided into six districts in which the system could be standardized and made uniform. Police boxes and signalling would be concentrated and uniform. There would be a definite responsibility for crimes committed on goods in transit. There would be better fixed patrols for the rural districts. Each district should have its central school for training recruits. Specialists could be called upon anywhere in the district. Each district could have its central recording system and by telephone or wireless receive and distribute all important information.—*A. M. Kidd.*

11338. POWERS, S. C. E. Iowa state highway commission. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 29(1) Jan. 1931: 42-103.—Iowa has made noteworthy progress in recent years in highway improvement. Powers here presents the legislative background, the personnel and organization, the activities and accomplishments of the state highway commission under which this progress has been made.—*J. A. Swisher.*

11339. SADLER, H. S. The case for the supply department. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 73-82.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

11340. SHARMAN, C. H. L. Narcotic control in Canada. *Police J. (London).* 3(12) Oct. 1930: 535-549.—There was legislation in 1908 and 1911, and in 1919

a federal department of health was created with a narcotic division in the department. The legal traffic is in the hands of 115 wholesale druggists and firms. Careful records and checks are kept so the leakage from the legal to the illicit traffic is small. The narcotic division has a trained lawyer at each center who is a match for the defense and the federal government assists the local authorities in every way. The mounted police render excellent service and there is close cooperation with the U. S. In 1929 the lash was added as a deterrent and the courts are giving heavier sentences. Some 662 aliens have been deported, including 519 Chinese. The traffic is fairly well curtailed. In 1927 opium could be illegally purchased at \$52.00 a can; it now costs \$195 to \$200.—*A. M. Kidd.*

11341. STUART-BANNING, G. H. The personal relations of officials with the public. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 36-40.—The besetting sin of all public officials is to forget that they are servants and not masters. Courtesy is a high form of efficiency.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

11342. UNSIGNED. Report of the committee to investigate the methods of administration in the Boston schools. *Finance Comm. of the City of Boston.* Jan. 1931: pp. 112.—The commission found a lack of official responsibility; complexity, disorganization, and disproportion of administrative mechanism; disproportionate cost of administration as compared with teaching; an absence of any well considered building plan or any consistent policies as to carrying out of other plans, once adopted; waste in the whole building activities of the schools; and a peculiar attitude of the school committee in regard to rules and regulations of so extensive a system. Recommendations were included in the report.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

11343. WADDINGTON, W. H. The absorption of the work of the poor law authorities in London by the London County Council. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 49-54.—The transference of poor law authority to the London County Council has necessitated a revision of the whole system of committee organization. Only one new department has been created, existing departments having absorbed the bulk of the new £11,000,000 responsibility.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 11258, 11387)

11344. LEE, F. B. Problems associated with the development of administrators, and the training of staff. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 67-72.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 10824, 11211, 11213, 11217, 11221, 11223, 11228, 11264, 11266, 11271, 11275, 11278, 11280, 11283, 11299, 11304)

11345. ASSÉMAT, GEORGES. En attendant la réforme des finances locales. [In anticipation of local financial reform in France.] *État Moderne.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 26-30.—*R. K. Gooch.*

11346. BOURDEAUX, HENRI. Finances locales. [Local finance in France.] *État Moderne.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 20-25.—*R. K. Gooch.*

11347. CARR, WILLIAM G. Equalization as a state function in education, public health, and welfare. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 537-542.—Financing governmental services involves three functions: collection of revenue, allocation or apportionment of funds, and administrative control of expenditure. State practices in the apportionment of school funds vary from a state appropriation by Colorado with \$20,000 to New York with \$72,000,000; from Colorado which as a state pays 1/10 of 1% of the total cost of

education to Delaware which as a state pays 80% of the total cost. Varying conditions necessitate equalization of educational opportunity which can be secured by enlarging the unit of administration and by the distribution of state equalization funds.—*F. C. Wooton.*

11348. DHONAN, MAY L. Recent developments in German public finance, with particular reference to the communes. *Pub. Admin.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: 55-60.—After the Wall Street crash Germany found herself faced with a deficit of 891,000,000 *RM*, 651,000,000 of which were due to increased expenditures. The salaries of public servants have been decreased 6%. Communal taxes are to be restricted and expenditure is to be curtailed. New municipal revenue will be derived from beer consumption, poll, and income taxes.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

11349. FORCE, H. D. Evolution of state and municipal administration and accountancy. *J. Accountancy.* 51(1) Jan. 1931: 24-33.—Real progress in the administration of governmental units is largely dependent on a greater use of the managerial features of accounting. Conditions today are much improved as compared with those of 20 years ago. Especial progress has recently been made in Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Utah. Although the budget is an indispensable tool of public finance, merely making sure that departments keep within their allotments is not enough. Unit costs must be known, for comparative purposes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11350. HAWLEY, WILLIS C. The new internal revenue code. *Tax Mag.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 49-50, 74, 76.—The need for a complete codification of internal revenue laws has long been recognized. Since March 3, 1791 approximately 350 statutes containing internal revenue provisions have been enacted. It is exceedingly difficult for the most experienced lawyer to determine the existing law from the mass of statutes contained in the 46 volumes known as the Statutes at Large. Many laws are obsolete, many amendments abound, and many riders or provisos are hidden in various appropriation acts. Because of these difficulties, the work of codifying the internal revenue laws was begun nearly two years ago, the result of which is the present Codification of the Internal Revenue Laws.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11351. JOB, L. B. Financing public education in Ohio. *Educ. Res. Bull.* 10(2) Jan. 21, 1931: 29-34.

11352. MCCARTHY, EDWARD A. More equitable tax assessments for rich and poor. *Amer. City.* 43(6) Dec. 1930: 137-138.—An account of the tax reappraisal of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut. An aerial survey forms the basis for the tax maps.—*Harvey Walker.*

11353. PATOUILLET, JOSEPH. La crise des finances communales et départementales. [The financial crisis in the communes and departments of France.] *État Moderne.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 8-15.—*R. K. Gooch.*

11354. PERCHOT, J. La question des finances locales. [The question of local finance in France.] *État Moderne.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 16-19.—*R. K. Gooch.*

11355. RASIŃSKI, FAUSTYN. Ewolucja polskiego budżetu państwowego. [The development of the Polish budget.] *Kwart. Statystyczny.* 7(3) 1930: 1252-1307.—The author compares the Polish budget with certain foreign budgets, and suggests modifications to be introduced into the future Polish budgets in order to make them more effective and to reduce expenses.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11356. RIGHTOR, C. E. Comparative tax rates of 185 cities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(12) Dec. 1930: 829-842.—A table of assessed valuations and rates of taxation in 185 cities having a population of more than 130,000 in the U. S. and Canada. Tax rates are adjusted to take into account variations of percentage of assessed to true valuation.—*Harvey Walker.*

11357. ROSSI, ERNESTO. I debiti pubblici dello stato dal 30 giugno 1922 al 30 giugno 1929. [Italy's pub-

lic debt from June 30, 1922 to June 30, 1929.] *Riforma Soc.* 41(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 423-458.—During 1922-23, owing to the liquidation of the last remnants of war expenses, the public debt increased by 2,527,000,000 lire; in the two following financial years, the debt decreased by 4,346,000,000 lire; in the last four financial years (July 1, 1924-June 30, 1929) the debt increased by no less than 7,094,000,000 lire owing to increased expenditures and outlay caused by the stabilization policy. If the figures are followed to June 30, 1930, a further increase of 1,658,000,000 lire may be noticed. Total figures, exclusive of foreign war debts, are thus 87,570,000,000 lire as of June 30, 1922 and of 90,845,000,000 as of June 30, 1929. The *cassa d'ammortamento* created for the sinking of the public debt was able during a three year period to buy and cancel state securities amounting to only 448,000,000 lire. A reform was introduced with the decree of Apr. 28, 1930, but it is clear that only with a real cash surplus in the budget can effective sinking fund provisions be made.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11358. UNSIGNED. Le budget du Maroc 1931-1932. [The Moroccan budget, 1931-1932.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(1) Jan. 1931: 52-60.—A total income of 1,366,224,610 francs is anticipated. Of that sum, 150,056,700 francs is to be raised through borrowing.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11359. UNSIGNED. "Double" inheritance taxation of intangibles. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 99-107.—Double assessment has often led to arbitrary discrimination in which intangibles were taxed twice when tangibles were taxed only once. Such taxation is unfair and uneconomical. The proper solution seems to be reciprocal state legislation. Under a single inheritance tax the property is usually assessed at its full value, and so the state loses little revenue by reciprocal legislation. The decreased cost of the machinery of transfer benefits the beneficiaries of an estate.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

11360. WENSŁAW, ANTONI. Wydatki i dochody samorządu gospodarczego. [Incomes and expenses of autonomous economic bodies.] *Kwart. Statystyczny.* 7(3) 1930: 1205-1226.—A survey with statistical tables of the incomes and expenditures of the chambers of agriculture, industry and commerce, and crafts in Poland during 1927-1928.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11361. WHITE, CHARLES P. Recent developments in taxation in Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 3 Jan. 1931: 78-88.—A sketch of the development of tax legislation in Tennessee, 1927-1930, with an analysis of these laws and a prediction as to the future trend of revenue and expenditure in the state.—*J. W. Holland.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 11250, 11287, 11337, 11424)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 11256, 11597-11598, 11659)

11362. ARNOLD, THURMAN W. Criminal attempts—the rise and fall of an abstraction. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 53-80.—To what extent are attempts to commit a crime punishable as criminal attempts? The abstract rationalizations of judge-made law break down in the light of the cases and are inadequate as theories upon which to rest this branch of the law. The essential question is one of policy, for the law, whether it be judge-made or statute law, gives the courts a power to extend a particular criminal prohibition to conduct not strictly within the prohibition there defined but which in its tendencies is within that policy. Thus the intrinsic issue resolves itself about the seriousness of the conduct in the light of the thing attempted. The traditional distinctions between attempts and solicitation

break down under such a criterion, as well as the other artificial definitions of the content of the crime. A better understanding of the law of criminal attempts follows from this conception of it as the exercise of power dominated rather by a policy than by fixed abstractions.—*J. M. Landis.*

11363. CHARPENTIER, CLÉMENT. Les conséquences de la réforme judiciaire au point de vue pénitentiaire. [The consequences of the judicial reform from the penitentiary point of view.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 245-254.—A report of the discussion in the first section of the *Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle* and of the *Union des Sociétés de Patronage*. The section found that the judicial reform of 1926 has given excellent results. The departmental courts function well if the magistrates take an independent position, and give the litigants the maximum protection of their rights. The arrondissement courts should not be established, for they are costly, and would render the works of parole still more difficult. The section did not favor the creation of divisions of the courts, or the modification of the jurisdiction of examining magistrates, and felt that the number of courts should be kept at a minimum.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

11364. DONNEDIEU de VABRES. La nouvelle proposition de loi relative à l'exécution des travaux forcés. [The proposed new law concerning the inflicting of penal servitude.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (4-8) Apr.-Aug. 1930: 107-136.—The proposed law, introduced in the chamber of deputies of France by Maurice Sibille, is intended to ameliorate demoralizing conditions, especially with regard to the deportation of criminals to the penal colony and the impossible conditions during their compulsory sojourn there after release. The proposed law permits courts in condemning convicts to penal servitude for a term of years, to dispense with deportation, and to inflict instead a prison sentence at hard labor for a longer term.—*G. A. Weber.*

11365. FLEXNER, BERNARD; OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN; LENROOT, KATHERINE F. The child, the family, and the court. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Publ.* #193. 1929: pp. 87.—The aim of this study is to show the place of specialized family courts in the juridical structure, the development of such courts, and the present judicial organization. Descriptive material was obtained from 26 courts between 1923 and 1927. Today in most states jurisdiction in juvenile and domestic relations cases is divided among (1) specialized juvenile and family courts, (2) criminal courts, and (3) courts of probate and chancery jurisdiction. Overlapping jurisdictions, inadequacy of treatment, and other failures of law to meet family problems are among the significant results of the study. Recommendations are embodied in the analysis. (List of family courts and extensive bibliography.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

11366. FORGUES, E. Faut-il supprimer le jury? [Shall the jury be abolished?] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 53 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 262-269.—The judge and the jury should have equal powers to act jointly. This system has been used in the French military courts since 1916 with satisfaction. The jury needs the assistance of the judge because its members are untrained and more likely to be swayed by emotional pleas, pity, or the common desire to pardon. The contention that the jury decides cases more in harmony with current penal philosophy than does the judge assumes that the purpose of the court is to legislate rather than to apply the law.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

11367. KEEBLER, ROBERT S. Our justice of the peace courts—A problem in justice. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 9 (1) Dec. 1930: 1-21.—*Jesse T. Carpenter.*

11368. MAMROTH, H. Rationalisierung des Strafrechts. [Rationalization of the criminal law.] *Leipziger*

Z. f. Deutsches Recht. 25 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 29-33.—In order to avoid friction and injustice in dispensing criminal justice the writer suggests giving wider room to the discretion of the court. The necessity of simplifying the draft of the German penal code is stressed. The most important points refer to (1) abolition of the difference between accomplices, instigators and accessories, between larceny and embezzlement, and between the various kinds of assault; (2) abolition of the special provisions for mitigating circumstances.—*Karl Milde.*

11369. MORAN, FREDERICK A. New light on juvenile courts and probation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Massachusetts, June 8-14, 1930: 70-80.—The juvenile court is America's most notable contribution to the field of criminology and penology. However, there are rumblings of discontent with the operation of juvenile courts heard from all parts of the country. One of the objectives of those interested in juvenile courts is a degree of uniformity in treatment, yet there are the widest variations in actual practice. One handicap of juvenile probation work is the inability of the courts to secure properly qualified officers. Most juvenile courts perform considerable amounts of unofficial work, but in many communities budgets are so limited that such work is restricted greatly. The socialized methods of treatment of the juvenile court should be extended to the whole field of criminal justice.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11370. SAYRE, FRANCIS BOWES. Criminal responsibility for the acts of another. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (5) Mar. 1930: 689-723.—The general rule of law is that a person cannot be held criminally liable for actions of another person unless he authorized an employee to do them, or unless he acquiesced in them. The exceptions to this rule are: (1) Owners of premises have been held liable for nuisances committed on them by their servants, even though unauthorized. (2) A master is presumed to have authorized libelous statements issued by his servants. (3) The legislatures have, in some instances, made exceptions in the case of specific statutory offenses. The most satisfactory rule is to draw the line between misdemeanors and felonies, and to apply the rule of *respondeat superior* only to the latter.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 10731, 11263, 11403, 11434, 11476, 11595-11596, 11610)

11371. BARNES, H. C. The identification of cloth in criminal investigation. *Police J. (London).* 4 (13) Jan. 1931: 44-59.—The author, technical editor of *The Textile Manufacturer*, gives a survey of textile materials and their methods of identification, under the four headings of fibres, yarns, weave or structure, and finish. "By simple examination or dissection of a small piece of cloth or yarn, sufficient hard facts can be obtained to hang a man or to prevent that unfortunate occurrence."—*A. O. Knoll.*

11372. CECIL-GURNEY, P. L. Police dog training. *Police J. (London).* 3 (12) Oct. 1930: 526-534.—The author attended a course of training and instruction in the police dog training school at Grünheide, which is under the control of the Prussian ministry of the interior. More than 70% of the dogs are Deutscher Schäferhund; the others are Dobermann-Pinscher, Airedale Terrier, Rottweiler, Riesenschнауzer, and Deutsche Boxer. The dog is trained to follow correctly, retrieve on land and water, jump, guard, refuse food from strangers, take messages, swim, hunt concealed persons and give voice when they are found, track, guard suspects and attack them if they attempt to escape or assault the handler. Part of the training consists in taking the dogs on railways and in crowded streets.—*A. M. Kidd.*

11373. CLARK, SAMUEL O., Jr. English appellate procedure. *Yale Law J.* 39 (1) Nov. 1929: 76-91.—The English attitude towards an appeal is to provide a rehearing of the action for an unsatisfied litigant, not merely for the detection of error, but mainly for the purpose of finally disposing of the case. The court of appeal may also consider points raised for the first time on appeal. The court of appeal has, of course, the power to grant a new trial but this will be done only when, as a matter of justice and convenience, the case should be retried below. Right of appeal is not unlimited. No appeal lies in criminal matters. On the civil side a few comparatively unimportant matters are not appealable. An application for a new trial goes directly to the court of appeal. Steps which the appellant must take are listed.—*Paul M. Cuncannon.*

11374. E., W. M. Evidence—other crimes. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (4) Feb. 1931: 473-481.—*E. E. Smead.*

11375. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. Surveys of criminal justice. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Massachusetts, June 8-14, 1930: 63-69.—The Cleveland survey of criminal justice in 1922 was the first study which could be called a technique for ascertaining facts concerning the actual operations and results of the machinery of law. This survey was an attempt (1) to render an accounting of the function of the system to the fullest extent that social institutions were then adapted to statistical appraisal; and (2) to trace to their controlling sources whatever defects in the system the inquiry disclosed. The Missouri survey was begun in 1925; the Baumes Commission in 1926; the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice in the same year; and the Pennsylvania Commission in 1929. Statistics brought out that the jury trial was not giving the most trouble; only from 7 to 15% of all cases finally reach the jury, and the percentage of dismissals of cases or escapes from punishment by acquittals by juries is small.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11376. GIRAUD, FRÉDÉRIC. Les capitulations, les tribunaux mixtes et le statut des français en Egypte. [The capitulations, the mixed tribunals, and the status of the French in Egypt.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (4-8) Apr.-Aug. 1930: 193-217.—The mixed tribunals, which were created in 1875, and which have arisen out of the capitulations, consist of two-thirds foreigners and one-third natives. They have jurisdiction in civil cases only: where natives sue foreigners; where foreigners sue natives or foreigners of other nationalities; in suits between foreigners of the same nationality where realty matters are concerned; and in suits against the Egyptian government. There are three such tribunals and a court of appeals. The Egyptian government in a note to the European powers expresses the desire to extend the competence of these courts to cover criminal cases concerning the sale of narcotics; acts of proxenetism; adulteration of chemical fats; and the use of false weights; and it desires authority to name for a short term (one or two years) the president and the vice-president of each of these tribunals, and the right to appoint natives to the presidencies. Giraud, in his report which he read before the *Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle*, describes the capitulations and mixed tribunals and the present status of the French who are living in Egypt, and comments unfavorably upon these proposed changes.—*G. A. Weber.*

11377. HARRIS, SILAS A. Is the jury vanishing? *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 657-673.—Statistics from several states are examined. In some states there is a tendency to use juries less than

in the past. In border line cases a jury fee requirement induces parties to hesitate and make a reasonable decision as to what kind of tribunal shall hear their case. There will probably be no complete abandonment of jury trials. By utilitarian tests of experience a place will be found in our judicial system for them although jury trial may be abandoned in some cases by inducing habits of jury waiver by various devices.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

11378. LEACH, W. BARTON. State law of evidence in the federal courts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (4) Feb. 1930: 554-585.—An exhaustive examination of the precedents shows that much confusion has resulted from the rule that federal courts must apply the common law rules of evidence. It has resulted in numerous inconsistent decisions, especially in criminal cases. The solution is to use the law of evidence of the state in which the case is tried rather than to attempt to build up a federal law on this subject.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

11379. LOBST, C. RICHARD. The uniform declaratory judgments act in Pennsylvania. *Dickinson Law Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1931: 84-90.

11380. MOLEY, RAYMOND. The initiation of criminal prosecutions by indictment or information. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (4) Feb. 1931: 403-431.—The results of an investigation into the prosecution of crimes upon information as compared with that initiated by indictment. The former method is cheaper and more efficient, saves time, and concentrates responsibility upon the prosecutor.—*E. E. Smead.*

11381. PUGH, ROBERT C. A legal misfit. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 84-87.—Remarks on a case before the courts of Indiana illustrating a miscarriage of justice because of legal technicalities.—*Robert Phillips.*

11382. RAOUL, ELEONORE. The graft situation in Atlanta. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 809-811.—In an investigation of the graft situation in the Atlanta city government, 37 indictments have been returned, of which 14 are against members of the city council, 11 against city employees, 5 against ex-office holders, and 7 against persons not officially connected with the city. Ten persons have been tried, all but one of whom have been convicted. The root of the trouble seems to have been that the city clerk controlled a majority of the votes of the council and could have any legislation passed that he wanted.—*Harvey Walker.*

11383. UNSIGNED. A crime incubation center is uncovered by survey. *Amer. City.* 43 (6) Dec. 1930: 144.—A recent survey of the recreational resources of Indianapolis disclosed that the city had 230 billiard rooms, more than half of which had only one or two tables. The police department agreed that these small rooms could not make a living for even one man and the reason for their continuance seemed to be as breeding places for crime. A stringent ordinance was enacted and 70 of the pool rooms have been closed.—*Harvey Walker.*

11384. WAITE, JOHN BARKER. Some inadequacies in the law of arrest. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (4) Feb. 1931: 448-468.—The author here points out the uncertainty of the law both with respect to the right to arrest and the extent of force that can be used to effect an arrest in a number of practical every day situations. The consequences of an unlawful arrest may be serious, and uncertainty with reference to the right to arrest may seriously impair the efficacy of the criminal law. These questions should be clarified by appropriate legislation.—*J. M. Landis.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 11612)

11385. FREEMAN, E. M. Educational preparedness versus compulsory military drill. *School & Soc.* 32(815) Aug. 9, 1930: 177-188.—The land grant colleges have a definite obligation under the Morrill Act for national defense. They have tried to fulfill their obligations through the R.O.T.C. and the compulsory military drill in the basic course. This has brought a vast amount of criticism. The land grant colleges are under obligation to justify the drill system since the army no longer requires it. All the values claimed for the drill can be obtained more effectively by other methods. The modern army is exceedingly complex. It has need for men of 565 trades and professions. If military training in the land grant colleges were conceived as a varied preparation in technical and professional pursuits with the reduction of drill to a minimum, student criticism would vanish and the army would be better served.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

11386. GARRATT, G. T. The Indian army. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 48(18) Jan. 31, 1931: 565-566.—Before 1860, the Indian army contained a larger proportion of Indians, was drawn from all parts of the peninsula, had its own artillery unit, and no attempt was made to introduce that counterpoise of natives against natives inside the army which has been a feature since the mutiny. Since that time, two principles of army organization have been in force: the retention in India of an overpowering force of British troops, and the policy of keeping the artillery in the hands of Europeans. Indian troops have deteriorated because of the expense of keeping a European force.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

11387. HUNTER, JOHN. Glasgow police training school. *Police J. (London).* 4(13) Jan. 1931: 83-99.—The superintendent of the Glasgow police gives a detailed description of the course of training since the method was reorganized in 1920.—*A. O. Knoll.*

11388. MURPHY, W. R. E. The human element in traffic control. *Police J. (London).* 4(13) Jan. 1931: 17-32.—The deputy commissioner of the Irish Free State discusses the ways and means of lessening traffic accidents. Too much attention has been paid to the mechanical side of traffic control such as the installation of elaborate light systems, and not enough to the human element. Suggestions are made for the formulation and enforcement of a new code of road conduct for both pedestrians and drivers.—*A. O. Knoll.*

11389. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. National strategy of the United States—Are our defense policies suited to our probable needs? *Army Ordnance.* 11(64) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 266-272.—The National Defense Act of 1920 presupposes the creation of a huge army in event of war and we at present have enough regular and reserve officers to equip a force of 4,000,000, larger than we shall probably ever need. All military needs that force themselves upon us will demand quality rather than quantity. In this regard, our policy has neglected mechanization and the other improvements.—*T. S. Anderson.*

11390. ROSS, RODERICK. The Edinburgh city police. *Police J. (London).* 3(12) Oct. 1930: 498-508.—Edinburgh is a city of about 432,000, with 340 miles of street, a police force of 817, and a cost of maintenance of about £250,000. The chief constable has an assistant and superior officers in charge of various departments. There are five divisions in Edinburgh, each with several police stations, beats, and patrols. The week is 48 hours, one day of rest. The police officer arrests, preserves order, regulates traffic, and cooperates with the health, social, and other departments in reporting violations. The

plain clothes officers investigate for the government departments, control vice, and report offenses. It is now proposed to close down many of the police stations, install police boxes with phones, have traffic signals and more motor patrols. The general crime register now contains 1,000,000 reference cards. Each card is a complete and self-contained record even to the extent of showing the particulars of a sentence imposed by a court where a conviction has been obtained.—*A. M. Kidd.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 8978, 9002, 9033, 9790, 9849, 9951, 10199, 10202, 10211, 10824, 11334, 11342, 11351, 11564, 11571, 11577)

11391. ACOLLAS, RENÉ. L'éducation à l'école. [Education in the school.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 210-218.—The primary schools of France, as well as the secondary schools, need a national commission to study ways and means of changing the present system from one dealing almost entirely with the acquisition of factual information poorly related to the needs of the various communes to one which will include broad socialization, moral training, and a curriculum functioning on the life of the modern state. Complete tolerance of political and religious views must be practiced in the schools. The schools need to be brought back into harmony with the republic.—*F. C. Wooton.*

11392. DEFFENBAUGH, W. S. School administration in state educational survey reports. *U. S. Office Educ. Bull.* #35. Nov. 1930: pp. 34.

11393. DRESSLAR, FLETCHER B., and PRUETT, HASKELL. Rural schoolhouses, school grounds and their equipment. *U. S. Office Educ. Bull.* #21. 1930: pp. 74.—The subject matter of this bulletin has to do with the planning and the construction of small country schoolhouses of from one to three rooms each. There are 41 floor plans and front elevations for schoolhouses representing almost every type of modern building used by small rural schools. In addition there are suggestions for the location of schoolhouses and for landscaping of grounds. The expressed purpose of the bulletin is that it may serve as a suggestive guide for county school authorities, community leaders, and others charged with the responsibilities of rural planning.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11394. KLEBELSBERG, KUNO. Kulturelle Organisationsprobleme. [Problems of cultural organization.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27(11) Aug. 1930: 754-761.—Owing to lack of funds, the scientific institutions of Hungary are in a difficult position. A certain alleviation is possible by way of efficient coordination of the various institutions, limitation of the influence of the government, and introduction of autonomous administration. The establishment of a uniform central organization comprising five departments is being planned. Two of these departments have been organized already and a third, comprising the institutions for research in the field of natural history, is to follow soon.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11395. SOLBERG, THORVALD. Copyright and the prohibition of important books. *Educ. Rec.* 12 Jan. 1931: 84-90.—Solberg was U.S. register of copyrights, 1879-1930. This is a brief history of legislation relative to importation of foreign books, for which an American publisher has secured rights to print an American edition. The rights of publishers, libraries, professional men and others are outlined, when the foreign edition is desired for "personal use" and is different from the American edition. The action of the state department and the limits of proposed legislation are described.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

11396. SOLBERG, THORVALD. The present copyright situation. *Yale Law J.* 40 (2) Dec. 1930: 184-214.—A federal law is needed for the copyright of industrial designs. The Vestal bill providing for general revision of copyright legislation includes the so-called automatic copyright; protection in the copyright during the life of the author and for a period of 50 years after his death; adherence of the U.S. to the International Copyright Union; rights of composers with respect to use of their music in radio broadcasting or phonograph records; divisibility of copyright; and abolishes obligatory notice of copyright in publication of a work. American publishers contend that when they reprint an English author's book, under assignment of copyright, they are entitled to legislation automatically excluding competing copies of the original authorized edition. Provision of Vestal bill on this point will hamper the individual American book buyer, although the library may escape such difficulty.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 11081, 11139, 11151, 11154, 11168-11169, 11177, 11182, 11333, 11340, 11343, 11347, 11453, 11458, 11651, 11663-11665, 11675-11676)

11397. CONANT, RICHARD K. Old age assistance: the Massachusetts plan. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Massachusetts, June 8-14, 1930: 301-308.—In the new Massachusetts plan for old age assistance the medical side of the undertaking will be as important as any. Almshouses have been changed into infirmaries, and the principle of institutionalization for poverty alone has been abandoned. It will be possible to give assistance to a person to keep a small homestead. It is expected that the age limit will be lowered from 70 to 65 and in some cases to 60. The law provides for adequate assistance for citizens over 70 years of age who are in need; this assistance will be administered by city or town boards under the supervision of the state department of public welfare. The theory of the law is to enforce responsibility for the care of parents upon children.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11398. DENCE, E. M. London's progress in slum abatement. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 814-820.—Greater London has an area of 1,846 square miles and a population approaching 8,000,000. The county of London is served by 30 different municipal authorities and extra-London is under the jurisdiction of 90 municipal authorities. The London county council is the authority for dealing with any extensive clearance of areas in the county of London. The duty of reconditioning houses, however, is confided to the borough councils. Parliamentary housing legislation dates from 1855. Provisions of the most recent act are described.—*Harvey Walker.*

11399. F., ST. Nowe francuskie ubezpieczenia społeczne. [The new French social insurance legislation.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 378-388.—An outline of the French social insurance legislation emphasizing its great importance.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11400. FISCHER, DR. Zu den neuen Krisenfürsorge-Vorschriften. [New regulations for crisis relief (in Germany).] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (43) Oct. 23, 1930: 1001-1005.—A thorough going reform of unemployment insurance is being prepared by the imperial government but in the meantime two decrees of the imperial labor ministry dated Oct. 11, 1930, regulate in a new way the emergency grants and the number of persons and the time of care for these emergency grants. A main point provides reduction from 39 to 32 weeks for these emergency grants from federal funds.—*R. Broda.*

11401. GANGEMI, LELLO. La legislazione sociale della stato corporativo e la legislazione internazionale del lavoro. [Social legislation of the fascist government

and international labor legislation.] *Vita Ital.* 18 (213) Dec. 1930: 569-576.—A survey of the principal social legislation in Italy and her position in the International Labor Organization according to recent Italian literature.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11402. McINTOSH, J. W. The state health insurance movement in British Columbia. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 584-589.—In 1920 the *Soldiers' Party Leader* of British Columbia advocated the principle of compulsory state health insurance. The legislature agreed and the government appointed a royal commission to study the question; however, no report was made. In 1928-29, resolutions reaffirming this action were again passed, and in 1929 a new royal commission was appointed to study and report. They found a general demand for a public health insurance plan.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11403. RUSSELL, WILLIAM F. The prevention of juvenile crime. *Police J. (London).* 4 (13) Jan. 1931: 60-67.—The former commissioner of police in Chicago describes the organization and administration of the unemployed boys' bureau conducted by the Chicago police department. The bureau was started in Sep. 1927, after a conference of interested public officials and judges had concluded that: (1) Most of the crime in Chicago was committed by boys of 21 years and under; (2) whether a boy became a criminal or a good citizen depended upon his training between the ages of 14 and 21; and (3) that most boys went wrong because they were unable to obtain employment.—*A. O. Knoll.*

11404. S., J. Obowiązki opiekuńcze związków komunalnych. [The duties of communities in the field of assistance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 396-398.—Some categories of assistance are borne by the state: war invalids, political prisoners, etc. In all other cases obligations of poor relief are assumed by the communal bodies which in a hierarchical order participate in the expenses resulting therefrom. This is regulated by the Polish law of Aug. 16, 1923, on social assistance.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11405. SHARKEY, CHARLES F. Labor legislation, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #528. Dec. 1930: pp. 126.

11406. SISLÉ, EUGENIUSZ. Rozwiązanie umowy o pracę z powodu nieszcześliwego wypadku lub choroby pracownika. [The termination of the labor contract because of an accident or sickness of the worker.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 399-403.—Commenting on the decrees of Mar. 16, 1928, on labor contracts of workers and of professional employees, the author concludes that sickness and industrial accidents do not constitute an ordinary but an exceptional reason for annulling a contract.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11407. TASSY. Le projet de loi dit projet Barthou. [The Barthou bill.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (4-8) Apr.-Aug. 1930: 137-184.—The Barthou bill provides for the review, after 20 years, of a condemnation pronounced against a literary work on the ground of its being offensive to public morals, the right to demand such a review to be exercised solely by the *Société des Gens de Lettres* of France, acting either on its own initiative or at the request of the person whose work was condemned or his heirs. Tassy objects to the bill on the ground that it would not facilitate good administration of justice to confer such a privilege upon a professional association, no matter how dignified it may be.—*G. A. Weber.*

11408. UNSIGNED. La cité de Lescure, Tunisie. [The village of Lescure, Tunis.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 120-122.—Since the restoration of peace, the government of Tunis has sponsored the construction of workingmen's villages in the suburbs of the great urban centers, authorizing the use of public funds to finance them. To date, half a dozen have been constructed around the

capital city alone. The latest of these, Lescure, was formally dedicated on Dec. 28, 1930. No less than 225 families (173 French, 26 foreign, and 26 native) have already settled in it. (Photographs.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11409. UNSIGNED. Laws concerning outdoor poor relief. *Indiana Bull. of Charities & Correction.* (189) Jan. 1931: pp. 22.

11410. UNSIGNED. L'organisation de la santé publique au Maroc. [The organization of the public health service of Morocco.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 122-123.—The public health service of Morocco has grown rapidly, since its establishment by Marshal Lyautey and now operates a 300-bed hospital at Casablanca, 15 smaller ones in the other cities, and some 150 dispensaries. Hospitalization was afforded 38,862 individuals in 1929. In the same year, 560,711 persons were vaccinated and malaria and typhus were successfully combatted.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11411. UNSIGNED. Le projet de loi sur la conciliation obligatoire dans les conflits du travail. [France's bill on compulsory conciliation of labor dispute.] *Econ. Nouvelle.* 28 (298) Jan. 1931: 38-41.

11412. UNSIGNED. Reports and enquiries. Unemployment insurance: tabular analysis of the legislation in force. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 48-66.

11413. WENGIEROW, JERZY. Ochrona praw pracownika w świetle nowego kodeksu postępowania cywilnego. [Safeguarding the rights of salaried workers according to the new code of civil procedure in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 359-367.—The new code of civil procedure which came into force by the decree of Nov. 29, 1930, is an important event in the history of the unification of the different legal systems prevailing in the three districts of Poland. Though special labor tribunals are in existence in Poland, the legal proceedings of labor cases will be based on the principles of general procedure complemented by the special prescriptions provided for the labor tribunals. The new code constitutes considerable progress.—*O. Eisenberg.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 10995, 11075, 11095, 11099, 11102, 11105, 11143, 11146, 11207-11208, 11261)

11414. BENOIST, PAUL. Le projet de loi relatif à l'art 444 du code de commerce. [France's project of a law relative to art. 444 of the commercial code.] *Econ. Nouvelle.* 28 (298) Jan. 1931: 41-42.

11415. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. How far is the theory of trust regulation applicable to labor unions? *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (8) Jun. 1930: 977-1002.—Combinations of both labor and capital result from an irresistible social tendency. The two groups possess mutual interests, the one group complementing the other, and only as conditions within both are improved will social well-being develop. But the concentration of colossal power in either group means social injury if the groups are not subject to law, and both must be equally subjected to the written law of the land. The application of anti-trust laws to labor unions will not strike a death blow at the union movement, nor will it deprive the unions of lawful weapons.—*Charles Aikin.*

11416. HUBERT, RENÉ. Le problème du pétrole devant le parlement. [The oil problem before parliament.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 376-396.—The government must provide adequate supplies of oil for ordinary use, additional stores in case of war, and avoid the risk of incurring the hostility of the great producing companies which dominate the French mar-

ket. At the same time it has had to guarantee the survival of domestic producers and to make provision for a growing refining industry and for the appearance of new sources of supply. The government must make the most of the opportunity for supplying France with crude oil from the region of Mosul, since in accordance with the agreement of San Remo a certain percentage of the oil from this region goes to France. For six years the state has collaborated with a French oil company, a system which best cares for the exigencies of national interest.—*Harold H. Sprout.*

11417. MENG, C. Y. M. China's new system of weights and measures. *China Weekly Rev.* 55 (2) Dec. 13 1930: 51, 71.—A national weights and measures conference was called by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor Nov. 10-13, 1930, at which the following resolutions were adopted: (1) provincial and municipal authorities will cooperate by establishing as early as possible a weights and measures examination office; (2) effective measures will be taken at once to unify and standardize the weights and measures used by government offices according to the new system, which is to take effect Jan. 1, 1931; (3) industrial and commercial leaders will render wholehearted assistance to the local governments.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

11418. PERKINS, FRANCES. State regulation of private employment agencies. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 301-303.—The regulation of fee-taking employment agencies in New York state, now entrusted to the licensing authority of the city, is a state rather than a local problem. Both workers and employers affected by the business of these agencies, are scattered over the state, and some of the agencies are migratory. If supervision by the department of labor were authorized, it would be possible to have an advisory committee composed of representatives of reputable fee-taking agencies, some of which do specialized work incapable of adequate handling by public agencies under present conditions, employers, and employees. This would aid in the development of an adequate system of public control.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

11419. WILTON, G. W. Company legislation. *Jurid. Rev.* 42 (1) Mar. 1930: 12-32.—A review of company legislation discloses a remarkably large number of provisions of the Companies Act of 1862 which, traced through the Consolidation Act of 1908, still operate in the Consolidation Act of 1929. On the whole the newly adopted provisions should prove a benefit to the country. There is some strengthening of the position of creditors in the liquidation of insolvent companies, but there will not be enough until creditors have full control of all insolvent liquidations, judicial or voluntary. Company directors, heretofore capable of gaining for themselves a position of "complete irresponsibility" through appropriate drafting of company articles, are denied this opportunity to quite a degree. Parliament now nullifies, subject to statutory relief, any contract made by the company to exempt directors or officers from legal liability for negligence or breach of duty or trust. There are also provisions designed to disclose more fully to stockholders financial relationships of directors and officers to the company. It is impossible, however, for any government to prevent the fabrication and forging of documents, breaches of trust or duty, and the perpetuation of fraudulent schemes.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 11273, 11282)

11420. FORD, THOMAS F. What Hoover Dam means to municipalities of Southern California. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1930: 825-828.—The passage of the Boulder Dam legislation authorizing construction was largely due to the financial stability and efficient standards of operation of the municipally owned

bureau of power and light of Los Angeles. An increased volume of manufacturing of \$2,000,000,000 per year and an increased assessed valuation of property at \$8,000,000,000 in Los Angeles and the coastal plain is anticipated. The dam insures to the arid portions of California and Arizona a plentiful supply of water for domestic and irrigation purposes, it removes the danger of flood from the Palos Verde and Imperial Valleys, and creates a gigantic block of cheap power.—*Harvey Walker*.

11421. KIEFER. Die Änderungen in der Organisation der polnischen Staatseisenbahnen. [Changes in organization of the Polish state railways.] *Ztg. des Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn Verwaltungen*. (10) Mar. 5, 1931: 268-270.—Changes introduced by the decree of the president dated Nov. 29, 1930, published in *Dziennik Ustaw*, No. 82 Pos. 641 of Dec. 2, 1930.—*H. J. Donker*.

11422. MOSHER, WILLIAM E. Regulating utilities. *State Govt.* 3 (9) Dec. 1930: 7-10.—Every state except Delaware has created an administrative agency to

regulate the service standard, security issues, mergers, rates and rate of return of one or more of the utilities operating within its borders. The states have consistently followed the New York and Wisconsin acts of 1907. In the case of each utility, only about three-fourths of the states have endowed their commissions with satisfactory authority. One of the outstanding gaps in legislative control at the present is absence of supervision over holding companies. The shortcomings of utility regulation are to be ascribed more to the administration of the laws than to a lack of legislative power. A real trial would involve supplementary legislation, the appointment of public spirited and competent commissioners, adequate funds, and a leadership in the industry which would emphasize public service.—*Harvey Walker*.

11423. UNSIGNED. The Spring Valley water system under city management. *City*. 10 (1) Feb. 27, 1930: 2-10.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 10858, 11277)

11424. CALOYANNI; PELLA, V.; DONNEDIEU de VABRES. La question de la répression du faux monnayage envisagée au point de vue de droit pénal international. [The question of the suppression of counterfeiting by international penal law.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal*. 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 312-344.—Minutes of the discussion at the Jan. 1930 session of the *Société Générale des Prisons et de Législation Criminelle*, which centered about the draft international convention for international cooperation in the suppression of counterfeiting prepared at Geneva and signed, at the time of the meeting, by 29 of the 34 participating states. This convention contemplates the standardization of national legislation dealing with counterfeiting and the apprehension and punishment or extradition of offenders. Much emphasis was placed upon counterfeiting as a weapon of revolution in the hands of politically subversive elements. Since such counterfeiters would fall within the category of political offenders and since extradition treaties regularly exempt political offenders from their operation, the draft convention has given rise to much controversy.—*Frederick Schuman*.

11425. CHARTERIS, A. H. Australasian claims in Antarctica. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 11 (4) Nov. 1929: 226-232.—Part of the Australian sector (90 E. to 160 W.) although explored by the Mawson Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1912, was claimed by France in 1924 on the strength of Dumont d'Urville's sighting of it in 1840. Great Britain has neither acknowledged this claim nor established a counterclaim. For the Ross Dependency where whaling operations are carried on independent of the shore on floating factories, the New Zealand government in 1926 issued whaling regulations providing for a licence fee and fines. These regulations have been adjudged not valid or binding on foreign vessels.—*M. Warthin*.

11426. DUMAS, JACQUES. International responsibility of states by reason of offenses committed on their territory against aliens. *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 7 (4) 1930: 359-374.—In practice the problems of individual and state responsibility for crimes against aliens have often been a subject of diplomatic controversy dealt with on the basis of political considerations. This has been most frequently the case when the crime has been committed on the territory of a small, weak state against a national of a powerful state. These results might be avoided by the creation of international judicial institutions for trying offenders. Various pro-

posals have been made to confer upon the Permanent Court of International Justice such an international criminal jurisdiction, but no definite steps have been taken.—*Frederick L. Schuman*.

11427. DRAKE, JOSEPH H. The proper rule in fluctuating exchanges. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (3) Jan. 1930: 229-249.—A contract is made and broken in a foreign country, suit is brought in a domestic forum; between the date of the breach and the date of the suit the currency of the foreign country depreciates in value. Shall the foreign currency be transformed into the money of the forum at the date of the breach or the date of the judgment? Three rules are considered. The procedural rule makes the answer turn on the form of action. The conflict of laws principle provides that when a breach of contract occurs in a foreign country the damages shall be reckoned in the money of that country at the date of the breach and converted into the money of the forum at the date judgment is entered. The most desirable result is to be achieved under the standard of just compensation which will make the choice of rules turn on the circumstances of each case. This is the only rule under which the apparently conflicting decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court can be reconciled.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

11428. GIBSON, WILLIAM M. The development of international air law to 1919. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 161-184.

11429. HURST, SIR CECIL J. B. Diplomatic immunities—modern developments. *Brit. Year Book Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 1-13.—The recent case of *Engelcke v. Musmann* (L. R. (1928) A. C. 433) indicates a contemporary expansion of the categories to which diplomatic privileges and immunities are accorded—here a consular secretary—as does also the recognition of these immunities for the personnel of international organs like the League of Nations. Moreover, although in a number of cases, such as, for instance, that of the mixed arbitral tribunals under the Treaty of Versailles, no express provision for the enjoyment of diplomatic privileges and immunities exists, it has probably become an understanding of international law that a state should not attempt to subject the personnel of such agencies to its own jurisdiction when they happen to be physically within its territory. The rule should be extended, especially in the case of a League official, to cases in which he is on duty within his own state, although in order to be entitled to the privilege he must be working under the direct control and orders of the head of the mission in his diplomatic capacity. It is for the executive to

determine the application of the rule.—*Phillips Bradley*.

11430. KEETON, G. W. The revision clause in certain Chinese treaties. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 111-136.—There may be a special right to raise the question of revision of extraterritoriality clauses of treaties under changed conditions; at present China is debarred by the report of the extraterritoriality commission. As to other questions, e.g. tariff restrictions, with the exception of the Belgian treaty, the right to raise the question of *rebus sic stantibus* is conferred by treaty. China, moreover, probably has the right under international law to raise the question whenever she chooses. The general denunciations which have been made by China, however, have no more justification under the rule than previous denunciations, e.g. by Russia in 1871. The increasing appeal to the rule suggests the necessity of more precise definition.—*Phillips Bradley*.

11431. MAHAIN ERNEST. Some legal questions relating to international labor conventions. *Internat. Labor Rev.* 20 (6) Dec. 1929: 765-796.—Opinions differ on the point whether these conventions which impose only the obligation to submit the drafts to the competent legislative authority, without prejudging in any way its decisions, can be considered as conventions or contracts in the legal sense of the term.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11432. NEBOLSINE, GEO. Recovery of the foreign assets of nationalized Russian corporations. *Yale Law J.* 39 (8) Jun. 1930: 1130-1162.—Along with wholesale nationalization in Soviet Russia corporations were swept away. Many had money invested in foreign countries or on deposit in foreign banks. The efforts of the stockholders or directors to recover these assets has given rise to many interesting problems, especially in those countries which do not recognize Soviet Russia. While the courts have advanced different theories for their holdings, it seems there is a growing disposition to allow recovery since they do not favor confiscation of such assets. The leading case on this point in the U. S. is *Russian Reinsurance Co. v. Stoddard*, 240 N. Y. 149. While it is agreed by the authorities that the Soviet government should not be allowed to recover, yet if it is admitted that the debt exists, the corporations should be allowed to recover.—*R. R. Hamilton*.

11433. ROSTWOROWSKI, MICHEL. La codification du droit international et interprovincial privé en Pologne. [The codification of international and interprovincial private law in Poland.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 11 (1) 1930: 1-61; (2) 1930: 376-412; (4) 1930: 794-828.—The chaotic situation arising from the application in different parts of Poland of German, Russian, and Austrian rules of civil law directed attention immediately upon the re-establishment of the Polish state to the necessity for revision and codification of the whole field of private law. A codification commission was established on June 3, 1919, by the constituent assembly to survey the subject. The legislature adopted on Aug. 2, 1926, the two projects of this commission governing international and interprovincial conflicts of law which went into effect on Nov. 13, 1926. A unified strictly modern civil code, is the result. Although the two laws form two quite distinct codes, their provisions have much in common and follow the same general arrangement. The subject matter falls into nine chapters: persons, legal acts, property rights, obligations, matrimonial law, relations between parents and

children, guardianship, rights of succession, and general dispositions. These articles analyze the detailed provisions of the statutes, which incorporate conventional rules established by numerous bi-lateral treaties and by The Hague convention on private international law of 1925. The Hague rules of 1928 are also in agreement on essential points.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

11434. TURNER, SIR SKINNER. Extraterritoriality in China. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 56-64.—The author, late judge of the British supreme court in China, concludes that the "modern" Chinese courts are equipped to take an increasing share in handling cases involving foreigners. But foreigners frequently are not acquainted with these courts and will, for some time to come, demand safeguards at present provided by extraterritoriality. Another possibility lies in the progressive application of Chinese law in the consular courts, thereby accustoming foreigners to their scope and operation.—*Phillips Bradley*.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 11439, 11464, 11480-11481)

11435. GALLUS. L'acte général d'arbitrage. [The general arbitration treaty.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 11 (1) 1930: 190-246; (2) 1930: 413-472; (4) 1930: 878-925.—The general arbitration treaty formulated by the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations on Sep. 26, 1928, came into force on Aug. 16, 1929 after its ratification by Sweden, Belgium, and Norway. A general treaty of this character is intended to replace hundreds of bi-lateral treaties. Separate sections of the treaty retain the principle of the settlement of international disputes by three types of agencies: conciliation commissions, arbitral tribunals, and the Permanent Court of International Justice,—whichever appears most adequately constituted to consider the subject-matter of the dispute.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

11436. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. The place of commissions of inquiry and conciliation treaties in the peaceful settlement of international disputes. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 96-110.—European opinion supports the principle that the recommendations of a conciliation commission should be the product of an investigation elucidating the questions at issue. Conciliation may well follow arbitration; recommendations should be based on legal or factual rather than on political considerations. American doctrine, as evidenced by the general treaty of 1929, endorses a wider scope for a conciliation commission; it may investigate "everything," but should be allowed to make recommendations even before exhaustive investigation of facts. Conciliation in this view would follow close upon mediation. The author's conclusions are: (1) where investigations are sufficient to allow opposing states to work out a solution, commissions of inquiry as provided for in the Bryan treaties are practical; (2) where conciliation, rather than inquiry or judicial settlement is utilized to achieve amicable adjustment, it is important that the recommendations of conciliators "embody the most equitable and enlightened proposal for a final settlement of the controversy"; (3) as between two states, in disputes over acts not illegal but provocative, a conciliation commission composed entirely of nationals of the two states may prove a useful means of averting conflict.—*Phillips Bradley*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11119, 11302, 11401, 11429, 11431, 11434, 11435, 11463, 11474-11475, 11478-11481)

11437. BERGER, Dr. Das internationale Übereinkommen über die Arbeitszeit der Angestellten im Handel und in Büros. [The international draft convention on working hours of salaried employees.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (32) Aug. 7, 1930: 761-765; (33) Aug. 14, 1930: 787-789.—The international convention for regulation of working hours of salaried employees to 48 per week is applicable to general industrial and commercial enterprises but not to hotels or hospitals, or to public service employees or commercial travellers.—*R. Broda*.

11438. BERGER, DR. Das internationale Übereinkommen über die Zwangsarbeit der Eingeborenen. [The international agreement on forced labor of natives.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (35) Aug. 28, 1930: 817-819; (36) Sep. 4, 1930: 849-853.—The International Labor Conference of 1930 adopted a convention on forced labor by 93 votes against none (three states abstained from voting—France, Belgium and Portugal). The principle of abolishing forced labor was agreed to while some transition period was allowed. Britain insisted that that period be made as short as possible and obtained a decision that the governing body of the International Labor Office should, after five years, investigate the possibility of terminating all intermediary stipulations. Even for these five years forced labor is allowed only for public projects. Forced labor for private concerns even when they undertake public works is to be entirely abolished. Some work for public economic purposes by military conscripts is authorized but is to be greatly reduced. A proposal to introduce a legal maximum of eight hours was not adopted but a weekly rest day for forced labor is to be guaranteed.—*R. Broda*.

11439. BRIERLY, J. L. Some implications of the Pact of Paris. *Brit. Year Book Internat. Law*. 10 1929: 203-210.—The Pact of Paris is only one instrument in the slowly emerging architecture of peace machinery. It closes the "gap" in the Covenant of the League of Nations and makes the seeking of a settlement of any dispute by other than pacific means the breach of an obligation to the United States. Art. 2 cures the vagueness of Art. 1 especially so far as the so-called "British Monroe doctrine" is concerned. The pact has supplied the key to the vexed problem of freedom of the seas by making the further existence of belligerent rights legally impossible.—*Phillips Bradley*.

11440. CIRAULO, GIOVANNI. Organisation des secours aux peuples frappés de calamités. [Organization of help for victims of natural catastrophes.] *Rec. of Progress*. 13 (4) Oct. 1930: 6-9.—A commission of the League of Nations has deliberated since 1924 on the plan submitted by Senator Ciraolo for the organization and coordination of such help. Thirty governments have signed the statutes of the International Union for Mutual Help and 13 have ratified them to date. The Union will carry direct help, coordinate the efforts made by various organizations, and study preventive measures.—*Rudolf Broda*.

11441. ERICH, RAFAËL. L'harmonie à établir entre le Pacte de la Société des Nations et le Pacte de Paris. [The harmony to be established between the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Paris Pact.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 11 (4) 1930: 829-834.—Instead of a complete revision of the Covenant for the positive purpose of making the Paris Pact generally effective, practical reasons have dictated a consideration of only those few alterations in Articles XII, XV, and XVI of the Covenant which are absolutely necessary to eliminate obvious contradictions. However, the Finnish government has strongly advocated amending Article XVII so that the Council will be enabled effectively to proceed against non-member

states which, disregarding an invitation to submit to the jurisdiction of the League or failing to follow the directions of the Council, have recourse to war against member states.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

11442. HANTOS, ELÉMER. L'organisation économique de la nouvelle Europe Centrale. [The economic organization of the new Central Europe.] *Esprit Internat.* 4 (16) Oct. 1930: 506-520.—Industrial cartels are and will be useful, but in agriculture and the manufacture of finished products they offer little hope. Further, their existence may even prevent the reduction of tariffs which is essential to the progress of Central Europe. The war-time agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary contains the principles on which co-operation can be based. While the ultimate goal for the area might advantageously be political union, steps well short of complete customs union, such as preferential tariffs, should be accepted as a start toward economic improvement. The necessary collaboration of central European states should not depend on all-European agreements. The writer is a former under-secretary for commerce of Hungary.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11443. HAUSHOFER, K. Paneuropa im Lichte der Panasiatischen und Panpazifischen Bewegung. [Pan-Europe in the light of the Pan-Asiatic and Pan-Pacific movement.] *Pan-europa*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-32.

11444. HELD, WALTER. Vereinheitlichung der Wirtschaftspolitik in den baltischen Staaten. [Unification of economic policy in the Baltic countries.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 61 (10) Oct. 1930: 604-610.—Three economic conferences for Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania have been held (Riga, Apr. 1928; Reval, Dec. 1929; Kovno, June 1930). Important items discussed were: development of commercial treaties, tariff policy directed towards the introduction of preference and anti-dumping tariffs, abolition of visas, elaboration of a program for tax reform, unification of tax policy and of laws concerning social welfare. Economic statistics have been issued in common since 1928, a commercial code for the three countries is being elaborated by a commission in Latvia, codes for bankruptcy and navigation are provided for. There is a general acknowledgment of the capitalistic system to be observed in the measures taken. Proposals opposing unfair competition, on the control of credits, regulation of marketing, etc., as well as railway tariffs, are reserved for the next conference.—*Hans Frerk*.

11445. HEYDE, LUDWIG. Chronik der internationalen Sozialpolitik 1929-30. [International social policy in 1929-30.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 261-291.

11446. JEZIORAŃSKI, KONSTANTY. Istota problemu mniejszościowego na terenie międzynarodowym. [The minority problem in the international domain.] *Przegląd Polityczny*. 14 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 10-33.—A thorough study of the problem of racial, religious, and linguistic minorities in Europe with regard to international law and the League of Nations.—*O. Eisenberg*.

11447. KUTTIG, COUNSELOR. Bericht über die 48. Tagung des Verwaltungsrats des Internationalen Arbeitsamts und sonstige Vorgänge in der Internationalen Arbeitsorganisation. [Report on the 48th Conference of the governing body of the International Labor Office and on other developments in the International Labor Organization.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (24) Jun. 12, 1930: 565-568.—The 48th conference was held in Paris in April, 1929. In order to speed up the process of ratification, it was decided that the International Labor Office shall submit annually to all governments a summary statement of the status of the ratifications of the differ-

ent conventions. The 14th plenary conference of the International Labor Conference will have two important points on its agenda: limitation of working hours of salaried employees, and limitation of working hours in coal mines.—*R. Broda.*

11448. KUTTIG, COUNSELOR. Die XIV. Tagung der Internationalen Arbeitskonferenz. [The 14th International Labor Conference.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(31) Jul. 31, 1930; 738-741; (32) Aug. 7, 1930; 765-768.—Three points were on the agenda: (1) regulation of working hours in coal mines; (2) regulation of working time of salaried employees; (3) prohibition of forced labor of natives. The discussion on coal mines did not lead to the necessary two-thirds majority for a maximum of 7½ hours of daily labor; the matter will be discussed again next year. A resolution fixing the working hours of salaried employees at a maximum of 48 hours per week was accepted. A further resolution prohibited entirely the forced labor of natives in colonies.—*R. Broda.*

11449. LUNDAVIK, VILHELM. Folkförbundet och handelspolitiken. [The League of Nations and commercial policy.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21(1) 1931: 1-11.—The Swedish minister of trade summarizes and evaluates various recent economic activities of the League of Nations, especially the work of the two conferences of last autumn, the one on disarmament and the other on international tariffs, as seen against the background of the World Economic Conference of 1927. Prospects are dark. Those states that wish to pursue the more liberal policies of trade should try together to make the best of the situation. The agreement recently reached in Oslo between the Scandinavian states, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg should be received with satisfaction.—*Walter Sandelius.*

11450. MAY, H. J. The organization of the international cooperative press. *Rev. of Internat. Cooperation.* 23(10) Oct. 1930: 373-375.—During the last 30 years, since the first edition of the *Directory of the International Cooperative Press* was published, the cooperative press has made gratifying progress. However, there is still the need of international organization which would coordinate the editorial policy of the different journals to an appreciable extent.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11451. MORINI-COMBY, JEAN. La XI^e Assemblée de la Société des Nations. [The 11th Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 420-442.

11452. PAPANASTASIOU, A. La première conférence balkanique. [The first Balkan conference.] *Esprit Internat.* 5(17) Jan. 1931: 3-33.—The writer, president of the first Balkan conference, gives a discussion of this triumph over the long-standing obstacles to cooperation among Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Rumanians, Turks, and Yugoslavs. The conference, which met in Athens in October 1930, was a meeting of private individuals representing peace societies, press associations, municipalities, and universities, but was attended by diplomats as observers. Topics discussed included the absence of direct rail connections between Balkan capitals, ignorance of intellectual developments in neighboring states, possibility of improving the enforcement of laws protecting industrial workers, and establishment of a Balkan postal union. The principal of reciprocal preferential tariffs was adopted pending economic investigations to be conducted by the conference secretariat. The conference organized on an annual basis. Periodical meetings of Balkan ministers of foreign affairs were strongly urged.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11453. SIRKS, A. H. The police and dangerous drugs. *Police J. (London).* 3(12) Oct. 1930: 560-562.—The advisory opium commission and the opium section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations have done much work in defining the principal routes of illicit traffic. The packages are so small and so easily concealed

and the indirect shipments from producing to distributing and consuming countries so difficult to follow that the problem is international and much benefit is derived from interchange of police and custom officials among countries. Limitation of production is valuable, but with the present attitude of Turkey, Persia, Peru, Bolivia, and the disturbed conditions in China cooperation in all lines of preventive activity is still essential in fighting the plague.—*A. M. Kidd.*

11454. THEODOROPOULOU, AVRA S. Le facteur féminin dans l'union balkanique. [The feminine factor in Balkan union.] *Les Balkans.* 1(3) Dec. 1930: 15-17.—The leader of the women's movement in Greece emphasizes the interest shown by her sex in the Balkan conference and, therefore, in Balkan union. The conference should associate women with all its work; they are preeminently interested in educational and social means of union, but also in economic union and foreign policy.—*William Miller.*

11455. TIBAL, ANDRÉ. Les tendances actuelles des mouvements minoritaires. [Present tendencies of the minorities movement.] *Esprit Internat.* 5(17) Jan. 1931: 99-117.—Numerous minority "incidents" continue to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Frequently these mob actions are the result of discretion abused by local governmental officials. Accordingly, the well-organized federations of minority associations are working for protective statutes which will eliminate administrative discretion. Many minority leaders raise no objection to political assimilation of minorities, but insist upon the preservation of national language, culture, religion, and individuality. Other leaders aim to improve the League of Nations machinery for handling minority complaints, and to give the League authority to exercise a constant surveillance of the enforcement of minority provisions through a permanent commission. Others look to the Hague Court or to independent commissions for the performance of this function.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11456. UNSIGNED. Convention internationale pour l'assistance financière en cas de guerre ou de menace de guerre. [International convention for financial assistance in case of war or threat of war.] *Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan.* 28(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1930: 658-691.—The object of this convention approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations Oct. 2, 1930, is to create a system enabling the Council to authorize the granting of financial assistance in the form of a loan to states parties to the convention, for whom a reduction of armaments plan under Art. 8 of the Covenant is in force, and who may be threatened by or involved in war. As finally agreed upon, a contracting party may not only receive such assistance in case of actual war, but also in case of a dispute likely to lead to a rupture. In the latter case, however, one of the parties must have failed to conform to the measures prescribed by the Council, and the latter body must be of the opinion that peace cannot otherwise be safeguarded.—*Frank M. Russell.*

11457. VINEUIL, PAUL de. La Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale en 1929. [The Permanent Court of International Justice in 1929.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11(3) 1930: 600-642; (4) 1930: 749-793.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

11458. WYNDHAM, W. A. The problem of the West African liquor traffic. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(6) Nov. 1930: 801-818.—A detailed presentation of the liquor situation under the Brussels Act of 1890 and the Convention of St Germain-en-Laye of 1919. The problem in East Africa and the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission relative to the liquor traffic in mandated territories are touched upon more briefly. A three-page statement by Lord Lugard, member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, follows the paper by Wyndham.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11459. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. L'idée d'une fédération européenne à la dernière Assemblée de la Société des Nations. [The idea of a European federation at the last Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (17) Jan. 1931: 51-60.—If discussion of European federation leads to no practical results, the net effect is likely to be damaging. In Sep. 1930, Franco-British diplomacy had not yet recovered from the strain of Snowden's reparation demands at The Hague. The

Geneva discussions strengthened isolationist movements on other continents within the British Commonwealth and within England itself. The absence of the universality and lucidity normally associated with French projects led some to suspect ulterior motives. Fundamentally, the tendency toward regionalism, contrary to the universal spirit of the League, can lead only to the abyss.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 11531)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 10708, 11056, 11312, 11315, 11326, 11376, 11395, 11430, 11444, 11449)

11460. ABELLI, LUIS O. As we see the revolutions. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 288-290.—Some Latin American revolutions might be prevented if foreign bankers would not lend money to governments "acting illegally in fact, tho constitutionally in appearance."—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

11461. ATWOOD, ROLLIN S. The first meeting of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 310-313.—Summary of first annual session to consider a program for increasing inter-American understanding.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

11462. CIECHANOW, ROMAN. Ekspansja ekonomiczna Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki północnej. [The economic expansion of the United States of America.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 13 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 113-147.—The economic influence of the U. S. is seen in South America, Asia and Africa.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11463. CIECHANOWSKI, JAN. Polityka zagraniczna Stanów Zjednoczonych. [The foreign policy of the United States.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 13 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 93-112.—The whole foreign policy of the U. S. which has become in the last ten years the strongest factor of world policy can be rightly understood when viewed in relation with the peculiar psychology of the American people and the domestic policy of the country. The U. S. assumed a policy of isolation, and fought for the recognition of the principle of freedom of the seas and of the "open door" in commercial relations. Her policy has been primarily one of economic expansion. She will not, for a long time, be interested in territorial expansion. The U. S. will never adhere to the League of Nations in its present form.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11464. EAGLETON, CLYDE. Les États-Unis et la neutralité. [The neutrality policy of the U. S.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11 (4) 1930: 926-932.—Senator Capper's resolution of February 1929 authorizing the president to establish an embargo upon the exportation of contraband goods to states which might happen to violate the Kellogg Pact has given rise to comment by Senators Borah, Swanson, and Vandenberg, who agree that the U. S. should not bind itself in advance of the event but should reserve complete freedom of action.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

11465. EBERT PAUL. Die militärische Bedeutung des japanischen und des australischen Kolonialmandats. [The military importance of the Japanese and Australian mandates.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (12) Dec. 1930: 961-968.—The expansion of Japan over the Australian continent would decrease Japanese pressure and open new economic possibilities. It is doubtful whether other dominions or the homeland would rush to the assistance of Australia which is very difficult to defend. The colonial mandates made Japan and Australia immediate neighbors. There were 83 Japanese inhabitants on the German possessions in 1913, 12,460 in 1928. A return of the Australian mandatory territory to Germany would lessen the present strain on the Australian mainland.—*Werner Neuse.*

11466. HEALD, STEPHEN A. Great Britain and the Pacific. Report from Great Britain covering the period April-November, 1930. *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-40.—Summary of parliamentary debates; documents; bibliography.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

11467. LECHARTIER, GEORGES. The reparations problem. *Bull. Univ. Georgia, Inst. Pub. Affairs & Internat. Relations Addresses.* 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 9-30.—Dominating the reparations problem is the question of responsibility for the war. Reparations could have been exacted without including in the Versailles Treaty the paragraph on war guilt, and the avenue would not then have been left open to constant review and revision. Its inclusion must be regarded as a diplomatic error. It is to be feared that the question of revision will arise every time the German government passes through a political crisis.—*Charles R. Whittlesey.*

11468. MARIETTI, GIOVANNI. Il piano Young e le garanzie per la sua esecuzione. [The Young plan and the guarantees for its execution.] *Rassegna Ital.* 27 (151) Dec. 1930: 513-520.—*G. Bruni.*

11469. ROSE, KAROL. Polityka zagraniczna Niemiec republikańskich. [The foreign policy of republican Germany.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 34-49.—An outline of the main features of Germany's international relations after the War.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11470. SOANE, Mrs. LINDFIELD. Some British problems in Palestine. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 50-60.

11471. VINER, JACOB. The most-favoured-nation clause. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 6 (61) Jan. 1931: 2-17.—A summary of recent developments in regard to the most-favored-nation clause. The effects of the war culminated in the attempt by France to get rid of the policy which failed in the face of the general refusal of the leading commercial nations to cooperate. The author also considers the arguments for and against the clause, and concludes with a comparison of the conditional and unconditional forms and the post-war change in the policy of the U. S. from the former to the latter.—*Arthur F. Lucas.*

11472. WEBSTER, CHARLES K. La politique étrangère du Commonwealth des Nations britanniques. [The foreign policy of the British Commonwealth of Nations.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (17) Jan. 1931: 77-98.—Full recognition of dominion independence in the conduct of foreign policy has paradoxically resulted in the development of a foreign policy which represents the entire commonwealth. Owing to the commanding position of the British fleet in matters of imperial defense, and since independence has been recognized, in practice the members of the commonwealth are content that the British foreign office supply the administrative and directive machinery in foreign affairs. Public opinion in the dominions does not concern itself with any foreign affairs except those intimately affecting its own interests. The individual memberships of the dominions in the League of Nations have worked for unity of commonwealth policy. Political and economic interdependence furnish the background for commonwealth foreign policy.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entry 10743)

11473. HAWKINS, WALACE. Water rights in United States-Mexico streams. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (2) Jan. 1931: 193-207.—This article sketches in considerable detail the treaty provisions, subsequent conferences and agreements, congressional legislation, and court decisions relating to the subject, since 1924. The question of the proration of the waters of these streams is important, because of the need of water for irrigation purposes.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

11474. PAPANASTASIOU, A. Les accords greco-turcs et l'union balkanique. [The Greco-Turkish agreements and Balkan union.] *Les Balkans.* 1(3) Dec. 1, 1930: 1-4.—The president of the recent Balkan conference points out the importance of the Greco-Turkish treaty of friendship, signed on Oct. 30, which is drawn up on the model of the treaties approved by the League of Nations. Greece and Turkey had been enemies for centuries, but recent alterations have changed their ethnological relations, while the reforms in Turkey have facilitated political and social relations, and the settlement of their economic difficulties completed the preparatory work for the treaty. This particular agreement contains the germs of a general agreement between the Balkan states.—*William Miller.*

11475. TAYLOR, JAN. Przedstawicielstwo i udział Wolnego Miasta Gdańska w konferencjach i kongresach międzynarodowych. [Danzig's representation and participation in international conferences and congresses.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 13(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 148-160.—The controversy between Danzig and Poland over representation at international conferences was finally settled by the Polish-Danzig convention of Jan. 27, 1923, according to which Danzig's representatives were not to act without the agreement of the Polish delegate. Further dissensions have arisen. Danzig's representation should be dealt with not on a uniform basis but according to the diplomatic or technical character of the particular conference.—*O. Eisenberg.*

11476. UNSIGNED. L'accord judiciaire anglo-irakien du 30 Juin 1930 et les intérêts étrangers. [The Anglo-Irak judicial accord of June 30, 1930 and foreign interests.] *Asie Française.* 31(286) Jan. 1931: 7-14.—Because certain countries such as Germany and Austria had yielded extraterritorial rights for their nationals within the Turkish Empire while others such as Great Britain and France had not, the former group of foreigners residing in this offshoot from the empire has occupied an unprivileged position while the latter has enjoyed many peculiar rights and has had the benefit of special courts under British magistrates. The new accord proposes the cancellation of all extraterritorial immunity and the placing of all foreigners on the same footing as the natives under Irakian law. It is now before the League of Nations for consideration. The document is annexed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11477. UNSIGNED. La Grèce et ses voisins. [Greece and her neighbors.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(661) Oct. 11, 1930: 1478-1482.—The convention with Turkey concerning the exchange of populations, signed June 10, 1930, and the agreements with Hungary relative to the payment of damages to Greek subjects and the payment of claims of Greek subjects, of Dec. 27, 1929, and June 13, 1930, respectively, are given in full text.—*Luther H. Evans.*

WORLD POLITICS

11478. EAGLETON, CLYDE. La revision des traités est-elle nécessaire? [Is treaty revision necessary?] *Esprit Internat.* 5(17) Jan. 1931: 61-76.—If treaties cannot be modified they will be broken, per-

haps violently. Germany and her former allies demand modification of the peace treaties in two respects: (1) withdrawal of the charge that they were responsible for the war; (2) elimination of the material grievances flowing from the treaty arrangements. Is it necessary, for the accomplishment of these modifications, that recourse be taken to Article 19 of the League Covenant, which would swamp the Assembly with political bargaining? The war guilt matter may be left to settlement by history, and alone does not endanger peace. Actual modification, among the material grievances, periodically straightens out the reparations tangle. However, the closely related minority and frontier grievances persist. Satisfaction of economic demands might be furthered by a European federation which would work toward an equalization of economic opportunity throughout Europe. Alteration of frontiers cannot solve the minorities problem; freedom of migration coupled with the substitution of internationalism for economic nationalism might afford a solution. Certainly a general treaty revision offers little hope of satisfaction.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11479. ENGELY, GIOVANNI. La politica del disarmo navale. Dalla conferenza di Washington alla conferenza di Londra. [The policy of naval disarmament. From the Washington to the London conference.] *Politica.* 32(92-93) Jun.-Aug. 1930: 17-350.—An analysis of the work of the preparatory commission of disarmament of the League of Nations and the results of the Geneva Conference of 1927 which led to the secret Franco-British naval agreement. An explanation of the historical significance of the freedom of the seas is followed by reasons why it was excluded from discussion at the London Conference. The position of the individual powers before the last conference is reviewed, greater attention being paid to the relative positions of France and Italy and to the latter's claims to parity. A final chapter examines the value of the London treaty. Some fifty diplomatic documents, most of them relating to the London Conference, are added, together with six charts and maps.—*Mario Einaudi.*

11480. HOLLAND, SIR THOMAS H. International movement of mineral products in peace and war. *Internat. Conciliation* #266. Jan. 1931: 27-47.—The writer, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, draws on his practical experience as petrologist and as wartime munitions administrator in India in developing the project of a mineral sanction to implement the Kellogg Pact. An international agreement to prohibit the export of minerals would not only stop a war if rashly commenced, but would enforce a more general consideration of the peaceful means for settlement. This plan is more workable and effective than the boycott contemplated in Art. XVI of the League covenant. The troublesome question of conditional contraband could not arise even with non-members of the League, for minerals would constitute the sole proscribed item.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11481. HOLLAND, SIR THOMAS H. The international relationship of minerals. *Internat. Conciliation* #266. Jan. 1931: 9-26.—Political boundaries of nations, originally delimited on considerations dominantly agricultural, have now no relation to the distribution of the minerals essential for the maintenance of peace industries and the requirements of defense. No single country is self-contained with regard to either peace or war mineral requirements. Nor will it ever be possible to make synthetic metals. Only two nations can fight for long on their own natural resources; the British Empire and the United States. If they agree to refuse to export mineral products to those countries which violate the Kellogg Pact, no war can last long.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

11482. ICHIHASHI, YAMATO. The limitation of naval armaments—Washington to Geneva. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1928: 67-75.—A brief summary of the conclusions reached by the author in

the volume *The Washington Conference and After.*—Harold H. Sprout.

11483. OSTERROHT, CURT. Der indopazifische Raum als Faktor der Weltpolitik. [World politics in the Indo-Pacific area.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 956-961.—In order to save India, and with India the Empire, England must try, together with the U. S., to weaken her former ally, Japan. The development of Singapore as a naval station serves this purpose. The U. S. is trying to undermine Japanese interests in Man-

churia. Thus Japan will have to secure the protection of Russia and China. An Anglo-Saxon victory in such a strife would not conquer the desire for freedom among the Asiatic peoples, but would bring them closer together.—Werner Neuse.

11484. UNSIGNED. Rok 1930 w polityce międzynarodowej. [World politics during 1930.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-9.—A critical survey of the outstanding events.—O. Eisenberg.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 10588, 11240, 11245, 11249, 11534, 11557, 11566, 11581, 11728, 11730, 11732)

11485. BERNARD, L. L. Classification of culture. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 209-229.—Since classifications are only relative to the viewpoint and intention of the thinker and investigator, the newer developments in anthropology and cultural sociology away from exclusive field collection and museum classification and labeling of archaeological materials over to sociological and psychological analysis and interpretation of the behavior of primitive peoples call for a new classification of culture in terms of the sociological and psychological bent of these sciences. The old dichotomy of material and non-material culture originated in the archaeologist's need for museum classification. The new classification must emphasize behavior as well as material objects. Hence the following major and minor divisions of a classification are proposed; I. Cultural objects, (1) material objects, (2) symbolic cultural objects, or culture carriers; II. Cultural behavior, (1) overt behavior, (2) symbolic behavior, or language response.—L. L. Bernard.

11486. ELMER, M. C. Forerunners of modern sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(5) Jan. 1931: 279-286.—Among the earlier attempts to interpret group activities in objective terms was the *Cosmographia* published between 1536 and 1544 by S. Münster at Heidelberg and Basle. This was an attempt to explain the varying activities of different peoples on the basis of history, laws, etc. Another work dealing with the laws and customs of countries from the viewpoint of their relation to the activities of the people appeared in 1562, written by Sansovino. In 1577 appeared *Les six livres de la République* by Jean Bodin which was an attempt to show that factual enumeration should help to control beggary, substitute facts for rumors and suppress all occasion for riot. Congring in 1660 lectured on *Universitätswissenschaft* in which he included data gathered from various sources with the aim of finding causal connections. From Graunt in 1662, through Neumann in 1687-91 to Halley, the determination of mortality tables is further developed from the statistical side. Other early workers in the field of objective measurement of social processes are Petty, a physicist and physician (1623-85), J. P. Süßmilch who attempted to apply objective standards to a study of *Reflections on the divine order in the changes of humanity as indicated by births, deaths, and propagation.* Achenwall (1719-1772) emphasized the statistical treatment of sociological data. G. de Chantneuf in the years 1821-33 published a study called *Statistique morale de la France* which constituted an analysis of crime, suicides, illegitimacy and similar phenomena.—B. Riess.

11487. FRANK, LAWRENCE K. The concept of inviolability in culture. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan.

1931: 607-615.—The inviolability of the person and of things is a basic factor in culture. Its observance is highly differentiated according to age, sex, mental status, physical characteristics, religion, position or rank or caste, occupational class, and property of the individual; also, it varies according to season and location. Each person must respect these inviolabilities in others and defend himself against others, using the group-sanctioned institutional practices for approaching otherwise inviolable persons and property. The analysis of culture in terms of inviolabilities and related institutional practices is urged as a promising approach to comparative culture, law, and other social studies and for the study of personality development.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11488. GILLIN, JOHN L. Recent sociological trends. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 203-208.—Sociology began as social philosophy. The earlier sociologists, Comte, Spencer, Ward, and even Small and Giddings were essentially philosophical. Modern sociology represents a somewhat radical reaction against this philosophical procedure. It is especially critical of general theories of social evolution. It is also critical of all concepts brought in by analogy from other sciences. Sociology is now inventing its own concepts. The studies of social workers have been found to be more scientific than the studies of the philosophical sociologists. As a result of the work of recent sociologists the science is now receiving more recognition as a science.—Charles A. Ellwood.

11489. KOZLOWSKI, W.-M. La réalité sociale et l'objet de la sociologie. [Social reality and the object of sociology.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 283-318.—The social bond which unites individuals, transforming them into society, is a psychic reality not accessible to the objective method, but known only by the subjective method. It has reality, but not a material body. Its existence depends on individual consciousness, but transcends it temporally and spatially. The concept of the social mind is a scientific fiction, analogous to that of matter in physics, which is functionally useful in introducing unity into the chaotic field of social reality. It is the only object of social science. It distinguishes social reality from cosmic reality and differentiates distinct areas within itself. Thus the vague concept "society" is differentiated into concrete groups, like nations. Two traits of the social mind are: its immaterial character which manifests itself only in individual consciousness; its role of uniting individuals into an organic whole. Social reality has two aspects: contemplative (art, religion), corresponding to individual sentiment or intelligence; and active (religious, moral, legal, customary norms) corresponding to individual will. An institution loses vitality when the idea of a better one grows in collective consciousness. The sociologist contributes to the despiritualization of institutions. We can judge the objectivity of a sociosophic principle by two criteria. The purpose of an institution ought to be

the solution in its field of the general problem: (1) to find the best means of directing conduct of individuals toward the ends of society while conserving a maximum of liberty; (2) to adapt social ends to the welfare and dignity of present and future individuals while conserving a maximum of socialization. National life is the best place for sociologists to study the characteristic phenomena of social life.—*Jessie Bernard.*

11490. PLENGE, JOHANN. Zum Ausbau der Beziehungslehre. [A contribution to the theory of human relationships.] *Köln Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9(3) 1931: 271-288.—It is here presupposed that the point of departure for elementary sociological researches is a social fabric (*Bevölkerungsgewebe*), i.e., the total network of inner relationships of a group of people occupying a distinct territory. Abstractly such a social fabric can be regarded as a field of action. Analysis of this concept leads to a distinction between the "folk" (*Bevölkerung*), and the "fabric" or "field," thought of either as static or as active. It is fundamental to the inquiry to determine what an inter-human field of action really is, and this gives to sociology a philosophical significance also. The social fabric is to be seen on the one hand as a totality consisting of bonds which unite human beings in groups, structures, or pluralities, on the other hand as the field of relationships of an individual member. A part of the methodological problem is to distinguish the isolated relationship as the simplest element for our analysis; it will consist of the totality of an inter-human experience; as an elemental historical phenomenon it has its natural course and its structure. If we wish to attack the problem anatomically, we must take our departure from the *Beziehungsbogen*, the relation of one person to another which has at least momentary objective existence and duration. In the elaboration of the inquiry we have three topics to consider,—the isolated relationship, the *Beziehungsbogen*, and the direction of relationships. (Diagram and verbal discussion of details represented by it.)—*F. N. House.*

11491. RYBICKI, PAWEŁ. Probleme einer soziologischen Untersuchung der Sitte. [Problems of a sociological investigation of custom.] *Köln Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9(3) 1931: 289-308.—Customs (*Sitte*) have been studied by two of the humanistic (*geisteswissenschaftliche*) disciplines, ethnography and cultural history. These studies have been concerned with differences and peculiarities of customs, however; while the present study is concerned with the common features of custom. The term "custom" is used with two meanings, to designate a simple matter of usage, and to indicate something stronger than usage—an obligation. To be custom, however, an action must be repeated, and it must be the action of a number of persons; it is social usage. The distinction between custom and mere usage cannot be observed as a mere matter of action; it can be determined only by reference to the motives of the action, and still more clearly in the consequences which are evoked by a breach of the custom. Persons who suffer disgrace for violation of custom disobey a command which rules in the group. Custom differs from morality in that the latter takes account primarily of the intention; while the former concerns primarily the outward conduct. In many cases, and particularly in primitive groups, custom seems identical with morality; in groups of higher cultural development, however, custom may dictate the contrary of morality; as when custom judges an extra-marital relationship more lightly than marriage with a person of inferior social class. In other cases custom commands forms of conduct which are felt to be outside the scope of morality, as in the usage of duelling. Similarly, custom can be distinguished from law. Custom is a form of action; law defines a norm. Custom and law are really the commands of two different social groups; law is the command of the state, a highly organized group, and

needs a special apparatus of judges, etc., for its administration. Public opinion is the social structure from which custom derives its force.—*F. N. House.*

11492. WALTHER, ANDREAS. Soziale Distanz. [Social distance.] *Köln Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9(3) 1931: 263-270.—Attention must be directed upon the persons and their sensation or consciousness of the distance as a social relation. The partners may be two individuals, two social structures, or an individual and a structure. Extra-social forms of distance, such as the relation of an individual to nature, to a realm of values, etc., may have sociological significance; the social relations of persons are influenced by their interests. Spatial distance, which is one of the presuppositions of social distance, has three aspects: (1) measurable physical-spatial distance between two places, tending to persist in spite of modern means of communication; (2) distance as a time-cost fact, tending to be overcome by modern invention; and (3) the actual radius of contact of the individual or the social class, determined by material means and education. Temporal distance reduces itself, for sociology, to the possibilities of knowledge of the past, and psychological remoteness or nearness. Some form of acquaintance (*Kenntnisnahme*) is involved in the psychic aspect of every form of distance; absolute ignorance and indifference to others is scarcely a feature of modern society; and having knowledge of another is a minimal form of contact. Subjectively felt or conscious distance is for sociology not so much a matter of good or bad opinion of others, as it is "attitude," in the sense of readiness to act in a certain manner. Tensions and conflicts of distance-attitudes derive principally from the fact that the relationships of people do not run as if from one point to another, but in a manifold way connect the various sides and strata of the personality (or group). The concept of distance implies a condition of relative duration, but the fixity of our distance-feelings varies for different persons.—*F. N. House.*

11493. WEEKS, ARLAND D. Mental differences and future society. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32(2) Feb. 1931: 156-162.—The outstanding cry of the 18th century was for schools and popular education. Education of the masses was thought to be the one process which would bring about a condition of social equality. Literacy and illiteracy were the marks of a caste system, which could be broken only by education. At this time the wide differentiation of individuals within a society on a basis of I.Q.'s had not been considered. Our forefathers in educational thought failed to see clearly that free schools cannot remedy native differences in capacity. The role of the least capable citizens will continue to be in the future as it has been in the past that of assent, ratification, discontent, etc. Technical management of the affairs of state must fall to those who are adept in law, engineering, administration, and propaganda. Widened suffrage and removal of educational qualifications for voters give the state a fully representative character, but effectual participation in social control on the part of the least able must manifestly be slight.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11494. ZILSEL, EDGAR. Soziologische Bemerkungen zur Philosophie der Gegenwart. [Sociological observations on contemporary philosophy.] *Der Kampf.* 23(10) Oct. 1930: 410-424.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 11493, 11539)

11495. ARMSTRONG, CLAIRETTE P. A study of the intelligence of rural and urban children. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(5) Jan. 1931: 301-315.—A survey of previous studies shows that rural school children are from 6 months to a year and 6 months behind the urban child in intelligence. The variability is admittedly high. The investigation compares the children of a village in grades 4-8 with those in corresponding grades in a New York City elementary school. One hundred fifteen rural school children and 328 city children were tested. The city group was subdivided into groups of 99 children of foreign parents, 134 children of American parents and 95 children of mixed parentage. The Otis Intermediate Group Test, the Army Individual Performance Scale and the Army Beta Test were administered. All scores were transmuted into mental ages. No significant differences were found except in the Otis Test where the rural children were slightly although reliably superior. The parents were grouped as to occupational rank by the Barr-scale and found to be about the same in both rural and urban groups. The data lead to the conclusion that rural-village and urban children do not differ in intelligence if of American parentage. Children of immigrants are inferior to children of Americans but the deficiency may be one of language difficulty. Irrespective of urban or rural environment, those groups having a larger representation of children from the higher occupational classes are superior to those having a lesser representation.—*B. Reiss.*

11496. CONKLIN, AGNES M. A study of the personalities of gifted students by means of the control group. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 178-183.—Two groups of superior students (above 130 I.Q.), one, adjusted (with no school problems), the other, unadjusted, (having failed two or more school subjects) revealed no significant differences, as a result of many examinations as to their family, economic, and mental conditions. A brief summary of three examinations, the sex questionnaires, and life histories, indicates the similarity of these two groups.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11497. HSIAO HUNG HSIAO. The mentality of the Chinese and Japanese. *J. Applied Psychol.* 13(1) Feb. 1929: 9-31.—Psychology of Chinese and Japanese in California mental tests.—*C. P. Pearson.*

11498. HSIAO HUNG HSIAO. The status of the first-born with special reference to intelligence. *Genetic Psychol. Monog.* 9(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: pp. 107.

11499. JOHNSON, GUY B. A summary of Negro scores on the Seashore musical talent tests. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 11(4) Aug. 1931: 383-393.—The Seashore "measures of musical talent" were given to 3,300 Negroes in colleges and graded schools in Virginia and the Carolinas. Comparisons were made with white norms worked out by Seashore for fifth grade, eighth grade, and adult subjects. While most of the differences favored the whites, they were not significant enough to indicate any distinct racial differences. Difficulties arising from the physical environment of Negro school rooms, from inhibitions due to the presence of a white experimenter, and from general cultural and educational retardation, lead to the conclusion that it is impossible to obtain entirely satisfactory results from Southern Negro subjects without the use of a more intensive technique than Seashore used for whites.—*Paul E. Fields.*

11500. LIVESAY, T. M., and LOUITT, C. M. Re-

action time experiments with certain racial groups. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(6) Dec. 1930: 557-585.—This study was prompted by the neglect of the relation of race and specific topics in psychological investigation. Visual, auditory and visual-choice reaction times were measured in 286 university students representing four racial groups—Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese and Part-Hawaiian. The following conclusions were reached: (1) The differences between the average performance by the several racial groups are consistently low and insignificant; (2) the sex differences, while low, are somewhat greater than those for race. In all comparisons the males excel the females; (3) the correlation coefficients between the three reaction time measurements and intelligence, while positive in all cases, are too low to be of any significance. (The article contains tables of the reaction times and the calculated correlations.)—*H. M. Beckh.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 11495-11496, 11498, 11560, 11562, 11573, 11613-11614, 11631, 11633-11635, 11637, 11649, 11690, 11729)

11501. HUNT, NELLIE MAE. Factors influencing play of the preschool child. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1(4) Jan. 15, 1931: 18-26.—The play of 26 pre-school children of both sexes is studied with the aid of motion pictures taken daily over a period of several weeks. An analysis of the pictures makes possible the study of the personality make-up of each child. Three types are distinguished: the active, the passive and the intermediate.—*G. I. Giardini.*

11502. LEONARD, MARGARET J. A study of the motion picture as a factor in the life of 42 girls from subadequate families. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1(4) Jan. 15, 1931: 27-33.—The subjects were white girls from two different sections of Washington, D. C. It is not shown that the motion picture has any morbid influence upon the character development of the subjects. In fact, it seems that the girls pick out and retain the worth while things. The average age of the subjects was 14.65 years. The questionnaire method was used in obtaining the data.—*G. I. Giardini.*

11503. LEVY, JOHN. A quantitative study of behavior problems in relation to family constellation. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(4) Jan. 1931: 637-654.—From 700 clinical cases in Chicago the following conclusions emerge: the distribution of children's behavior problems seems to be largely independent of size of family; in a small rich community, families in which there is only one child may produce problem boys especially more frequently than other size family groups; in a large city boys come before the psychiatrist more than twice as often as girls; even after allowance has been made for the more numerous first born children, such appear as problems in the city more often than children in any other ordinal position; the only child does not seem to be spoiled as frequently as individuals from the two children family; only children are troubled much more by scholastic difficulties than children with brothers and sisters; while the only child is more delinquent than children with one brother or sister, most delinquents appear in very large families where economic and social conditions are more important than family inter-relationships. "Similar studies among a non-clinical population (those children whose problems are not serious enough to warrant clinical attention) might produce different conclusions." (16 tables and several suggestions for further study.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

11504. LEVY, JOHN. A quantitative study of the relationship between intelligence and economic status as factors in the etiology of children's behavior problems. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 152-

162.—As intelligence rises the proportion of personality and emotional problems increases, except in the case of delinquency. Delinquency decreases and personality and emotional problems increase with improved economic status, although this contrast is less clear-cut than in the relationship between these factors and intelligence. Of the two factors, intelligence and economic status, the influence of the former is preponderant in the shaping of behavior patterns.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11505. PEARSON, RUTH R. Preschool personality research. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 584-595.—Historically, changing conceptions of the child have reflected prevailing psychological viewpoints. The emphasis today is upon the child as a person, with plans, purposes, social relationships, and status in one or more social groups, leading to a many-sided personality, even in early life. Social technologists find this approach valuable in securing adjustment of problem cases, but as research workers we have not devised techniques suited to the adequate testing of the hypothesis. The experience of young children differs widely in various environmental situations. Many who have published studies in this field, however, generalize beyond their data, implying that results secured in one group (conditions seldom specified) apply to children of the same age elsewhere. It is necessary to improve our methods and to study in detail variations among groups of the same age-span, and also differences in the behavior of individual children when studied by identical techniques in all the groups to which they belong.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11506. PERKINS, NELLIE L. Personality studies in a nursery school group. A critique of the Marston questionnaire. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 193-221.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11507. PIAGET, JEAN. Les réalités morales dans la vie des enfants. [Moral realities in the life of children.] *Nouvelle Education.* 10(91) Jan. 1931: 3-7.

11508. PRATT, KARL CHAPMAN; NELSON, AMALIE KRAUSHAAR; SUN, KUO HUA. The behavior of the newborn infant. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Grad. School Ser., Contrib. in Psychol.* #10. 1930: pp. 237.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 10792, 11528, 11536, 11565, 11570, 11681, 11727)

11509. FREEMAN, FRANK N. What we call intelligence. *Survey.* 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 17-19, 66.

11510. HINKLE, BEATRICE M. The diagnosis of psychological types. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 17(2) Apr. 1930: 140-158.

THE FAMILY

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AND INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 10418, 10506, 10510)

11511. CASTRO, DIEGO de. Qualche osservazione sui concementi antenuziali. [Observations on prenuptial conceptions.] *Boll. d. Ist. Stat.-Econ. di Trieste.* 6(7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 135-150.—De Castro has gathered unpublished data regarding prenuptial conceptions in two zones of the Istrian region, from which it is noted that in the agricultural zone of Salvare, inhabited by peasants of low intellectual and moral level, prenuptial conceptions are very numerous (66% of first-born are conceived before marriage). The prevailing custom is to let a general trial precede the marriage; if from this trial sterility of the betrothed is apparent the engagement is broken. Prenuptial concep-

tions are continuously increasing as a result of the war which lowered moral standards and also because of the infiltration of ideas not well understood by these individuals of low order of intelligence. Much less frequent (23%) do we find prenuptial conceptions in the progressive town of Pirano inhabited principally by seamen and small proprietors; altogether the increase of prenuptial conceptions from 1860 to the present day has been rather slight. Their frequency is inversely related to the ages of the fathers and mothers.—*Roberto Bachi.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11187-11188, 11365, 11604, 11614, 11624, 11634)

11512. COLCORD, JOANNA C. Strengths of family life. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 180-188.—Types of thinking regarding the family range all the way from the conservationists to the complete extirpationists. There is little encouragement in modern literature for the conscientious person who wishes to become a parent. Yet, homes in which offspring are numerous seem to produce more stable children than those where there are so few that parental cossetting interferes too much with the disciplining which a child should get from contact with his fellows. Much the same thing is true where care and frugality are necessary in winning and in spending the family income. One example is given in which ill health of the breadwinner made dependence upon charity frequently necessary, but which had a record for bringing up its children which few better advantaged families could match. Another example of the persistence of family unity in spite of the husband's enforced absence from home as a sea captain is given in refutation of the argument that the family as a social institution has been shattered.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11513. IWASAKI, YASU. Why the divorce rate has declined in Japan. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 568-583.—The divorce rate in Japan has been declining, owing, in the main, to the following factors: (1) education, particularly education of women, which has shown rapid expansion during the present century and which has greatly affected the ideas and attitudes of the individual woman and thus, in turn, her status; (2) increasing number of books, magazines, and papers; in 1923 there were more than 20 monthly publications for women and girls in Japan—publications discussing such subjects as women's employment, laws concerning women, female education, the marriage problem, women's suffrage; (3) moving pictures, which play a conspicuous part in introducing to modern Japan Western customs and thoughts, particularly as they bear upon the status of womanhood; (4) Christianity, which brought the first schools and colleges for women and, through the moral teachings and ideals of its missionaries, has significantly affected the attitudes bearing upon family life and the role of women—Christian educated women have been the leaders of the woman's movement; (5) expansion of economic and industrial life, which offers opportunity for independence and status outside of the family. All of these factors, in tending to a new attitude toward the role and status of woman, a greater independence for her, and a breaking up of the bonds of the old family system, have resulted in a distinct rise in the age of marriage and a lower divorce rate.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11514. ROJAS, NERIO, and LOUDET, OSVALDO. Anulación de matrimonio por impotencia. [Annulment of marriage because of impotency.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17(101) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 505-518.—In Argentina impotency must be absolute (total and permanent) before it can be regarded

as such legally, and be considered as grounds for the annulment of marriage. (Detailed classification of physical and psychic causes of impotency.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

11515. UNSIGNED. Marriage and divorce 1928. Statistics of marriages, divorces and annulments of marriage. *U. S. Bur. Census, 7th Ann. Rep.* 1930: pp. 90.—In 1928 there were 1.5% fewer marriages than in 1927 which year showed .1% fewer than 1926,—the first time since 1887 that a decrease occurred for two successive years. The marriage rate per 1,000 population has been declining steadily since 1923 which had 11.03 marriages as compared with 9.85 in 1928. This decline is partly explained by economic depression and by natural regression from abnormally high rates in 1917, 1920, and 1923, all of which reported over 11.00 per 1,000. Since the beginning of federal studies in 1887, there has been a persistent, though irregular, increase in the number of divorces granted annually. Divorces in 1928 exceeded those of 1927 in 30 of the 48 states. Though the proportion of divorces granted to the husband has been decreasing, more than twice as many wives as husbands obtain divorces. In the compilation of statistics covering divorce there is no phase of the subject so unsatisfactory as the causes assigned for the granting of the decrees. One marriage was annulled to every 46.2 marriages terminated by divorce, with more than half of the total number of annulments occurring in two states,—California and New York. Over 85% of all annulments were for 3 causes,—bigamy, under legal age, and fraudulent representation, the last a catch-all term. (40 pages of detailed tables, 36 tabulations; digest of legal causes for which divorces were granted in the various states during 1928.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10363, 10365, 10374, 10408, 10430)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 10395, 10426, 10431, 10645, 10776, 10794, 10803, 10840, 11316, 11523, 11607)

11516. KUHN, WALTER. Die Russlanddeutschen. [Germans in Russia.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(1) 1931: 1-13.—The author describes the history of the emigration of the German peasants into Russia and asserts that these colonists have neither absorbed Russian customs nor do they show any identity in character with the present inhabitants of their original fatherland. The revolution has brought about profound changes also. They enjoy extensive freedom. The Russian language in schools was replaced everywhere by the German language. They also have high schools. The colonies on the Volga became organized as "Volga German Soviet Republic" which was rendered possible by their unified position. At present the number of Germans in the Soviet Republic is 1,240,000 (census of 1927).—*Herbert Baldus.*

11517. LANGHANS-RATZBURG, MANFRED. Die Wolgadeutschen in aller Welt. [German world emigration from the Volga district.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13(22) Nov. 1930: 772-774.—The descendants of the Germans who immigrated to Russia in 1764-67 now live in over 200 large German villages with more than a hundred nearby settlements on the Volga. In the last decade there has been an unprecedented emigration to other countries, and settlements of Germans from the Volga district may now be found in North Caucasia, Siberia, Southern Brazil, Northern Argentina, Canada, and the United States (especially in the Middle West).—*Karl Thalheim.*

11518. UNSIGNED. La colonisation de Karafuto. [The colonization of Japanese Sakhalin.] *Asie Française.* 30(285) Dec. 1930: 429-430.—The Japanese portion of Sakhalin has a population of 250,000, of whom some 2,000 are Ainus. Immigrants from Japan proper have brought their civilization with them and have imposed it upon the region. The two great industries to date are lumbering and fishing. Coal and petroleum deposits of considerable size have been located. Little grain is as yet grown for export. The sum of 128,000 yen per annum has been set aside to aid immigrants from Japan. Settlers are granted homesteads which become theirs in fee simple after several years residence.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11519. VAGNETTI, LEONIDAS. Statistique internationale des migrations. [International statistics of migration.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 179-188.

11520. WEX, ELSE. Zur Statistik der internationalen Wanderungen. [Statistics of international migration.] *Soz. Praxis.* (34) Aug. 21, 1930: 806-808.—The Social Science Research Council, in cooperation with the International Labour Office, has investigated the problem of international migrations. The result of the investigations have been edited by Dr. Imre Ferenczi and the book has been published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The study goes back to the beginning of the 19th century. It discusses a movement of emigration from Tyrol in the years 1816-1817 which developed as a consequence of high cost of living after the Napoleonic wars. About 60% of Austrian emigrants through the century and later remained in their new homes while the rest returned. The percentage of returning Germans, on the other hand, was only about 15%. Of the British emigrants up to the end of the 19th century 60% went to the United States. The percentage of emigrants to the British Dominions increased later. Emigrants to Brazil increased in numbers in the years 1891-1895; emigration to Argentina in 1906-1910. During the period 1921-1924, 713,000 people emigrated to the four main countries of immigration—United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina. About 60% of that number emigrated to the United States, 11% to Canada, 8% to Brazil and 20% to Argentina. Emigration to America was later greatly reduced by the quota legislation. Statistics of emigration to the United States show a gradual increase of emigrants of agricultural pursuits, a slighter increase of industrial workers, of domestic servants and of professional people. These changes are attributed to the prevalence of emigrants from Southeastern Europe in the 20th century as compared with emigrants from Northwestern Europe in the 19th century.—*R. Broda.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 10417, 10690, 10795, 11300, 11303, 11305, 11308-11311, 11592)

11521. HÜBBE, ERWIN. Deutsch-evangelische Schularbeit in Südamerika. [German mission schools in South America.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13(18) Sep. 1930: 651-654.—(A discussion of mission schools in Southern Brazil).—*Karl Thalheim.*

11522. RAHLWES, F. Evangelische Kirchenarbeit in Südamerika. [Evangelical work in South America.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13(18) Sep. 1930: 649-651.—After a difficult beginning, evangelical missions have been established in conjunction with the *Altpreuussische Landeskirche*. Most of these are in Southern Brazil where the greatest number of Germans are living. The most thriving church organization here is the Synod of the Rio Grande do Sul with about 300 districts.—*Karl Thalheim.*

11523. REISER, HANS. Die zweite Eroberung Perus. Betrachtungen zur Kolonisationsfrage. [The

second conquest of Peru. Observations on colonization.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57(5) Feb. 1931: 95-104.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 10496, 10661, 10759, 11316, 11323, 11446, 11455, 11476, 11493, 11499-11500, 11517, 11578-11579, 11609)

11524. BOND, HORACE MANN. Two racial islands in Alabama. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 552-567.—Contact between a dominant group and a subordinate group results, through miscegenation, in a third group midway between the two parent-stocks. This third group seeks identification with the dominant group, although the latter may deny such identification. At the same time, because of the characteristics identifying it with the dominant group, it protests against identification with the subordinate group, to which it holds itself superior, and it achieves a status much above that occupied by the subordinate parent-group. This formula of race, which is descriptive of many situations, may be applied with exactitude to two racial islands in America, the Creoles and the Cajuns, both in Alabama. Although quite different in social traits and qualities—in industry, in thrift and cleanliness, in social organization, in intellectual ability, in culture—these two groups are alike in having to occupy distinctive social positions, on the one hand disclaimed by their white parent-groups and on the other hand themselves disclaiming their Negro parents. They equally demonstrate the applicability of the formula of race in America.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11525. HUANG CHING-SHU. Trying to find out what's wrong and what's right in Christian missions! *China Weekly Rev.* 55(6) Jan. 10, 1931: 220-221.—The Laymen's Foreign Mission investigated present religious conditions in Shanghai. The project is entirely financed by these laymen with the cooperation of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist, American Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, American Reformed, and United Presbyterian denominations. The first year will be devoted to the gathering of facts and opinions, which will be put into the hands of appraisers who will spend a second year visiting the Far East before formulating findings and recommendations.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

11526. JAMES, F. E. Outcaste progress in South India. *Asiat. Rev.* 26(88) Oct. 1930: 716-724.—The problem of the depressed classes is serious, yet a tendency toward the improvement of their condition is evident. There is an awakening of public conscience regarding them, as is shown by the work of the Christian missions and by the increasing support being given to the program of removing untouchability. Furthermore the untouchables are themselves becoming increasingly aware of the injustice that they suffer. Economically their progress is evidenced by government grants to aid them to secure land and dwellings and by the success of government-aided cooperative societies among them. In the realm of politics it is important to observe that an increasing number of members of the depressed classes are found in local and professional councils, although as yet but few are in the public service. Progress here will necessarily be slow; social service will help but the remedy lies largely in the hands of the depressed classes themselves, and it is encouraging to note that they are beginning to realize this.—*Charles A. Timm.*

11527. ROLLER, ARNOLD. El marfil negro y el oro blanco en Cuba. [Black ivory and white gold in

Cuba.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana* 25(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 281-286.—Racial attitudes are changing in Cuba due to the increasing white population from the United States and the importation of Negroes of a low cultural level from Haiti and Jamaica to work on the sugar plantations. Although Negroes and dark mulattoes have not generally been accepted in Cuban society, there has been no race discrimination in Cuban industry, in government, in labor unions, or in the army. In many cases the Spanish white type of women has found the mulatto personally more agreeable than the Anglo-Saxon men. Hotels patronized by North Americans no longer entertain Negroes or mulattoes and some of the North American companies doing business in Cuba, in building villages for their employees, segregate the North Americans, the Cubans, and the "people of color." The chief obstacle to the racial assimilation that was hoped for is, however, the fact that the sugar plantations have imported large numbers of very low grade Negroes from Haiti and Jamaica—63,000 or 2% of the population of Cuba in 1920—paying from \$15 to \$20 each for these laborers to agents and herding them in barracks under armed guards after they arrive to prevent them from escaping. They receive a wage of from 60 to 80 cents a day and live under very unsanitary conditions. To the ruling classes, however, they are more welcome than the declining Spanish and Jewish immigrants, who are regarded as too radical. The net result is that Cuba is developing race prejudice, facts which do not disturb the North American capitalists who dominate the sugar industry.—*L. L. Bernard.*

11528. SANDVOSS, HELMUT. Rassenpsychologie auf Grund von Charakterologie. [Race psychology on the basis of character analysis.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(1) 1931: 26-36.—*Herbert Baldus.*

11529. STIRLING, M. W. Some popular misconceptions about the American Indian. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32(2) Feb. 1931: 172-175.—Despite his reputation to the contrary, the Indian was not by nature a particularly warlike man. Warfare was resorted to as a means of protection, and in a few instances in conquests; but most Indians avoided fighting until driven into it. Warfare was not usually a tribal affair except in defensive fighting for mutual protection. War parties were organized by individuals, usually adventurous young men. The earliest misconception about the Indians was that arising from the mistake of Columbus in thinking he had reached the East Indies, which accounts for his calling them "Indians." Likewise, because of similarities in culture, legend has identified them as relatives of the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Asiatic Indians, and the Greeks. The story of tribes of "White Indians," another legend, has its origin in the frequent appearance of Albinos among the Indians of Panama. The Indian in no way mixed his ethics with his religion; but his religious ideas have been little understood and greatly distorted by the layman. As artist, poet, orator and dramatist, the Indian has never been excelled.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11530. SUTHERS, ALBERT E. Arab and Hindu: A study in mentality. *Moslem World.* 21(2) Apr. 1931: 143-150.—The old estimate of the Arab, emphasizing his fierceness, has necessarily been softened by modern conditions; yet the element of truth that is in it becomes apparent when Arabia is considered against the background of India. While the epithet of "slave mentality" as applied to the Hindu may be unsympathetic it nevertheless suggests that submissiveness which is fundamentally a result of his religion—a philosophy of denial. The difference in Islamic mentality results from his religion of affirmation; and the firmness and decision, authority and action which are striking characteristics of the Arabian spring directly from this source. The effects in the political field are seen in that the Indian is appraising himself as well as the West

anew, but the Arab criticizes only the West, never having lost a supreme belief in his own worth. The Indian sees himself losing his ancient inherited culture; the Arab, largely unconscious of a cultural inheritance of race, is fiercely determined to maintain a status which he has never lost.—*H. W. Hering.*

11531. WEYMARN, CONSTANTIN von. Estland und Lettland in der west-östlichen Spannung. [Estonia and Latvia in the east-west European tension.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(5) May 1, 1929: 406-411.—The Baltic Republics serve as a wide boundary line—a cultural transition zone between east and west Europe. Their geographical position is a constant danger to their political independence so that they may be characterized as a second European Balkan. Past population trends point to a continued rapid increase of Greek Catholics who are gradually displacing the Evangelical group which at present comprises the dominant population. Should the Catholics once reach ascendancy the cultural barrier to the East will be broken and gradual assimilation by Russia take place.—*H. F. Otte.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 11138, 11152, 11292, 11515-11516, 11519, 11586, 11624, 11692-11694, 11703)

11532. HARTER, WM. L., and STEWART, R. E. The population of Iowa—its composition and changes. A brief sociological study of Iowa's human assets. *Iowa State College, Agric. Exper. Station. Agric. & Mechanic Arts, Bull.* #275. Nov. 1930: pp. 63.—The purpose of this study was to collect and make easily available for use certain facts concerning the composition and character of the population of Iowa and the changes they are undergoing. The data were taken and adapted principally from the federal and state censuses. Despite the predominance of agriculture over other industries, urbanization is gradually gaining over ruralization in Iowa. Three out of every five small villages with less than 500 inhabitants lost population between 1920 and 1930. The small village seems to be unable to serve adequately the population of Iowa and is on the decline. Illiteracy has been reduced to less than one person in 200, according to the latest available estimates; contrary to the general notion people marry earlier in life now than formerly. The country raises a much larger proportion of the state's children than either the city, of the village, and the latter, relative to other ages, exceeds in percentage of men and women of 55 and over. (Twenty-six statistical tables and 42 diagrams and maps.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

11533. HARVEY, P. N. Notes on the relative mortality of married men and on an experiment in forecasting mortality over a limited period. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 61(302) Dec. 1930: 293-330.—The paper is concerned with the problem of forecasting the mortality likely to be experienced by married men in England and Wales in the next few years. Detailed examination of the mortality statistics according to marital status which are available in respect to Scotland, New Zealand, and a number of European countries, leads to the conclusion that, in general, the death rates of married men are about 10 to 15% less than those of all men. It is shown that at all the important ages, bachelors and widowers experience mortality rates of upwards of 50% greater than married men. This feature is much less pronounced in the experience of women for, excluding the deaths due to the puerperal state which substantially increase married women's death rates, the married women's rates are exceeded by about 10 to 15% in the

case of spinsters, and roughly 20% in the case of widows. The data examined are held to justify the assumption, for England and Wales, that married men experience a lower rate than the general male mortality rate current at any particular date, the proportion rising from about 75% at age 20 to about 92% at the oldest ages. (The paper contains a short discussion of the possible causes of the mortality variations observed. It concludes with some observations on the practice of using the average deaths of three years for the purpose of constructing national life tables.)—*Inst. Actuaries.*

11534. HERSCH, L. Quelques déductions du "principe de la population" de Malthus. [Deductions from Malthus' population theory.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(2) 1930: 207-213.—The author evaluates the mathematical formulae used by Malthus in expressing his fundamental idea by analyzing and further developing them with the help of modern mathematical methods. The conclusion reached is that they are not fitted for supporting the Malthusian doctrine of population, are a product of pessimistic fatalism, and leave out of account all possibilities of progress.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11535. ISAAC, AUGUSTE, et al. Population et repopulation—état actuel de la question dans le monde. [Population and repopulation—Present state of this question in the world.] *Congr. Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (408) Dec. 2, 1929: pp. 47.

11536. SCHEUBER, O. Zur Abhängigkeit der Heimatshäufigkeit vom Beruf und von der Konfession. [The dependence of frequency of native-born on occupation and religious faith.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(1) 1930: 114-116.

11537. WICKENS, CHARLES H. Australian mortality. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 61(302) Dec. 1930: 165-202.—The author reviews the various investigations that have been made of Australian mortality. The crude death rate which for the decade 1861-1870 averaged 16.6 per 1,000 of population gradually diminished to 9.5 per 1,000 for the expired portion of the current decade, the diminution being continuous and marked throughout the period of nearly 70 years. At present the male death rates for all ages exceeds the female by about 25%. The infant mortality rate declined from 121 per 1,000 births for the decade 1871-80 to 56 per 1,000 births for the current decade. These are mainly based on data relating to the general population. The most extensive investigation was carried out in connection with the Census of 1911 when life tables in respect of each sex were constructed for each of the decades 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-1910 for each of the six states and for Australia as a whole, a total of 42 life tables. In connection with the Census of 1921, a life table for each sex and for all Australia was constructed on the basis of data for the three years 1920-22. A description is given of the methods followed in constructing the more recent of the life tables based on general population and an account is furnished of the extent of data employed. (Graphs show values of l_x for the series of Australian Life Tables.)—*Inst. Actuaries.*

11538. ZWINGGI, E. Altersasylum und Sterblichkeitsmessung. [Homes for the aged and measurement of mortality.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(3) 1930: 386-398.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 11616, 11629, 11639)

11539. BANKER, HOWARD J. Why astronomers? A study in aristogenics. *Eugenics.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 43-52.—Genealogists sometimes imply that certain occupations are inherited characteristics in certain family lines. The genealogical study of 3 eminent astronomers shows in no case the inheritance of any special trait or mental characteristic which could be isolated as the

specific diathesis of astronomical success. Each was equipped, due to good ancestry, with an ample mental endowment. Their astronomical success was evidently due to an intellectual urge which found its ultimate expression in a specific activity determined in part by innate traits adapted to that activity and in part by material circumstances and social influences.—*R. E. Baber.*

11540. BESS, T. Mental defectives and sterilization. *West Virginia Medic. J.* 27 Apr. 1930: 198-204.

11541. WILE, IRA S. A male heir and size of family. *Eugenics.* 4(2) Feb. 1931: 62-66.—A study of 400 school children in Greifswald led A. Busemann to conclude that owing to the almost universal use of contraceptive measures and the desire for at least one male heir, larger families will more probably have both girls and boys than smaller ones. Wile checked Busemann's work by studying 203 children from 76 families in this country, selected at random and from a comparable social class. The results upheld the soundness of Busemann's conclusions.—*R. E. Baber.*

11542. WRIGHT, SEWALL. Evolution in Mendelian populations. *Genetics.* 16(2) Mar. 1931: 97-159.—The frequency of a given gene in a population may be modified by a number of conditions including recurrent mutation to and from it, migration, selection of various sorts and, far from least in importance, mere chance variation. Selection relates to the organism as a whole and its environment and not to genes as such. Gene frequency fluctuates about the equilibrium point in a distribution curve, the form of which depends on the relations between population number and the various pressures. Great reduction in population number is followed by fixation and loss of genes, each at the rate $1/4N$ per generation, where N refers to the new population number. Evolution as a process of cumulative change depends on a proper balance of the conditions, which, at each level of organization—gene, chromosome, cell, individual, local race—make for genetic homogeneity or genetic heterogeneity of the species. In a large population, divided and subdivided into partially isolated local races of small size, there is a continually shifting differentiation among the latter (intensified by local differences in selection but occurring under uniform and static conditions) which inevitably brings about an indefinitely continuing, irreversible, adaptive, and much more rapid evolution of the species. The differing statistical situations to be expected among natural species are adequate to account for the different sorts of evolutionary processes which have been described, and, in particular, conditions in nature are often such as to bring about the state of poise among opposing tendencies on which an indefinitely continuing evolutionary process depends.—*R. E. Baber.*

EUGENICS

11543. SCHOUWENBURG, J. C. van. De waarde der eugenetiek voor ons persoonlijk en maatschappelijk leven in Indië. [The value of eugenics for personal and social life in the Dutch East Indies.] *Bergcultures.* 4(35) Aug. 1930: 927-932.—In 1927 the Eugenic Society of the Dutch East Indies was established in Batavia; it is conducting research in eugenics.—*Cecile Rothe.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 10392, 10399, 11293, 11495, 11650, 11711)

11544. DANGER, TH. Questions d'urbanisme du rapport qui doit exister entre la largeur des rues et la hauteur des maisons. [Urban question of the relation which should exist between the width of the streets

and the height of the houses.] *Rev. Sci. Illus.* 67(21) Nov. 9, 1929: 655-661.

11545. HOFFER, C. R. Understanding the community. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 616-624.—Definitions of "community" in sociological literature are varied but, in general, show three ideas essential to the concept, namely, first, the community is a human group; second, the people in it have common activities and experiences; and, third, it occupies a definite territorial area. Characteristics of communities are varied because communities are the net result of many forces—geographical, cultural, political, and others. An understanding of a community involves (1) a knowledge of the necessary number of people for any given type of community activity, (2) the changes affecting the stability of the community, (3) what cultural interests the people have, and (4) the interrelation of the various community activities. Research work pertaining to the community may logically be made to furnish such information. Classifications are an aid to understanding communities provided they are based on real characteristics which communities have. Definitions of neighborhood and community indicate that the neighborhood is a group which has only face-to-face contacts, whereas both face-to-face and indirect contacts may be involved in a community.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11546. KARL, JÁNOS. Nápolyi mozaik. [Neapolitan mosaics.] *A Földgömb.* 1(4) 1930: 129-130.—Most travelers to Italy see only a very small section of Naples—its main streets and a phase of its life that resembles city life in France, England or America. They do not see the real Naples of the overcrowded tenements and back streets, where many thousands sleep out on the streets, where a cow or goat is driven along the street and a half litre milked out and sold to one after another of the tenement dwellers.—*E. D. Beynon.*

11547. KORHERR, RICHARD. Berlin, die neue Weltstadt. [Berlin, the new metropolis.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27(6) Mar. 1930: 365-412.—A short historical sketch of Berlin is followed by an account of environmental influences in the life of the city, and the large share contributed to those influences by the conditions under which people are grouped. Emphasis is laid on the contrast existing between the wealthy districts of the west and the slum quarters of the east. Questions of business life, working life, sex life, the hypertrophic development of sport and various other problems are considered. The surprising material progress Berlin has made during the last hundred years or so has not been accompanied by moral progress, and the author sees a good many signs of deterioration; the new nomadism, the extremely low birth rate, the large number of suicides, the increasing amount of parasitic existence are among them.—*H. Fehlinger.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 11190, 11393, 11495, 11545, 11585, 11665)

11548. GAUMNITZ, W. H. Availability of public school education in rural communities. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #34. 1930: pp. 53.

11549. McCORMICK, THOMAS C. Major trends in rural life in the United States. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(5) Mar. 1931: 721-734.—The United States until the early 19th century was a farmers' country. Thereafter an urban and industrial civilization rapidly became dominant. Agriculture and rural life were thrown into disorganization and forced to readjust hurriedly to the new order. Out of this situation have come several major trends of rural change which may be summarized as commercialization, organization, specialization, mechanization, socialization, expansion and centralization, depopulation, urbanization, and subordination. Never-

theless, agriculture and rural culture will probably persist in this country indefinitely.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11550. REYNOLDS, ANNIE. Supervision and rural school improvement. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #31. 1930: pp. 42.

11551. TETREAU, E. D. Farm family participation in lodges, grange, farm bureau, four-H clubs, school and church. *Ohio State Univ., Agric. Exper. Station, Dept. Rural Econ., Mimeog. Bull.* #29. Nov. 1930: pp. 30.—As the need for rural social organizations becomes more evident, farmers participation will become increasingly important as a subject of inquiry. This study summarizes 610 Madison and Union County, Ohio farm families as to participation in lodges, grange, Farm Bureau, and 4-H clubs. These farm families are typical of corn-belt families. They live in six localities which range in tenancy percentage from 67 to 9%. Otherwise their environments are quite similar. Tenants who live on land which they expect to inherit are sufficiently unlike other tenants to command a separate classification, if tenure classification is to attain a degree of precision. This type of tenants sets the pace for all other farmers as to the proportions of their families who participate in the specified organizations. Where tenants are relatively few in number, they compete closely with owners in respect to school and church participation. (The data are presented in 36 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

11552. UNSIGNED. Some observations on the rural exodus in Estonia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 21(7) Jul. 1930: 255-257.—The rural population in Estonia has decreased from 786,307—71% of the total population in December 1922—to 754,811—67.7% of the total in January 1930. A number of causes may be listed. The more important are: the agricultural depression; an educational system designed to meet urban rather than rural needs; and a 12-hour working day on the farm, as compared to the 8-hour day in industry.—*Asher Hobson.*

11553. VESSOVA, A. Bulgarian village family life and customs. *Bulgarian Brit. Rev.* (28) Jan. 1931: 9-10:

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

CROWDS, MOBS, AND AUDIENCES

(See also Entry 3286)

11554. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Golf galleries as social groups. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 270-276.—A golf gallery is an unusual type of social group. It is neither a crowd, an assembly, nor a public, and yet at times it manifests characteristics of all three. While showing crowd characteristics, it is more often an assembly. It is also a number of publics, selecting from many classes the devotees of a special recreation pattern.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 10749, 10755, 10815, 10822, 10853, 11133, 11395-11396, 11407, 11450, 11502)

11555. LIPPMANN, WALTER. Two revolutions in the American press. *Yale Rev.* 20(3) Spring, 1931: 433-441.—The popular commercial press of the 19th century escaped from the tutelage of government only to fall under the tutelage of the masses. It found support and profit in serving the whims and curiosity of the people. But this type of journalism is not enduring, since the method exhausts itself as readers become more critical. A second revolution in the American press is occurring whereby the objective, comprehensive presentation of news supplants the dramatic, disorderly, and episodic type of reporting.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

11556. SCHAFFT, HERMANN, and BLUM, EMIL. Zum Streit um den Remarque-Film. [The dissension concerning the Remarque film.] *Neuwerk.* 12(10-11) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 286-291.—Schafft regrets that this film has been shown throughout the world. It not only shows the horrors of war but fails to show the true heroic side of the German soldier and the desirable features of German life. The Hollywood producers have given their own interpretation to the story and there is much in the film for which Remarque is not responsible. He says that if pacifists must use such methods they will defeat their own purposes. He quotes Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, whom no one would accuse of being a militarist, to the same effect. According to Blum the film is essentially true in its picture of the war. The whole question of its suppression is merely political.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2-11336, 13376, 13397, 16409, 16547; 1193, 1320, 1324, 1327, 1339, 2989, 3008, 4487, 4575, 4578-4579, 6065, 6168, 9764, 9821, 10849)

11557. HAEMMERLE, HERMANN. Zur Soziologie des Wirtschaftsrechts. [The sociology of law in economic life.] *Kölnner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9(3) 1931: 244-254.—Social structures are real in the sense that they are describable and effective. Human individuals are separated from one another in space, but the spatial distance which divides them is no direct measure of social distance. Nevertheless spatial distances between persons are not without influence upon social structure. Where people are close together, but little form is needed to regulate their action and unify their wills; conversely, as spatial separation increases, there is necessary an elaboration of forms and increase of division of functions. Legal history shows that law had its origins in small, closely aggregated groups. Customs arise more quickly in narrow circles, and each member's perception of the needs of the group is sharper. Close spatial association demands less law than wide separation. Spatial nearness also gives the law an individual or personal character; law becomes more impersonal with distance. Similarly, increase in the numerical size of the group affects—mediately—the content and character of the law. With increase in size of the economic group, subordination of the members decreases. Number has the effect of increasing uniformity and pattern.—*F. N. House.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 3471, 3589, 4575, 4919, 8199, 11331, 11718)

11558. HORNE, HERMAN HARRELL. The philosophy of greatness. *Methodist Rev.* 113(3) May 1930: 403-407.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

11559. VISHER, STEPHEN SARGENT. The comparative rank of the American states. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(5) Mar. 1931: 735-757.—In proportion to population at their birth, New England produced about twice as many leaders of a score of types as did the middle Atlantic or north central states, about six times as many as the south Atlantic states, and about ten times as many as the south central states. The North surpassed the South in practically every item studied, and there is a steady decline southward in average rank. Within each of the geographic regions there is, with few exceptions, a progressive southward decline. The similar rank of any state in its yield of numerous types of leaders and in various other criteria of merit warrants the generalization that a region which excels in producing important types of leaders also excels in producing other sorts of leaders, and in other significant evidences of merit. There has been a progressive decline

since about 1860 in the pre-eminence of New England in the production of notables in proportion to population and a lesser decline of New York and other seaboard states. There has been a relative increase in the north central states and, to a lesser degree, in the western states. Within the north central states, and in several other groups of states, there has been systematic change in productivity from decade to decade. These changes suggest that the relative yield of leaders often depends largely on the social and population conditions in the area.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 9019, 10507, 10509, 10515, 10535, 10610, 10646, 10751, 11554)

11560. UNSIGNED. Juegos infantiles Cubanos. [Children's games in Cuba.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano*. 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 369-371.

11561. UNSIGNED. The Petrus de Dacia plays in Visby. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 152-153.—A festival play in the romantic ruins of St. Nicholas church at Visby, to commemorate the monk, Petrus de Dacia, who died there as prior of the Dominican cloister in 1289, has been given two successive summers and may become a permanent festival.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 10818, 10843-10846, 11334, 11342, 11347, 11351, 11385, 11391-11394, 11493, 11495, 11521, 11548, 11550, 11588, 11636, 11672, 11680, 11689, 11696, 11706, 11714, 11716, 11723, 11728)

11562. ARCHER, J. L., and PAYNE, E. GEORGE. Narcotics and education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (6) Feb. 1931: 370-379.—Questionnaires were sent out to about 5,000 schools in various states in order to determine the knowledge of school children about drugs. The results indicated a widespread ignorance and unfamiliarity with narcotic terms as contrasted with alcohol and tobacco. Of the alleged facts about drugs only 25% were learned in school and about the same percentage of the facts were accurate. The other two aspects of the investigation were to find out the legal status relating to instruction in the various states and to inquire into school practices throughout the country. In the various states 48 required instruction about narcotics in the schools. From the answers of educators it appears that they are beginning to take the problem of instruction in narcotics seriously.—*B. Riess.*

11563. BLOSE, DAVID T. Statistics of the Negro race, 1927-1928. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamphl.* #14. Dec. 1930: pp. 16.—This report gives in brief form statistics that have to do with various institutions concerned with the education of the Negro race in continental United States. It includes data on children of school age; enrollment; number of teachers in public schools; teachers and pupils in private secondary schools; instructors, students, receipts, and property values in colleges, universities and teacher training institutions. The data were collected by use of questionnaires and letters sent to school heads in the various types of institutions represented and to state departments of education. (Eleven tables and three graphs).—*O. D. Duncan.*

11564. CHALASINSKI, JÓZEF. Dwie koncepcje nauki obywatelstwa i dwa typy podręczników. [Two conceptions of civics and two types of civics manuals.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 2 (9) Nov. 1930: 844-867.—In Poland as everywhere the teaching of civics in the High Schools is felt to be indispensable in our age. Nevertheless good will is not enough, and the results obtained are sadly impaired by the faults of our text-books. They

are too much like somewhat simplified university manuals, are too overloaded with facts that belong elsewhere, and are virtually not related at all to the life lived by the pupils from day to day. What we really need for our youth is not so much learning as practical wisdom in these matters, and a live interest in the subject as a useful guide for living. In this respect we have a totally different and highly praiseworthy result achieved by the Americans, and especially the works of a teacher like A. W. Dunn in his *Community civics*.—*W. J. Rose.*

11565. FREEMAN, FRANK N. Comments on character education from the psychological point of view. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 193-198.—Character education from the psychological point of view is concerned not merely with the acquisition of a certain limited set of ideas and habits, but is broadened to include the control of those conditions which influence the individual's behavior. Thus character education becomes synonymous with the whole of education in all its parts and aspects. The moralist or the jurist might begin by analyzing and classifying the person's act in deciding what principle of conduct has been violated and what penalty attaches to the violation. But the psychologist rather inquires into the individual's physical and mental constitution, into his parentage, environment, and education, both formal and informal, and into his life history. The individual is analyzed instead of his act. Only upon such analysis he recommends a regimen of education which will remake the individual and will touch all those features of his life which bear upon his conduct. In a scheme of character education all elements or procedures which influence conduct must be taken into account.—*Andrew P. Slabey.*

11566. FREEMAN, FRANK N. The relation of educational psychology to educational sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (10) Jun. 1930: 580-589.—Educational psychology has passed through three stages characterized respectively (1) by the philosophical point of view or abstract *a priori* principles (Rousseau, Locke and others), (2) by the application of the laws of psychology to pedagogy (James: *Talks to teachers*), and (3) by a direct attack upon educational problems and subject matter from the psychological point of view (G. Stanley Hall, Judd, Thorndike, Binet and others). Educational sociology has passed through analogous stages. Illustrations of the last stage, the empirical method, are the study of the development of social institutions, and studies such as Counts': *The social composition of board of education*, and analyses of the social groups which education is designed to serve. In general, the distinction might be made that psychology deals with individual mental mechanisms, while sociology deals with the organized products of human development and social institutions.—*John H. Mueller.*

11567. HARTSHORNE, HUGH. The training of teachers for the work of character education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 199-205.—The work of building character offers no exception to the general rule that institutions are conservative, but they are not necessarily unchanging. New teachers must become familiar with certain established practices, but they must also recognize new and revolutionary theories. At least four of the established procedures offer genuine opportunity for growth in character if intelligently used. They are discipline, the present course of study in normal schools, extracurricular activities, and special methods of character education. We can begin by reconstructing the training school so that character will result from experience within it by providing experiences of fellowship, free discussion, tolerance of opinion, and responsibility for results.—*Andrew P. Slabey.*

11568. HENSMAN, Mrs. Women's education in India. *Indian Affairs*. 1 (1) Mar. 1930: 32-35.

11569. HOLLANDER, BERNHARD. Herder und die Domschule zu Riga. [Herder and the cathedral school at Riga.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13(21) Nov. 1930: 734-737.—J. G. Herder was assistant master at the cathedral school in Riga, the oldest school in Latvia from 1765-69. (The article discusses the present status of his educational and literary work.)—*Karl Thalheim*.

11570. HOPKINS, L. THOMAS. Constructing a character curriculum. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 206-211.—The author proposes six steps in the construction of character curriculum as follows: (1) isolate and define the components in a complete act of character; (2) define the relationship of character education to the total process of education; (3) define the relation of character education to public-school education; (4) define the aims of the character curriculum; (5) construct the course of study, which may be divided into a number of smaller steps; (6) indicate to teachers how such a course of study should be used.—*Andrew P. Slabey*.

11571. JEAN, VICTOR. L'Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines. [The Institute for Advanced Moroccan Studies.] *Renseignements Coloniaux*. (Suppl. to *Afrique Française*.) (4) Apr. 1930: 226-232.—From very modest beginnings in 1912 French higher education in Morocco has attained remarkable proportions. Lyautey created in 1912 the *École supérieure de langue arabe et dialectes berbères*. In 1921 the *Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines* was created and the *École Supérieure* was merged with it in 1921. It publishes a periodical, *Hesperis*. Its library and its student body are growing rapidly and its faculty possesses many notable scholars.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

11572. MIRSKI, JÓSEF. Polska myśl wychowawcza. [Polish education.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 2(10) Dec. 1930: 929-938.—Polish education may be said to rest on three principles, viz. loyalty to nation, loyalty to democracy, and the scientific method in pedagogy. The first survived generations of political subjection, nurtured by memories of the great of other days and the firm hope of future liberation.—*W. J. Rose*.

11573. ODIORNE, HELENA W. The library as a social agency. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1(4) Jan. 1931: 34-41.—Two groups of boys were chosen from two approximately similar districts of Washington, D.C., one of which has a library. The number of delinquencies recorded against the group from the district without a library was 10 as compared with 3 delinquencies recorded against the other group. The influence of the library was found to be more extensive than was expected, in spite of the fact that the schools do not make use of it to full advantage.—*G. I. Giardini*.

11574. PAGÈS, GASTON. L'éducation cinématographique. [Moving picture education.] *Grande Rev.* 135(1) Jan. 1931: 465-482.

11575. SCHLEMMER, RAYMOND. Education with regard to narcotics. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(6) Feb. 1931: 380-385.—*B. Riess*.

11576. UNSIGNED. Ethics in the teaching profession. *Res. Bull., Natl. Educ. Assn.* 9(1) Jan. 1931: pp. 89.

11577. WEISER, CHRISTIAN F. Amerikanische und deutsche Bildung. [American colleges and German culture.] *Zeitwende*. 6(12) Dec. 1930: 481-498.—When the University of Michigan was founded, the Prussian idea of higher education was accepted by the men responsible for its existence. The direction of public education by the state was acknowledged to be the ideal of democracy. Unfortunately, party politics invaded the field to the detriment of academic standards. When Carnegie money became available for colleges free from denominational connections, many schools more or less closely associated with churches severed their relationship. The dead level of democracy in America insists

upon freedom of learning rather than freedom of teaching. German cultural idealism is rarely found where uniformity is made the *sine qua non* of intellectual training.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 10379, 10494, 10499, 10508, 10573, 11485, 11487, 11491, 11553, 11577, 11602)

11578. GREENSTONE, M. J. Will Yiddish culture survive in Russia? *Menorah J.* 19(3) Mar. 1931: 274-281.—On the surface it would seem as if Yiddish or Jewish culture is very much alive in Russia and has the official support of the Soviet Government. Yiddish is an official language. Yiddish literature and art are encouraged. Nevertheless, the evidence indicates that all of this merely betokens a temporary vitality of Yiddish culture. The roots of this traditional culture, namely, religion and Zionism, are practically destroyed. If a vital culture is to be created, the diffusion of Yiddish as a folk speech, the growth of Yiddish art and literature, and the perpetuity of an autonomous Jewish community are essential. But apparently none of these conditions will materialize. Yiddish as a folk speech is on the wane. Yiddish literature and art are no longer means of uniquely Jewish expression. Both tend to be vehicles for the destruction of values peculiarly Jewish, diffusing instead the ideology of communism. The Jewish community is disappearing through assimilation. Anti-Semitism having disappeared as a vital fact one basis for Jewish solidarity has disappeared.—*W. O. Brown*.

11579. JANKELEVITCH, VLADIMIR. La culture russe en France (1922-1929). [Russian culture in France 1922-1929.] *Russische Gedanke*. 11(1) 1930: 92-94.

11580. MILLER, HERBERT A. Indo-China and Angkor. Round the world log of a sociologist, V. *World Unity*. 7(6) Mar. 1931: 401-407.—Angkor was the flourishing culmination of the civilization of the Khmers 800 years ago. Its rapid decay brought it to complete oblivion until 50 years ago. The author sees the possibility of the recrudescence of a culture in the natives of this area. The present French administration of Indo-China may furnish the necessary stimulus for a renaissance.—*E. Adamson Hoebel*.

11581. ROSSMAN, JOSEPH. War and invention. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 625-633.—The patent records of the United States, England, and Germany indicate that war is a powerful stimulus to invention of war implements. Although there was a sharp drop in the total number of patent applications filed or patents granted during the World War, as well as during the Civil War in the United States, the total number of patent applications and patents for war inventions rose considerably above the pre-war level. This means that the civilian inventors were inventive to an extraordinary and unusual degree during the war in order to increase the number of war inventions, in spite of the total drop in the number of inventions and the depletion of the inventive population due to the military draft. Basic war inventions have been made chiefly by civilians. A military environment is not conducive to invention.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 10500, 10515, 10686, 11242, 11244, 11320, 11521-11522, 11525, 11632)

11582. ADAMS, FRED WINSLOW, and MERRILL, RICHARD N. Is the present trend toward Gothic architecture and a more elaborate ritual a real advance? *Methodist Rev.* 114 (2) Mar. 1931: 191-205.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

11583. CAHILL, E. The Catholic social movement. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 36 (756) Dec. 1930: 572-587.—The modern Catholic social movement, which began about the middle of the last century, is attempting, with notable success, to disseminate among the masses of the people a better knowledge of Catholic social principles and ideals and to reorganize the public life of the nation in accordance with Catholic standards.—*John J. O'Connor.*

11584. GRAHAM, WILLIAM CREIGHTON. The religion of the Hebrews. *J. Relig.* 11 (2) Apr. 1931: 242-259.

11585. HANDWERK, WILHELM. Die Auflösung der Landgemeinde. [The dissolution of the rural congregation.] *Neuwerk.* 12 (10-11) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 279-285.—Two hundred years ago there was a very close community life in the agricultural villages. The inhabitants lived off their fields, flour was ground by the village mill, locally grown flax supplied the linen and the village was largely self supporting. The magistrate had authority, but such cases as domestic trouble, breaking the Sabbath and young people's frivolities were brought before the church officials. The community was everything and religion was a community affair. This has disappeared. The agriculturists were once a uniform class but specialization and the use of machinery has destroyed the old type of agriculture. Socially the inhabitants are divided into classes, such as farmers, wage earners, tradesmen and officials. Sometimes all four classes will be represented in the same family and there is no community of interest. The Communists and Social Democrats have a different spiritual outlook from the conservative farmers. The influence of the city has come in and the daily paper and the radio add their influence. These changes naturally affect religion.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11586. LEEPER, ALLEN. A religious census. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 753-758.—No religious census has been taken in England since 1851 so that only very approximate estimates of the religious population can be made. From the sources at hand,—Sunday school attendance, communicants and members enrolled—the writer concludes that the population is as follows: Anglicans 21,400,000, Roman Catholics 1,950,000, Methodists, etc., 4,250,000, Congregationalists 2,250,000, Baptists 1,758,000, Presbyterians 500,000, other protestants 800,000, Unitarians and Quakers 100,000, Christian Scientists 200,000, Spiritualists 70,000, Jews 300,000, others 50,000, and no religion 2,000,000.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

11587. MORROW, FELIX. Reform Judaism looks ahead. *Menorah J.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 282-296.—This is an analysis of the tendencies operative in Reform Judaism as reflected in the Thirty-Second Biennial Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held in Philadelphia, January, 1931. The major problem faced is the competition of secular interests with the religious. The problem of Reform Judaism is to adjust to and control this competition.—*W. O. Brown.*

11588. RERRIER, LOUIS. La pédagogie religieuse. [Religious education.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 5 (4) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 332-351.—The fundamental principle of religious education is to develop in a reasonable manner the religious sense and employ it as a force which will assist in the moral orientation of personality.—*J. K. Gordon.*

11589. PIPER, OTTO. Les courants religieux dans la jeunesse allemande d'aujourd'hui. [Contemporary religious trends among German youth.] *Christianisme Soc.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 74-87.—One cannot comprehend our German youth without understanding their religion. All the religious movements in Germany are conditioned by Christianity. Even those who have withdrawn from the church still carry the effect of its teachings. About the beginning of the century a new religious movement developed in Germany but it was interrupted by the war. The religious life of the youth of today is characterized by both an objective dynamic personality and a subjectivism. Most of the youth are not romantic. They are characterized by sobriety, by an absence of illusions and at times by a tragic attitude. Their religion is socialistic throughout. The different religious movements, such as the naturalistic movement and the political movement show similarities. Judaism, Catholicism, and Protestantism have all developed analogous movements.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11590. MURKERJI, RADHA KAMAL. Psychology of rites. *Indian J. Psychol.* 4 (4) Oct. 1929: 147-160.—Religion overcomes the psychic segregation which is the inevitable outcome of man's failure to understand or to adapt himself to his milieu. Religious ceremonial rites resolve the inner conflict between the basic drives which beset man in his life's crises. Rites, therefore, are the means of offering satisfaction to the important human impulses which are thwarted in ordinary social organization.—*E. Adamson Hoebel.*

11591. RÖMER, ALFRED. Musik und Religion. [Music and religion.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3 (4) 1930: 36-96.

11592. RUCCIUS, M. Deutsch-evangelische Arbeit in Kanada. [German evangelical work in Canada.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (18) Sep. 1930: 647-649.—Nearly four-fifths of the 500,000 Germans in Canada are believers in evangelism. The communities in Ontario have been included in the *Evangelisch-Lutherische Synod of Canada* since 1892.—*Karl Thalheim.*

11593. SCHNEIDER, CARL. Das deutsche Kirchenwesen in Australien. [German church organization in Australia.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (18) Sep. 1930: 654-655.—*Karl Thalheim.*

11594. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Les religions aux États-Unis et leurs conséquences dans la vie pratique. [Religions in the United States and their effect on every day life.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 32 (4) Jan. 30, 1931: 289-304.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11263, 11287, 11363, 11365-11366, 11368-11369, 11373, 11375-11378, 11426, 11514, 11610, 11612, 11634, 11658)

11595. CRADDOCK, SIR REGINALD. The ethics of punishment. *Police J. (London).* 3 (12) Oct. 1930: 550-559.

11596. KIRCHWEY, GEORGE W. Punishment versus treatment of offenders. The swing of the pendulum. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 87-94.—Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise says that the aims of the penal system of England and Wales are (1) retribution, (2) deterrence, and (3) reformation. This was also the doctrine of Plato, Thomas Aquinas, Kant, and Hegel, and of an influential school of thought in contemporary Europe. Despite the forward looking program of the first American prison congress held in 1870, the inhumanity and careless indifference to the most elementary human rights found in modern prisons are testimonies unto themselves. The pendulum of penal policy in America has swung from the 19th to the 18th century.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11597. RABONOWICZ, LÉON. El papel de Bélgica en la lucha contra la criminalidad. [The role of Bel-

gium in the campaign against criminality.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 17 (100) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 453-462.—The French Revolution paved the way for the classical theory of penology (principles outlined), but modern inductive science made possible the positivist school of penologists and their methods (principles outlined). The latter, based on anthropology, sociology, and jurisprudence, aim at reeducation, individualization, and the indeterminate sentence, correlated with the degree of disorganization of the offender's personality. The evolution of these viewpoints has been gradual, because the institutions necessary to these methods of treatment of offenders have been wanting. Italy, the home of the positivist school, has dreamed about newer and better methods, but Belgium has actually led in their realization. The Auburn prison type was derived from Ghent. The initiative for parole, probation, and special treatment of children originated in Belgium, and Vandervelde, when minister of justice, set on foot the present system of individualized treatment so celebrated in the various types of Belgian penal and correctional colonies. The studies of Louis Vervaeck resulting in the classification of offenders according to personality and disposition has made possible the great advances attained by Belgium in individualization. The Law of Social Defense (abstracted and summarized) classifies prisoners for treatment as follows: (1) curative treatment for abnormals, (2) elimination for repeaters, and (3) education for minors.—*L. L. Bernard.*

11598. STEARNS, ALBERT WARREN. The punishment versus treatment of offenders. The vision of the future. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 95-106.—Each historical period has its own characteristic theory of punishment. Abstract justice, deterrence, correction, reformation, and probation are each concepts which have influenced punishment at different periods from the remote past to the present. A new hypothesis is necessary for the future, a therapy based upon diagnosis and adequate case history. Courts will act properly upon every case with elaborated and extended machinery. Similarly paroles will be administered. Science will come in and, taking the place of leadership, build up a diagnostic system from which a better therapy may be expected.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entry 11591)

11599. D'ANTONIO, FERDINANDO. L'estetica di Carlo Cattaneo. [The aesthetics of Carlo Cattaneo.] *Nuova Rev. Storica.* 14 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 253-268.—A lesser known aspect of the Italian patriot and social philosopher.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

11600. HAGBOLDT, PETER. Der Kampf des jungen Menschen im neueren deutschen Drama. [The struggle of youth in the recent German drama.] *Modern Philol.* 28 (3) Feb. 1931: 337-352.

11601. HOUGH, WALTER. How did we come by art? *Sci. Mo.* 31 (5) Nov. 1930: 434-441.—In art, as in language, there is no continuity of development. In this way the artistic process differs from that of material culture. Although environment and "other obscure causes" bring about similarities, nevertheless one does not find analogous or comparative stages in art development. The groundwork of art may be said to have been laid when man no longer relied upon his native physiological equipment, but established media extraneous to himself to adjust himself to his environment.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 10494, 11526, 11549, 11583, 11601, 11730)

11602. MOORE, H. F. Engineering culture. *Science* (N. Y.). 73 (1881) Jan. 16, 1931: 51-54.—Culture includes as a major object the development of a philosophy of life. The engineer has a positive contribution to make to such a philosophy. First, he demands that such a philosophy include the viewpoint of applied as well as of pure science. Second, is the engineer's idea of tolerance, as the limit upon imperfections beyond which it is not safe to go. Third, abstract ideals not infrequently develop out of practical work. The engineer's function is to smooth the path for the development of the higher life of mankind and for the refinement of manners and morals.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 11400, 11546, 11617, 11634, 11641)

11603. REED, ELLERY. Family dependency rates. *Family.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 54-60.—This study deals with actual rates secured by dividing the number of cases by the number of thousands of people in the entire population. In 1928 and 1929 Cincinnati appeared to have dependency rates much higher than the majority of cities, and about twice as high as Cleveland. This led the Trounstine Foundation to make a study of mortality, wage, and employment rates in Cincinnati as compared with Cleveland. The differences in both wage and mortality rates were almost as impressive as the differences in the family dependency rates. However, family dependency rates cannot be trusted too fully as measures of the poverty and dependency existent in any city. Quantitative without qualitative data leave many vital questions unanswered. Such rates may in time occupy a place similar to that of mortality rates, morbidity rates, wage and employment rates, as comparable measures of social conditions in different cities. (Two detailed tables.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

11604. REYNOLDS, ROSEMARY. They have neither money nor work. *Family.* 12 (2) Apr. 1931: 35-39.—In spite of extreme poverty, illness, and unemployment in 50 Philadelphia families in 1930, only 6 suffered drastic changes. If, in 80% of the families one member had been able to secure work, assistance need not have been sought. Only 3 families had a regular weekly income of \$25 to \$30. (Tables show earnings, size of families, rent arrears, sources of income during unemployment, etc.)—*L. M. Brooks.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 10731, 11243, 11337, 11362, 11364, 11369-11372, 11374-11378, 11380, 11382-11384, 11403, 11424, 11503-11504, 11573, 11595-11598, 11632, 11658-11659)

11605. BRANDL, FRANZ. Weltanschauung und Kriminalität. [Philosophy of life and criminality.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 3 (3) 1930: 26-56.

11606. BREARLEY, H. C. The Negro and homicide. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 247-253.—Perhaps the high homicide rate of the Negro (seven times that of the whites) is more apparent than real. A careful study of comparable groups of whites and Negroes having the same economic, educational, and social status is needed. Then, perhaps, approximately the same rates for the two races might be found. In that event there

would be no strictly racial differences to explain.—*Esther S. Corey.*

11607. DUNCAN, O. D. An analysis of the population of the Texas penitentiary from 1906 to 1924. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(5) Mar. 1931: 770-781.—In an attempt to trace in a rough way the association between various influences and the occurrence of crimes carrying a penitentiary sentence in Texas, it has been found that Negroes and Mexicans have a much higher crime ratio than the white population of the state. Territorial migration has been found to go with an increase in the crime rate of the migrants. Urban populations as a class show a greater crime rate than rural populations. The age of greatest frequency of crime has been found to extend from 15 to 40 years, the ten years of life having the most crimes being from 20 to 29 years. Occupations which are seasonal and mostly urban have higher crime rates than those which give steady employment, or which are rural. Relatively speaking, there are fewer crimes among those married than among those of any other marital condition. The crime rate seems to have an inverse relationship to the amount of education possessed by various groups. An elementary statistical analysis of these phenomena is the task of this paper.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11608. ERICKSON, MILTON H. Some aspects of abandonment, feeble-mindedness, and crime. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(5) Mar. 1931: 758-769.—A total of 1,500 adult white married male criminals in Wisconsin were selected. These included 170 cases of abandonment, of which 35% were feeble-minded although the feeble-minded constituted only 18.2% of all criminals. Relatively, 22.3% of the feeble-minded committed abandonment as compared with 8.88% of the non-feeble-minded. The degree of feeble-mindedness was essentially without import. Subjective causes for delinquency in abandonment cases were essentially economic distress and ill-health, with liquor playing far less part in these cases than in other offenses. Family size appears to constitute a factor in abandonment, with the larger families occurring more frequently among the feeble-minded. World War service, conjugal incompatibility, and individual poverty constitute factors in both abandonment and crime. The disruption of the childhood home of the individual appears to lead directly to the production of social unfit. The foreign-born feeble-minded contribute 230 to 245% of their proportion of crime as determined by population ratios.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

11609. HANDMAN, MAX SYLVIVUS. Nationality and delinquency: the Mexicans in Texas. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 133-145.—In the main delinquency is a function of time, place, and personality. The delinquencies of the Mexican are tied up largely with the nomadic life which he is leading and with the dislocation and disorganization which takes place within a person who is torn from his village community with its system of control and plunged into a new and strange, and, in the main, disorganized environment. It is because of this dislocation and disorganization that he commits crimes, and more of them here, which he does not commit at home. The Mexicans' nationality is no cause of delinquent behavior, and whatever variation this behavior shows is a variation due to the efforts of a human being with a different culture pattern to adjust the best he can to what seems to him the curious and capricious American system of justice.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11610. HANNIGAN, C. Crime in the Federated Malay States. *Police J. (London)*. 3(10) Apr. 1930: 213-225.—The Federated Malay States have an area of 27,500 miles and about 1,750,000 people. The police staff consists of 112 British officers, 45 Asiatics and 3,992 rank and file. All the officers read and write Malay and often two or three more languages and nearly all the constables are literate in Malay. The population is ex-

traordinarily mixed with different kinds of Chinese, Javanese, Indians, etc. Gang robberies, usually Chinese, were carefully carried out and the jungle facilitated escape. With the opening up of the country, motor cars, etc., gang robberies became less frequent but were revived during the European war. A village would have its telephones cut and after the police rushed out they would be shot and the village looted. A new system of patrolling by motor cars and from ambush had to be substituted and the gang robberies have been brought under better control. All crimes reported must be recorded and there is an elaborate system of telephone, telegraph and written reports to integrate the entire force and also to concentrate the responsibility of investigation on a particular officer. In 1928 there were 84,137 reports of crimes; 7,241 of the more serious crimes called "seizable," including 63 murders, 26 gang robberies, 68 robberies, 725 house breaking, 3,653 thefts. The Conlay system of classification is employed for finger prints and there are 205,000 on file. The proportion of alien criminals is becoming rapidly less.—*A. M. Kidd.*

11611. HOLLINS, S. T. The criminal tribes of Northern India. *Police J. (London)*. 3(10) Apr. 1930: 277-288.—Social outcasts from the Indian caste system are organized into tribes, some nomadic. These criminal tribes have a population of about 3,000,000 and 38,000 persons of these tribes have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. The settled members appear as law abiding, but they break out occasionally. The Pasis specialize in the brewing of illicit liquor. The language of the tribes is usually the language where they have settled, although they have an argot. Only a few are Mohammedan tribes although there are Mohammedans in some of the Hindu tribes. There are a variety of customs in marriage, food, etc. The Aherias are a tribe of hunters whose operations were curtailed by settlement. Some have never ceased to be nomadic. They are railway thieves, raid the houses of the wealthy money lenders, torture and kill to get valuables. Baurias are another hunting tribe. Disguised as holy men, they steal and commit burglary but rarely robbery. Governmental agricultural settlements have not been successful as a means of reform. The Salvation Army has five settlements approximating 3,000 in population and only 13% have gone back to living in crime. There is also a government settlement in the Cawnpore District. The Criminal Tribes Act of 1912 is effective in restricting and checking the activities with more dangerous members but social work is needed. (Descriptions of various other criminal tribes are included.)—*A. M. Kidd.*

11612. KALMANN, HEINRICH. Die kriminalbiologische Untersuchung der Täterpersönlichkeit und ihr Wert für die polizeilichen Vorerhebungen. [The criminal-biological investigation of the perpetrator's personality and its value for police regulation.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 175-183.—Police officers recognize that dependence upon punishment as a crime deterrent is unwarranted, that character change cannot be effected through imprisonment. The goal of criminal-biology is to discover the interdependence of the dynamic personality and the criminal act. The author stresses the need for understanding the individual criminal in his criminological surroundings. While supporting the objective description of the criminal from physical, anthropological, and environmental points of view, which have in measure made up what is known as criminal-biological research, he maintains that the subjective attitudes of the individual criminals are also important for a proper understanding of criminal behavior. Not only will the police be able better to understand and handle the individual criminal, but such data will be significant also for the courts and penal administrators. In short, a plea

is made for the individualization of police treatment of offenders.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

11613. MOLEY, RAYMOND. The relationship of juvenile to adult delinquency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 81-86.—In the study of the relationship between adult and juvenile delinquency, there seem to be at least three lines of influence; (1) the growth of the juvenile offender into an adult offender; (2) the influence of the adult offender on the juvenile; and (3) the attitude of the juvenile as it is determined by the adult world of social relationships in which he lives.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11614. MOULTON, BRYANT E. Some causes of delinquency in relation to family attitudes. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (2) Jan. 1931: 173-177.—Identification with an undesirable parent, oedipus complex, oversolicitous parents and a family's economic insecurity have been found to be significant causative factors in juvenile delinquency. Many transient cures of these delinquents could be made permanent, if more attention were given to the family life in which the delinquency originates.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11615. RAVEN, ALICE. A theory of murder. *Sociol. Rev.* 22 (2) Apr. 1930: 108-118.—The basic factor in determining the child's social or anti-social reactions in later life is the family. The hypothesis which is set forth is a psycho-analytic theory of murder in which the author maintains that the murderer commits his act because of the fact that someone interferes with his sense of power. The basic psychological motives are found in the family relationships and murder impulses of the simplest form are found in the death-wishes. The oedipus and the electra complexes are given prominent roles. A few cases are used to illustrate some of the points.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

11616. RÜDIN, ERNST. Wege und Ziele der biologischen Erforschung der Rechtsbrecher mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Erbbiologie. [Programs and aims of the biological investigations of the criminal with particular reference to heredity.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (2) Mar. 1931: 129-135.—Many modern bio-criminologists maintain that the hypotheses concerning the biological and hereditary factors of the criminal have been insufficiently considered and are for the most part as yet little understood. Other students emphasize the need for studying the social personality of the offender if the roots of criminality are to be discerned. The author takes an intermediate position, maintaining that the reciprocal interplay of inherited biological and environmental factors must be considered, and that the biological foundations of criminal behavior must first be clearly understood. The classification of various criminal-biological types is difficult because of differences in nomenclature used by investigators and insufficient comparative data. Supplementary comparative studies of anatomical types and the brains of criminals must be made. The desirability of continuing the criminal-biological studies of twins is emphasized in this direction. It is suggested that comparative studies of the fertility of the criminal and the manifold factors influencing such fertility also be considered part of criminal biology. The correlations of all such data will furnish the basis of exact information which underlies any practical program of combating crime (such as for example the eugenic measures). Such inquiries need not delay crime preventive measures in those instances where the factors making for crime are now fairly well established.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

11617. SULLENGER, T. EARL. Relation of juvenile delinquency to outdoor relief. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* (3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 255-262.—This article is the result of a study of 500 cases of juvenile delinquency selected from the records of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Division of the District Court, Omaha, Nebraska. These

cases were checked with the files of the Confidential Social Service Exchange, and it was found that 225 or 45% of the families represented by these cases were listed as having received some kind of aid from public or private relief agencies of the city. Eighty-one per cent of these families were below normal in health. Distribution of occupations pursued by 110 of the fathers: 7.3% were skilled, 7.3% were semi-skilled, and 85.4% were unskilled. The type of social service agencies registered on these 225 cases: material relief, 37.2%; medical 54.1%; child guidance, 9.2%; employment, 3.2%; and recreational, 1.3%. Loss of the father not only means a broken home, but in most cases the economic support of the family. This furnishes two primary causes of delinquency. Properly administered outdoor relief is a vital factor in preventing delinquency among the lower economic classes. A study of 356 mothers who were recipients of mothers pensions show that this form of outdoor relief has lowered the juvenile delinquency rate in certain areas. In these 356 families, 862 minor children were found. Only 32 or 3.7% had ever been delinquent. This is only .6% greater than the average delinquency rate in Omaha. About 25% of the delinquent cases studied lived under the same condition as these families. Thus the constructive work carried on in the mother pension families was a strong force in preventing delinquency. The conclusion is that juvenile delinquency is closely associated with poverty and delinquency, that such conditions are conducive to behavior problems and that if proper constructive outdoor relief is given to alleviate this condition, it becomes a great force in reducing and preventing juvenile delinquency.—*T. Earl Sullenger.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11453, 11662, 11664, 11693)

11618. BOYD, MARY SUMNER. Why mothers die. *Nation* (N. Y.). 132 (3428) Mar. 18, 1931: 293-295.

11619. LOMBARD, HERBERT L. The chronic disease problem in Massachusetts. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 146-151.—Chronic diseases among the middle aged furnish the outstanding health problem of the present day. Two generations ago less than one-third of all deaths in persons over 50 were due to heart disease, cancer, apoplexy, and nephritis. Now, nearly two-thirds of the deaths for those over 50 are certified as from these causes. With the restriction of immigration, the birth rate has declined and the percentage of the population over 50 has increased. These phenomena have provoked the study of such conditions as the trend of chronic diseases, care, type of resources needed, the economic problems involved, the duration and distribution of chronic diseases, incidence of chronic diseases upon age and sex groups, the influence of occupation and other similar topics. Preliminary reports on studies in progress show that 6% of all persons over 50 have chronic diseases; one-third of all persons sick with chronic diseases were receiving no medical attention. Of the total sick 8.2% were disabled completely. Chronic diseases increase with age and are more prevalent among females than males. Chronic diseases increase inversely with economic status, and are more prevalent in the country than in the city.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11620. MILLS, C. A. The influence of climate on human organism as evidenced by the death rate from certain diseases and by conception rate. *Ohio J. Sci.* 30 (4) Jul. 1930: 256-260.—All available death rate statistics for different diseases in various countries furnish information for this study. Climate has a definite effect on the endocrine glands and through this an influence in metabolic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, pernicious anemia, exophthalmic goiter, and Addison's disease. The effect of climate on sex glands was studied in

relation to mean monthly temperature, rainfall and relative humidity. The conception rate shows a slight summer decrease which is more marked the higher the mean temperature.—*Ernestine Smith.*

11621. **POUSMA, R. H.** Venereal disease among Navahos. *Southwestern Medic.* 13 Nov. 1929: 503.

11622. **PROKOPENKO, ALEXANDRE P.** Considérations sur la maladie au point de vue biologique et social. [Illness from a biological and social point of view.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 579-609.—*L. L. Bernard.*

11623. **STERLING, E. BLANCHE.** The stillbirth problem in the United States. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (5) Jan. 1931: 207-213.—The stillbirth problem is of greater magnitude than that of neonatal death. The latter has shown a slight decline, but the former follows practically a straight line. Most prominent among the known causes of stillbirths are the complications of labor, syphilis, and the toxemias of pregnancy.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11624. **UNSIGNED.** Familienstand der krankfeiernenden Ruhrbergarbeiter. [Civil status and family data on sick Ruhr coal mine workers.] *Glückauf.* 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 275.—According to the reports of Dec., 1930, per 100 sick Ruhr miners 22.64% were single and 77.3% married. Of the latter 20.46% were childless, 21.44% had one child, 17.45% had two children, 10.09% had three children and 7.92% had four or more children. Of the total number of workers 4.09% were sick while of the single workers 3.27% were sick. Among the married 4.41% were sick. Of the married with children 4.26% of the fathers of one child, 3.94% of the fathers of two children, 5.23% of the fathers of three children, and 5.90% of the fathers of four or more children were sick.—*E. Friederichs.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11503-11504, 11540, 11562, 11608, 11653, 11655)

11625. **BROWN, L. GUY.** The sociological implications of drug addiction. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (6) Feb. 1931: 358-369.—The sociological implications of drug addiction may be seen through the following facts: (1) Drug addiction is socially acquired. There is no evidence that most drug addicts are psychopathic constitutional inferiors. (2) The habit is increased through social interaction. Study of individual case histories shows that parties, association with older addicts, and fear of detection foster the habit. (3) The habit is difficult to terminate because of the presence of other addicts; that is because of the social relationships of those who are not trying to quit. (4) The social definition of drug addiction forces the user to live in a collapsed social world.—*B. Riess.*

11626. **NICOLE, J. ERNEST.** Psycho-pathology and the herd-instinct. *J. Mental Sci.* 76 (314) Jul. 1930: 389-418.—Modern psychology has offered two concepts which have influenced the thought in the new psycho-pathology: (1) a dynamic view of human nature, expressed particularly in the theory of instinct, and (2) the theory of struggle, inner stress and conflict. The herd instinct is vaguely described and applied, if applied at all. Like the concept of the group mind, with which it is connected, it does not appear to be essential to the explanations of the psycho-pathologists, even if we consider it as an acquired complex instead of an inherited trait. (Bibliography).—*L. L. Bernard.*

11627. **STEARNs, A. W.** Suicide. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 204 Jan. 1, 1931: 9-10.—In a series of 167 cases of suicide studied by the author, the predominant causes were as follows: mental disease, 65; physical disease, 25; delinquency, 15; senility, 9; alcohol and drugs,

9; psychoneurosis, 8; abnormal personality, 6; domestic strife, 3; loss of employment, 3; death of spouse, 3; miscellaneous, 7; undetermined, 14. Suicide is a direct result of emotional stress. Insanity is becoming less important and social stress more important. Evidence of special racial differences may indicate different customs instead of biological conditions as has generally been assumed.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11628. **TERRY, C. E.** The development and causes of opium addiction as a social problem. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (6) Feb. 1931: 335-346.—The opium habit was early recognized as an evil and prohibited in China as early as 1729. The problem of addiction developed equally in opium producing countries such as China and in non-producing countries. In the latter, medical writings which dwelt upon the euphoric effects, literature such as DeQuincey's *Confessions of an English opium-eater*, the discovery of the hypodermic needle and syringe (1845), and the ravages of war which led to the use of the drug for its analgesic value all played an important part in the spread and development of addiction. To some extent the lack of interest of the medical profession and the illicit traffic also operate to spread the problem. Among the causes of addiction it is necessary to differentiate predisposing and immediate causes. The author lists five etiologic factors operating to spread the habit; (1) individuals suffering from an incurable malady; (2) individuals to whom the drug was administered during a self-limited or curable malady; (3) individuals addicted through self-medication; (4) individuals who first took the drug through curiosity or bravado; and (5) individuals who were first introduced to the drug through vicious associations.—*B. Reiss.*

11629. **POPENOE, PAUL.** Feeble-mindedness today. A review of some recent publications on the subject. *J. Heredity.* 21 (10) Oct. 1930: 421-431.—A review of some recent publications on feeble-mindedness shows at least five questions that need settling: (1) How many feeble-minded are there? No two authorities agree, partly from lack of data and partly from differences in definition. Judged by the social criterion there are perhaps a million; judged by the I. Q. criterion there may be six times as many. (2) How fecund are they? Studies differ considerably on this point. (3) How much feeble-mindedness is due to heredity? Most seem to agree that at least a half—probably more—is genetic in character. (4) Are the feeble-minded an asset or a liability? Some say the fewer we have the better, but others say our increasingly mechanized work calls for more morons, who can stand the monotony that is so irksome to the intelligent. (5) Assuming that they are not a desirable element in our population, is segregation or sterilization the better method of limiting and controlling the feeble-minded? Twenty-five states now have sterilization laws.—*R. E. Baber.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 11651, 11670, 11725, 11729)

11630. **ADDAMS, JANE.** Social workers and the other professions. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 50-54.—Social workers have been pioneers in certain movements after taken over by medicine and law. Examples of such are the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis, the safety movement, the educational work in the prevention of venereal disease, probation work and the establishment of legal aid societies. A state of tension when old values are at

state may be the very moment when the groups realize that the whole situation calls for new adjustments and are driven to utilize half formed purposes for experimental action.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11631. BEISER, PAUL T. Defining the functional relationships of family and children's case work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 227-232.—The most vital task shared by family and children's case work is the attack upon parental inadequacy and its products—neglect, unsatisfactory character and personality training, and delinquency of children. There appears to be inherent harm to the child in most of the separations from parents which social workers arrange; however, it is not denied that ultimate good often results. In these two propositions lie the basis of most of the suggestions which have been worked out: (1) every new situation must be faced in terms of the then existent family life; (2) the new case must be studied in order to discover what family values lie in it; (3) any decision for separation must be participated in by both family and children's agencies; (4) final determination of treatment must rest with the children's agency; (5) an experimental period after reunion is necessary to demonstrate whether the situation can stand reasonable strain.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11632. BLESSING, JOSEPH MARX. Can the church check crime? *Methodist Rev.* 114 (1) Jan. 1931: 58-64.—In the congested districts of our modern industrial cities the old family life is impossible, and here the church is the agency best fitted to supply the aids and restraints formerly found in the family circle. The church, under the guidance of trained psychiatrists, can render much aid in assisting paroled men and women to readjust themselves satisfactorily to society.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

11633. BONAPART, JOSEPH. Reciprocal attitudes of parents and adolescent children where these children are being cared for away from home. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 217-226.—Too little is known of the effects of placement upon the emotional child. At present arbitrary standards are set up and an effort is made to approximate these standards. The effects of placement are in terms of parental home conditions; under ordinary circumstances the child should be kept in his parental home. The fear of permanent family disintegration should not deter social workers from removing children from their homes for urgent and compelling reasons. A few of the major attitudinal changes which derive from the placement situation are: (1) change of emphasis on the components of the affectional relationship between parent and child; (2) resentment against such parents as are accused by their children of failing to meet their responsibility; (3) the injection of the foster mother in the relationship makes for a distorted picture of parent and child which might result in serious misunderstanding when the family is reunited; (4) separation interrupts the continuity of family life; (5) placement away from home makes the child the center of attraction; (6) so far as the emotional life of the child is concerned, separation is neither so complete nor so deleterious as is popularly believed.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11634. CHURCH, VIRGINIA. A study of three hundred children committed to a city board of Public Welfare 1928-1929. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1 (4) Jan. 15, 1931: 5-9.—The study aims at the discovery of the underlying causes of the removal of children from homes declared "unsuitable" by the juvenile court, and the disclosure of the weaknesses of community resources in dealing with children in socially dependent families. Financial unfitness was an unusually outstanding factor in most of the cases studied intensively. Parental moral unfitness was present in only half of the financially unfit cases. Yet in all cases studied the home was declared "unsuitable" by the court. The agencies having contact

with the families before commitment made little use of the available community resources. Only one-third of the children received constructive help to avoid their removal from home, although 265 of them had been known to one or more agencies.—*G. I. Giardini.*

11635. HOPKINS, CORNELIA, and HAINES, ALICE R. A study of one hundred problem children for whom foster care was advised. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (2) Jan. 1931: 107-128.—A comparison of 100 problem children (clinic cases) and a control group of "non-problem" children revealed three tentative conclusions: (1) successful placement depends slightly upon the problems of the children who are placed and considerably upon the administrative policies of the social agencies concerned with placement; (2) the proportion of successfully placed children is comparable to that found in the studies of Healy and Theis; (3) there is little or no difference between problem children and non-problem children. On the first point complete investigation of the social, economic, intellectual, and family status of the child showed that none of these factors presented insurmountable obstacles to successful adjustment in a foster home. On the third point it was demonstrated that the control or non-clinic group came from a lower standard family and had a larger number of disintegrating conditions than the clinic group.—*H. A. Phelps.*

11636. MCCONNELL, FRANCIS F. Voices of the times. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 55-62.—The times in which we live are too much under the sway of intellectual and moral fashion. Propaganda has become a habit since the World War. Statements of alleged truth often appear true because everybody believes them. But they indicate an aroused public interest which can be used for good.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11637. MORQUIO, LUIS. Consultas sobre el Torono. [Report on the tour, or turn-box.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (2) Oct. 1930: 270-280.—The tour once had utility, but is now inadmissible. With few exceptions, all child protection is based on the protection of the mother through the direct or indirect and longest possible preservation of the mother-child relation. This is not only the most humane practice but also the surest guarantee of the child's life and health.—*L. L. Bernard.*

11638. NEUSTAEDTER, ELEANOR. The integration of economic and psychological factors in family case work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 198-216.—The contribution of mental hygiene to family society case work has been that of showing why the client is not self-maintaining, and why he is not self-starting. It helps in appraising the probable extent of the participation and self-maintenance which can reasonably be expected of the client. Mental hygiene has also added to the understanding of causes, and in the light of these causes there has been increasing awareness of sound means for attaining the goals of social work.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11639. RADAKOVIC, MILA. Die Zwiespältigkeit in der modernen Fürsorge. [Discord in modern social work.] *Hochland.* 28 (3) Dec. 1930: 193-203.—In spite of its enormous recent success, social work is at present passing through a crisis in regard to aims and methods. The natural law of selection has found no consideration in social legislation. According to present methods, the unfit are favored in favor of the fit. This may be damaging to the nation in the long run. The care of cripples and insane has been motivated by the view that neglect would mean increased costs in the future. The rational centralization of all social work by the government seems to be in contradiction to the necessities of human life. Even the best organizations will not be able to take care of all phases of human needs. Only help based upon personal interest in the needy can be adequate.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

11640. SCOVILLE, MILDRED C. An inquiry into the status of psychiatric social work. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 145-151.—In the last 25 years psychiatric social work has developed from a circumscribed field to a recognized position within every form of social work. Its present status is temporary due to the changes within the fields of social work and psychiatry. Psychiatric social work is now fluctuating between the specialized service rendered to non-psychiatric agencies and the general training in mental hygiene which is presumably a part of every social worker's equipment. A more stable position within the field of social work depends upon the development of treatment services and increasing knowledge concerning the conditions that make for positive mental health.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11641. STEGER, EMIL G. Intake policies in family case work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 189-197.—The removal of the pinch of poverty is the purpose of family case work. Social work is of necessity an interference in social relationships, and, as such, is justifiable only when it is absolutely necessary. There is in social case work the grave danger of inviting people to seek a release from responsibilities that should remain with the family or the individual. The family society must overcome the attitude that a need for material relief in itself makes any case a family society responsibility in spite of other factors that clearly place the family problem elsewhere. Another important question is whether the family agency is equipped to handle the particular social problem presented to it. Family societies in a rapidly developed industrial community face problems quite different from those encountered in older communities with a long and steady growth; in the former they are likely to be much broader than in the latter, and resources are apt to be more limited in the newer than in the older community. The stage of development of social work as a whole plays a large part in fixing the intake policy. The family society never can hope to build constructively except in so far as it recognizes as its first obligation those who are of the limited income groups.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11642. VAN WATERS, MIRIAM. Philosophical trends in modern social work (Presidential address). *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 3-19.—A statement of the philosophy underlying social work requires a description of both attitudes and systems of ideas. The first decade of the existence of the National Conferences of Charities and Correction, as it was called in 1871, was an era of big buildings suitable for separate care of the insane, the criminal, and the indigent. In the second decade, properly from 1884 to 1894, attention was centered upon the problem of how to run the institutions which had emerged, in the third decade, 1894 to 1904, the emphasis shifted to a demand for trained social workers. The fourth decade, 1904 to 1914 marks a radical departure in the thinking of the Conference: formerly, heredity and personal characteristics were relied on as causes. By this time attention was being focused upon the social environment with special interest in public health as a positive ideal, immigration as a challenge to Americanization, and finally a gradually growing sense of social relationships. The fifth decade, 1914 to 1924, saw the definite expression of self-consciousness and self-criticism on the part of social workers. The sixth decade, beginning in 1924 has become an era of research. The growth of social work has been a cumulative one; the problems of the first decade and each succeeding one have been carried over in the next and so on. Social work is identified with the philosophy of liberalism; it has realized that a program cannot make men moral, religious or happy.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11643. WALLACE, GEORGE B. The rehabilitation of the drug addict. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(6) Feb. 1931: 347-357.—The general features of a rehabilitation pro-

gram are as follows: (1) Isolation of the addicts under legal commitment for an indefinite period; (2) complete withdrawal of the drug; (3) study of each individual addict with reference to physical condition, mental make-up, reasons for beginning use of drug, occupational or vocational fitness; (4) therapeutic schedule to be instituted with reference to mental, physical and occupational rehabilitation; (5) after satisfactory degree of improvement, paroled discharge with possibilities for repeated commitment.—*B. Riess.*

11644. WHITE, R. CLYDE. Indexes of public welfare work in Indiana. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 246-252.—An analysis of trends in public welfare work is presented by means of a general index and by special indexes of the several different forms of public social work.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 11343, 11440, 11544, 11641, 11683)

11645. ADAMS, MATTHEW P.; PUSCHNER, EMMA C.; YOUNG, PAULINE V. Fraternal social work and its relation to professional social work. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 255-265.—The social work activities of fraternities and lodges are extensive and represent enormous annual expenditures. There is, however, little or no coordination between these and professional social work agencies.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11646. JAMESON, SAMUEL H. Social distance between welfare organizations. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 230-243.—Social distance in social work is traceable to (1) the invasion of status; (2) cultural differences; and (3) competition.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

11647. KELSO, ROBERT W. The community chest and relief giving. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 233-238.—There are four functions of a community chest: (1) Securing contributions; (2) distribution of funds according to (a) the needs of the receiving agency, (b) the efficiency with which it performs its functions, and (c) the needs of the community; and (3) the development of a rationally integrated program of welfare work for its community. The evolution of sound individual case work in outdoor relief is the strongest guarantee for the success of the community chest movement.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11648. SWIFT, LINTON B. The community fund and relief giving. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 239-250.—This paper deals critically with such problems as wholesale and retail methods of raising as well as of giving out relief funds; the functions of the community fund program, and the main objections to it. There are several necessary steps to be taken in the development of a community program: (1) An agreement as to case work functions of various agencies; (2) division of labor between agencies in collecting funds; (3) wholesale relief appeals should be avoided by these agencies.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11649. UNSIGNED. Third White House Conference on Child Welfare. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 101-102.—The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection met in Washington, November 20-22, 1930. The sections were divided into medical service, public health service and administration, education and training, and the problem of the handicapped. Defects in the federal program were emphasized. The recommendation that the child health, maternity, and infancy work of the Children's Bureau be shifted to the Public Health Service was opposed on the plea of the desirability of a unified approach on the part of the Federal Government to all the problems of childhood, and was held over for consideration by the President's continuation committee. Local child welfare conferences

are needed throughout the country to carry on the work.
—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

11650. WILLARD, D. W. Community organization through citizens associations. *Soc. Forces.* 9(2) Dec. 1930: 220-229.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11081, 11139, 11256, 11333, 11340, 11397, 11399, 11401, 11404-11405, 11409, 11412, 11445, 11458, 11639, 11644)

11651. ARCHER, LAURA RUSSELL. Home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1(4) Jan. 15, 1931: 10-17.—A brief survey is presented of the workings of the mothers' pension laws in the District of Columbia with statistics relative to the number of approved, reinstated and rejected cases, causes of rejection, supplementary sources of income of the families under pension and comparisons with standard budgets. The writer also lists the items for which the pension does or does not make allowance.
—*G. I. Giardini.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10731, 11397, 11538, 11597-11598, 11607)

11652. BLAIR, ANITA C. Occupational therapy in the general hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 95-103.

11653. FULLER, RAYMOND G. Readmissions in the hospital history of mental patients during eighteen years following first admissions. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 53-67.—A study of the 11,050 mental patients being first admitted to civil state hospitals of New York from Oct. 1, 1909 to September 30, 1911, showed that 87.1% of the patients were in the hospital but once, 12.9% were admitted twice, 3.6% were admitted three times, and 1.3% were admitted four times. Further readmissions were consistently fewer in percentage according to increase in number of readmissions. Manic-depressive psychosis cases showed the highest rate of readmission, while senile psychosis cases showed the lowest. Dementia praecox cases showed the largest proportion of cases staying in the hospital after each admission, ranging from a fourth to a half of each group admitted or readmitted. Senile psychosis cases were lowest again. Final discharges were greatest for manic-depressive cases, about 60%, and least for senile psychosis cases, about 10%. For all psychoses 15.6% were still in the hospital, 42.2% had died in the hospitals, and 42.2% had been discharged.—*Mapheus Smith.*

11654. HENDERSON, HOWARD T. The application of occupational therapy on a graduated scale to patients in a tuberculosis sanatorium. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 71-81.

11655. MCGHIE, B. T. Amentia—an economic, educational social and public health problem. *Canad. Pub. Health.* J. 22(1) Jan., 1931: 5-9.—Amentia is usually defined as absence of the intellect, and more practically as referring to that particular class of persons who are intellectually incapable of receiving education along conventional lines. In the province of Ontario an institution for such individuals was completed in 1891 and there have been 4,559 admissions, the average length of residence being 5 years and 8 months with current expenses at \$1.00 per day each. The capital expenditure for the present plant is at least \$2,000,000. From a public health point of view a study of 903 cases showed that 24.5% were defective because of some pathological condition, such as birth injury, etc. Since the adoption of a definite policy of preventive medicine, the admissions have been cut approximately to half.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

11656. POWERS, HARVEY B. Occupational therapy in a tuberculosis sanatorium. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 89-93.

11657. SAMPLE, GERTRUDE. Occupational therapy in a teaching hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 109-111.

11658. SELLIN, THORSTEN. Prison tendencies in Europe. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 118-132.—In certain European countries the post-war development in the clinical study of the criminal has had a strong biological bias. In about a dozen countries the reforms that have been made since the war stress the protection of society against crime by a scientific study of the criminal. In Germany a set of "Principles of prison treatment" was set up in 1923. In Prussia three distinct institutions are planned through which the prisoner of the educable group must pass: the receiving prison, the intermediate or advanced prison, and the discharge prison. This involves an intricate personnel problem because each type of prison is to be under a different sort of management and will exist for a specific purpose. This system will place the responsibility for work with discharged prisoners squarely upon the state. (Bibliography).—*O. D. Duncan.*

11659. THAYER, WALTER N., Jr. Prison tendencies in the United States. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 107-117.—Popular sentiments are divided between two groups, one which demands stern measures in dealing with crime, and another which believes the criminal never had a square deal. A rational solution lies in a middle course. The lock step, stripes, and in most states the chain gang have had their day. The routine of prison life is broken by periods of play and relaxation in the open air. The average criminal is, as a rule, in his early twenties, with an education short of the sixth grade, and an intelligence level of 13 or 14 years. One of the difficulties of training prisoners in the skilled trades is the opposition of organized labor. The best plans for the prisoners' rehabilitation will fail if the institution neglects training in the habits of obedience to authority and the development of a sense of personal responsibility. It is difficult to uproot the habits of years by a few months behind the prison walls. Indeterminate sentences would be preferable to fixed sentences in dealing with a large majority of the criminal population. Not enough care is exercised in selecting parole supervisors. Prosecutors think more in terms of the percentage of convictions shown on their records than of the effects of punishment or acquittal upon those who are violators of the law.—*O. D. Duncan.*

11660. WITZEL, AUGUST E. Parole and clinic program—Brooklyn State Hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 21-32.—*Mapheus Smith.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 11402, 11410, 11619, 11683)

11661. BANCKER, E. A., Jr. Review of sociological section of National Tuberculosis Association, Atlantic City, May, 1929. *Georgia Medic. Assn. J.* 19 Sep. 1930: 384-391.

11662. BIGELOW, G. H. The Massachusetts cancer program. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 152-162.—The legislature of Massachusetts authorized a state cancer program in 1925. It was found in that year that the State death rate due to cancer had increased over 50% in comparison with previous records, and had become the highest of all the states in the union. An attempt is being made to look ahead into other degenerative diseases. Much data already collected suggest the quantitative value of the work, but little or none of the data give any basis for the qualitative value of the investigations. There is at present an irresistible public demand for hospitaliza-

tion and other forms of service in this field.—O. D. Duncan.

11663. CHALMERS, A. K. The development of public health administration in Glasgow. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc., Glasgow*. 56 1928: 108-142.

11664. EIKER, B. L. Problems in control of acute infectious diseases in rural districts of Iowa. *Iowa State Medic. Soc. J.* 20 Apr. 1930: 163-165.

11665. LUMSDEN, L. L. Extent of rural health service in the United States, 1926-1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (19) May 9, 1930: 1065-1081.—There are in the United States about 2,500 counties or districts to which local health service under the direction of whole-time county or district health officers is applicable and in which such service would be highly advantageous. The number of these units in operation at the beginning of the calendar year 1920 was 109, and in 1930, 505. The average annual net gain in this period has been about 40. At such rate of progress about 50 years would be required for adequate full time health service to be extended to all communities. Of the 505 counties at the beginning of the present calendar year, 444 or 88% are receiving financial assistance from the State Board of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, or the Rockefeller Foundation. This total investment of \$5,333,990.38 in these 505 projects will be expended this year for strictly rural health service. Efficient well-balanced full time rural health service throughout this country would cost about \$20,000,000 a year. Over 76% of our rural population is as yet unprovided with official local health service approaching adequacy.—E. R. Hayhurst.

11666. McLAUGHLIN, A. J. A public-health survey of Oklahoma. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (11) Mar. 13, 1931: 575-597.

11667. MACMILLAN, JOHN. Health propaganda methods. *Pub. Health.* 44 (5) Feb. 1931: 147-149.

11668. O'CONNOR F. W. Review of Israel J. Kliglers "The epidemiology and control of malaria in Palestine." *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 21 (3) Jan. 1931: 333-337.—The problem of malaria control is a vital one on which the success of Jewish settlement in Palestine largely depends.—D. de Sola Pool.

11669. RIDDELL, LORD. Publicity in public health. *Pub. Health.* 44 (4) Jan. 1931: 102-105.—We are apt to overlook the fact that regular employment with good wages, good food, and satisfactory housing is the best form of prophylaxis. Instead, we are apt to pay too much attention to the abnormal and neglect the normal. The education of a mental defective costs £70 per annum, while we spend on an ordinary child only £12 per annum. In adult health education, there is a preponderance of matter for women over that for men. This may explain the amazing progress of women in health during the past 20 years. The number of defectives in England and Wales is estimated at 300,000, while their surveillance is in a state of confusion.—E. R. Hayhurst.

11670. WILLIAMS, HUNTINGTON. The appraisal of health work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 172-179.—This paper is a description of various types of community health appraisal. The task of the social worker is intimately related to the efficiency of health service in any locality. Survey and appraisal have their part to play in breaking the vicious circle poverty, ignorance, and disease.—O. D. Duncan.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

11671. CLARKE, WALTER. Social hygiene in Los Angeles County. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16 (6) Jun. 1930: 335-350.—This is a report on existing facilities with recommendations for improved social hygiene service. It includes a survey of clinics, social service, private prac-

tioners, health instructions, and public control of sources of infection.—Harold A. Phelps.

11672. EINSTEIN, FRITZ. Schularzt und sexuelle Aufklärung. [School physicians and sex education.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 44 (5) Mar. 1, 1931: 119-121.—The author, a school physician, describes in detail a program of instruction in sex-hygiene given to boys and girls of 14 to 16, in an experimental public school (coeducational) in Hamburg, whose pupils were selected on an intelligence basis from working-class families. A question-box was established into which pupils might drop anonymous questions, which became the basis of his course of instruction. The article analyzes these questions by field of interest, age, and sex.—J. C. Colcord.

11673. JOHNSON, BASCOM, and STOREY, THOMAS A. Some social hygiene experiences of the Pacific Coast states. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 15 (9) Dec. 1929: 519-528.—A summary of social hygiene achievements under the stimulus of the war, legal controls effected, and the gradual return in some sections to the unregulated conditions prevailing formerly.—H. A. Phelps.

11674. MUSSER, J. H. The practitioner of medicine looks at social hygiene. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16 (8) Nov. 1930: 483-493.—The practitioner is inclined to consider social hygiene as personal and general hygiene. He holds that it is largely a problem of the profession and science of medicine.—E. R. Hayhurst.

11675. REYNOLDS, RALPH A. Social hygiene in Soviet Russia. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16 (8) Nov. 1930: 465-482.—Under the Commissariat for Health Russia has instituted a complete health program for its population with special emphasis upon infant and maternal welfare, and the health of the industrial worker. The Bureau for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases was established in 1917. Its function is threefold—to train physicians, to furnish treatment, and to educate the population concerning the control of venereal disease. Positive measures are being introduced to afford economic protection for single women, to provide adequate recreational facilities, and to furnish adequate education. One of the most serious problems during this period of reconstruction has been the care of thousands of homeless children. Factors of considerable importance in the social hygiene movement are the non-moral attitude of the government toward sex, and the hazards and helps which result from this attitude.—Harold A. Phelps.

11676. YARROS, RACHELLE S. Social hygiene observations in Soviet Russia. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16 (8) Nov. 1930: 449-464.—Russia's social hygiene program is simply one of its many experiments in social organization. Consequently sex problems are considered an integral part of several economic, political, ethical, and religious problems. In addition to the Venereological Institute, Russia is attacking the problem of venereal diseases at their source in the economic rehabilitation of the prostitute.—Harold A. Phelps.

HOUSING

(See also Entries 11398, 11408, 11544)

11677. FUERTH, FRANZ. Die preussischen Wohnungsfürsorge Gesellschaften. [The Prussian housing improvement companies.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 384-396.

11678. GRUSCHKA, THEODOR. Zum Begriff des "Wohnungsminimums." [The term "minimum of housing space."] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (37) Sep. 11, 1930: 865-867.—The minimum of housing space implies all those qualitative and quantitative conditions which enable a family of desired size to live without damage to body and soul without requiring more than absolutely needed. There is one very important connection between

size of lodgings and size of families. Too small lodgings frequently induce parents to limit the number of their children. Three children on an average are needed to maintain the nation. The wife forced to do industrial

work will not accept the labor for three children if there are not certain technical facilities for undertaking domestic labor. Minimum of housing space must also guarantee such facilities.—*R. Broda.*

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 10491)

11679. BELL, EARL H. The development of a magic formula. *Sci Monthly* (N. Y.). 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 162-164.—It will be necessary for us to change our technique of approach, if we are ever to understand the development of such social phenomena as magic and totemism. The method of anthropologists has been to study these phenomena as they exist and function in the so-called primitive societies. The only technique by which we can study the processes of the development of magic is that of observing it in contemporary society. The author outlines seven steps in the formula by which magic is developed.—*O. D. Duncan.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8136-8137, 8302, 8347, 10142, 11485, 11488-11489, 11505, 11670)

11680. BURGESS, THOMAS O. The technique of research in educational sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (5) Jan. 1931: 272-278.—There are two general classes of technical problems. The first is the getting of material and the other is the method of handling the material obtained. Under the first problem, the author distinguishes 5 methods: (1) documentation; (2) observation and visitation; (3) experimentation; (4) consensus or collective judgment; (5) questionnaire. The second problem admits of four subdivisions: (a) description; (b) analysis; (c) comparison; (d) synthesis.—*B. Riess.*

11681. HERMSMEIER, FRIEDRICH. Experimenten-

tellpsychologische Untersuchungen zur Charakterforschung. [Experimental psychological research in character.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol., Beiheft.* #55. 1931: pp. 230.

11682. KELLER, A. G. Prerequisites to prophecy (social sciences). *Yale Rev.* 20 (3) Spring 1931: 532-552.—The physical sciences have abundantly demonstrated the ability to make predictions with such a degree of accuracy that they are no longer doubted. The situation is strikingly different in the case of the so-called social sciences. The actual laboratory technique of the physical scientist tends to make him honest, dispassionate, courageous and patient. The attitude of the social scientists is wholly different, even those who are well meaning. Certain departments in economics have come the nearest to scientific methods. But there is a movement toward real scientific methods, especially in the field of history. The social sciences can, if they will, and to their great profit, approximate the attitude, approach and methods that have been so productive in the range of the natural sciences. The development of such a science is a necessity under the conditions of present day world-wide interdependence.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11683. WINSLOW, C. E. A. The health survey as a social instrument. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 163-171.—The whole concept of the survey and appraisal rests upon the assumption that health work and social work involve a basic scientific technique of proved validity. On the basis of the survey and appraisals and of subsequent evaluations of their results may be built an experimental sociology to replace the philosophical sociology of the past. The survey is based upon the conviction that certain basic principles and techniques of social organization have general validity.—*O. D. Duncan.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2-10769; 3423, 3458, 6204, 6539)

11684. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Eine Anwendung der Dispersionsrechnung in der Abstimmungstatistik. [An application of probability theory in election statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 448-450.—The author presents a method for measuring the extent to which voters are influenced by factors such as family

relationship which lead them to vote alike in groups rather than independently as individuals. Records were examined, for 145 pages of a polling record, giving for 302 persons the fact as to whether or not a vote was cast. The σ of the number of persons per page, computed from the formula $(npq)^{1/2}$ is compared with the actual σ . A "coefficient of divergence" is obtained, which, in the case used here for illustration, shows a high degree of association in voting. For lack of exact data, no exact solution is presented, but the significance of the method is pointed out and illustrated.—*Clara Eliot.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entries 11486, 11695)

11685. WINKLER, WILHELM. Die XIX. Tagung des Internationalen Statistischen Institutes in Tokio. [The Nineteenth Convention of the International Statistical Institute in Tokio.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (1) Jan. 1931: 114-116.—[A brief statement of the program of the convention and a list of the papers presented.]—*C. W. Hasek.*

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 11520)

11686. DURAND, E. DANA. Summary of the round table discussion of the relation of the American Statistical Association to international statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 58-60.

11687. MORGENROTH, WILHELM. Zusammenarbeit der volkswirtschaftlichen und betriebswirtschaftlichen Statistik. [Cooperation of general economic and

business statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 350-355.—This report supplements the full committee report at the 1929 meeting of the Deutsche Statistische Gesellschaft in Cologne, and emphasizes the need for further advance on the part of the statistics of business, commerce and industry. A program is presented for the furtherance of the cooperation of general and business statistics, the two main emphases of which are (1) that scientific theory and practice must work together more than in the past, and (2) that the official statistics must cooperate more with the statistics of separate enterprises and of associations.—*Clara Eliot.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 11505)

11688. DROBA, D. D. A scale of militarism-pacifism. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 96-111.—A set of 237 statements expressing various degrees of militarism-pacifism was collected from various sources, principally from the literature of war and peace and from statements by University students. Many of these were rejected by various criteria, but 130 were retained to use experimentally with 300 University of Chicago students in deriving a scale. Each statement was classified by each student in one of 11 groups from extreme militarism to extreme pacifism. For each statement a scale value and quartile deviation were determined by a method which is described in detail. Two final scales, of equivalent difficulty and value, were then constructed, each consisting of 22 statements, equally spaced according to scale value as nearly as possible, and further adjusted on the basis of another tryout on 400 students. The scales each have a reliability of 0.83, or of 0.90 if combined into a single scale. Results are given and discussed for 400 students with relation to four factors, education of students, scholarship, sex, and church affiliation. The scale is printed in full. It may also be obtained from the University of Chicago Press.—*Walter C. Eells.*

11689. HARRISON, P. A. Progress report of the technical committee on tests to measure the equivalent of elementary and high school education. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8 (9): Oct.-Nov. 1930: 147.—A tentative outline of a test, yet to be devised, for the purpose of measuring "in adults the equivalent of formal education for various grades, such as elementary school, high school, junior high school, senior high school, and possibly college." Once there is obtained a high degree of correlation between test scores of a fair sample of persons just graduating from high school and their school attainments, the test can be used to determine in persons who have had little formal education the equivalent of how much formal education they possess.—*John M. Piffner.*

11690. PLECHATY, DOROTHY. A preliminary form of an objective scale for measuring developmental age in grade-school girls. *Soc. Sci. Monog.* 1 (4) Jan. 1931: 42-44.—The author develops a battery of six tests covering various fields of activity of the adolescent girl. The validity and reliability are, respectively, .82 and .89.—*G. I. Giardini.*

11691. REMMERS, H. H. The equivalence of judgments to test items in the sense of the Spearman-Brown formula. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 66-71.—An investigation of the Purdue Rating Scale for Instructors in an effort to answer the questions, Do the judgments which students record concerning their instructors follow the law of reliability represented by the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula for tests of increased length? The results indicate that reliabilities are predicted within the allowable error up to 30 judgments. The three traits sampled varied significantly in reliability, stimulation of intellectual curiosity for example, meaning more different things to students than the

trait, presentation of subject matter. It is probable that in the majority of situations in which subjective judgments are used,—personnel ratings, stock judging, debate judging, beauty contests, jury verdicts, political polls, etc.—the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula indicates the number of judgments required for a given reliability.—*Walter C. Eells.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 11174, 11705)

11692. BÜRGDÖRFER, FRIEDERICH. Volkszählung oder Volkszählungs-Ersatz? Zur Frage der statistischen Auswertung der Personenaufnahme. [Census or census makeshift? The statistical evaluation of the special census taken for income and property tax purposes.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22 (6) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 161-170.—That this special census can be made a substitute for the regular census of population, occupation and business is denied, although its usefulness as a supplement is recognized. Statistics are expensive, but should not be regarded as a luxury. As an economy measure, the possibility is suggested of giving up the personal status census in the regular census year.—*Clara Eliot.*

11693. ROESLE, E. Die Forderungen an eine praktisch verwertbare Morbiditätsstatistik der Krankenkassen. [Requirements for practically utilizable statistics of morbidity of sickness insurance funds.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 5 (5) 1930: 383-391.—At present morbidity statistics of sickness insurance funds commonly show only the number of cases of disease and their duration measured in days, etc. distinguished by grouping the cases according to sex and age, and sometimes occupations and specified diseases. Such statistics are insufficient for many practical purposes. Additional information is needed, for instance, concerning cases where the illness is chronic and reappears, perhaps with short intervals, over and over again. Information should also be available as to the results of treatment; complete recovery, lasting incapacity, or death. A model form for registering cases of illness is appended to the article.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11694. UNSIGNED. Nomenclature nosologique per la Statistica delle cause di morte e dizionario delle malattie. [Nosological nomenclature for the statistics on death causes, and dictionary of diseases.] *Ist. Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Italia (Rome)*. 1930: pp. 272.—This third edition, revised in accordance with the decisions of the Fourth International Conference, held in Paris, October, 1929, includes the principal decisions in force concerning the causes of death, infectious diseases, stillbirths, and the measures adopted by the Central Institute of Statistics for the compilation and issuance of death reports, nomenclature of the causes of death, terms referring to the causes of stillbirth, and the detailed terminology and indications of diseases to be included or excluded in connection with each term.—*L. De Berardinis.*

CORRELATION

11695. GRIFFIN, HAROLD D. On partial correlation vs. partial regression for obtaining the multiple regression equations. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-44.—A historical résumé of methods of securing regression equations and coefficients of multiple correlation, fully documented. Summarizes the significant contributions of Bravais, Galton, Edgeworth, Pearson, Yule, Kelley, Brown and May, Hull, Wood, Tolley and Ezekiel, and Doolittle. "Thus we have seen that the methods for obtaining the regression equations and the coefficient of multiple correlation were hampered for many years by inadequate and cumbersome methods of solution. Now that a synthesis of the most

economical statistical method for obtaining the regression equations, the partial regression method, has been effected with the most economical engineering method for solving simultaneous linear equations, the Doolittle method, we may expect that the multiple correlation and prediction technique will be employed to a much greater extent in educational psychology than in the past."—*Walter C. Eells*.

11696. LARSON, SELMER C. The shrinkage of the coefficient of multiple correlation. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(1) Jan. 1931: 45-55.—It has been recognized by theoretical statisticians for some time that when the coefficient of multiple correlation (R) is derived for a given set of data, its value is likely to be deceptively large. If the resulting regression equation is applied to a second set of data, even though strictly comparable, it has been supposed that the yield in this latter case would, except for errors due to sampling, be less than in the first. If this shrinkage should turn out to be very large, the building of multiple regression equations might well be abandoned. This report describes an attempt to determine experimentally the actual amount of shrinkage in the field of psychological testing. Data used are scores of 800 high school students in Mississippi on total scores and scores on sub-tests of the Iowa High School Content Examination and the Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, constituting 18 variables. Results of empirical determination of shrinkage are compared with the Smith Shrinkage-Deduction Formula. The investigation shows that the theoretically expected shrinkage of R as derived by the multiple correlation formula is a fact; that the shrinkage increases as the number of test variables increases; that it also increases as the size of R decreases. The Smith formula parallels these findings, but gives values in excess of the experimental findings. The empirically observed shrinkage increases at such a rate with increase in number of variables that one of the most widely known scholastic aptitude tests shows a lower correlation with a criterion when ten test units are used than when only eight are employed. This suggests that test batteries may have very definite limitations as to size.—*Walter C. Eells*.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 11684)

11697. FINETTE, B. de. Sulla funzioni a incremento aleatorio. [On functions of aleatory increments.] *Rendic. d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei.* 10(3-4) 1929: 163-168.—With these notes the author initiates the study of a new chapter of the calculus of probability; the theory of the functions of aleatory increments, which, as the author himself proposes to do, can be extensively developed. In the first note the author gives the definition of the concept of a function with aleatory increments, explaining it by examples and introducing the fundamental ideas. A quantity represented by the variable X as a function of the time λ , is called "function of aleatory increment" if it is subject to adventitious variations, if, in other words, the law of its variation is not a law rigorously exact and necessary, but such that, given the initial value of X we cannot determine with certainty the value of X in a generic subsequent instant, but only the probability that this value falls within certain determinate limits.—*Bruno de Finette*.

11698. FINETTE, B. de. Sulla possibilità di valori eccezionali per una legge di incrementi aleatori. [On the possibility of exceptional values for a law of aleatory increments.] *Rendic. d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei.* 10(7-8) 1929: 325-329.—The simplest case is that in which successive increments are independent and, in equal intervals, have the same law of probability (fixed law of aleatory increments); then the logarithm of the characteristic function $\Psi_\lambda(t)$ of $X(\lambda)$ is propor-

tional to λ , or given $\Psi(t) = \Psi_\lambda(t)$ for $\lambda=1$, then $\log \Psi_\lambda(t) = \lambda \log \Psi(t)$. In general, however, the law of successive increments will vary as a function of the time and of the preceding increments; nevertheless in an interval sufficiently brief, such a case is in general approximately the same as the preceding, since one can put as an approximation $\log \Psi_\lambda(t) = \lambda [\partial(\partial \lambda) \log \Psi_\lambda(t)]_{\lambda=0}$. The fixed law which a general law approximates in the first order is called "derived law" (with evident analogy with the derivative of an ordinary function) and characterizes the instantaneous law of aleatory increments. The second note attacks the problem of the continuity and the discontinuities of a function of aleatory increments (in fixed law) in relation to the existence of exceptional values for the casual variable $X(\lambda)$ (values assumed by probability as different from zero).—*Bruno de Finette*.

11699. FINETTE, B. de. Integrazione delle funzioni a incremento aleatorio. [Integration of the functions concerned with aleatory increments.] *Rendic. d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei.* 10(11) 1929: 548-553.—Definition and study are made of the law of probability of the integral, over a given interval, of a function of aleatory increments for the fixed law $X(\lambda)$, and it is shown that there is zero probability that the Lipschitz condition is satisfied, i.e. $|X(\lambda_2) - X(\lambda_1)| < M|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1|$ for an assigned value of M arbitrarily large, and the laws are compared with the laws of probability of the integral $Y(\lambda) = \int_0^\lambda X(\lambda) d\lambda$ which is however a derivable function. This leads to critical commentaries, illustrated also with an example in which they are developed by applying them to the law of freely falling heavy bodies.—*Bruno de Finetti*.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

11700. FOX, BERTRAND. Seasonal variations in selected series of weekly data. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13(1) Feb. 1931: 26-33.—The author applies, in full or in part, Crum's method of determining and eliminating seasonal variations as they appear in weekly data to four series: money in circulation, commercial loans of reporting member banks, miscellaneous car loadings, and merchandise l.c.l. car loadings. The full method comprises adjustments for primary seasonal wave, for secondary seasonal wave, and for certain holiday influences. Money in circulation was adjusted for all three factors; commercial loans showed signs of primary seasonal variation only; while both series of carloadings required adjustment for holiday influence and primary seasonal variation. In outline, the method of adjustment for primary seasonal wave consisted in: (1) deriving from the original weekly figures four composite series, which comprised in each case data applying to intervals of four weeks and which were arranged so that the four series began on four successive weeks; (2) calculating for each of these four series indexes of seasonal variation using the method devised by Warren M. Persons; (3) piecing together the four resulting sets of seasonal indexes in such way as to yield 52 successive seasonal indexes, extending through the entire year; (4) interpolating graphically from these 52 items the seasonal indexes for weeks ending on every day in the year. In the case of money in circulation, the secondary seasonal wave, or the intra-monthly seasonal movement, and the influence of holidays were together eliminated by (1) computing ratios comparing the weekly figures corrected for primary seasonal variation with a temporary normal; (2) fitting a smooth curve—a particular sort of regression curve—to a daily record of these ratios; and (3) reading the daily indexes of secondary seasonal from the fitted curve. For the carloadings series it was necessary to eliminate holiday influence by a method based, in general, on the average relationship of an item

for a holiday week to the items for the week preceding and the week following the holiday.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

11701. MACAULAY, FREDERICK R. The smoothing of time series. *Nat. Bur. Econ. Res., Monog.* #19. Feb. 1931: pp. 172.—Graphic or freehand smoothing is subject to the disadvantage that it takes much time to do well and two sets of data may not be subjected to the same type of smoothing. The commonest way of smoothing a monthly time series is by calculating a 12 months moving average. This method takes as long as more refined and accurate methods. As many as 24 summation formulas are illustrated in this book; most of them are either third degree parabolic or fifth degree parabolic formulas. Weights are given in tabular form. The Whitaker-Henderson method is illustrated, and new, original formulas are produced as alternatives for use on time series. (8 appendices and 10 charts.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 11533, 11538)

11702. CLAIR, ROBERT. Again the woman driver. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-15.—Statistics comparing auto accidents of men with those of women should be made with reference to total mileage driven rather than total number of drivers. Some consideration should also be given to the territory ordinarily covered.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

11703. LANDRY, ADOLPHE. Taux rectifiés de mortalité et de natalité. [Corrected death and birth rates.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 72 (1) Jan. 1931: 24-29.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 10925, 11644)

11704. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Zur Berechnung des Indexes der Lebenshaltungskosten. [The method of calculation of the index of cost of living.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12 (6) Feb. 14, 1931: pp. 2.

11705. WAGENFÜHR, ROLF. Die Vergleichbarkeit von Produktions- und Beschäftigungsstatistiken. [The comparability of statistics on production and employment.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (1) Jan. 1931: 108-113.—The German Institute for Conjuncture Research does not include statistics on volume of employment in its index of volume of production, although this is done by other research institutes. An examination of the factors involved indicates that the use of statistics of employment in place of statistics of production is inadvisable. The simpler forms of employment statistics are entirely unsatisfactory. A combination of total labor hours with total machine hours would be satisfactory as an index of production, were it not for the fact that adequate statistics on machine hours are not available. The cases are so few, where statistics of volume of employment can be satisfactorily combined with indexes of volume of production, that the procedure

of the German institute in omitting them appears justified, even though the resulting index of production is somewhat limited in its significance.—*C. W. Hasek.*

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See also Entries 6537, 8373)

11706. HUSBAND, RICHARD W. Semi-logarithmic versus linear plotting of learning curves. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 72-75.—The usual methods of plotting learning curves have certain limitations, due to different spatial separation of successive units, arbitrary units chosen, and difficulty of making objective and decisive comparisons. These and other difficulties disappear if one plots the data on semi-logarithmic paper. Charts are given in which the same data are plotted, first by the linear method and then by the logarithmic methods, and the results compared and interpreted. The curved learning curves of the first method turn out to be approximately linear when plotted on semi-logarithmic paper.—*Walter C. Bells.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 11537)

11707. INSOLERA, FILADELFO. Di una funzione di sopravvivenza. [On a survival function.] *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 12 (4-5-6) Aug.-Dec. 1930: 108-160.—Premised an experimental verification of the small adaptability of Gompertz' hypothesis, even with Makeham's correction, to the course of survival during the last period of life, the author arrives at a survival function, presenting analogies with that of Makeham, but having differential characteristics which make it more advantageous as well from the theoretical as from the practical point of view.—*P. Smolensky.*

11708. KOEPLER, HANS. Das jährliche mathematische Risiko der Versicherungen, bei denen zwei von einander verschiedene Ereignisse die vorzeitige Auflösung herbeiführen können. [The annual mathematical risk in insurances which may be terminated by either of two independent events.] *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 12 (4-5-6) Aug.-Dec. 1930: 161-176.—The author determines the annual mathematical risk of insurances dependent upon two different frequency series. He follows, to that end, a procedure already adopted in the past by Hattendorf and by Wittstein.—*P. Smolensky.*

11709. VECCHIO, ETTORRE del. Riserve prospettive e retrospettive nelle assicurazioni sociali. [Prospective and retrospective reserves in social insurance.] *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 12 (4-5-6) Aug.-Dec. 1930: 177-192.—Without making any particular hypothesis on the distribution of the insured by age, the expressions of prospective and retrospective reserves in the various calculation methods of social insurance are examined, and various relations between the two reserve types are established.—*P. Smolensky.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10353, 10439)

11710. ATWOOD, WALLACE W. Research and educational work in a graduate school of geography. *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge, Jul. 1928., Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 492-500.—Geographers and land economists can and are serving an important function by solving problems of land utilization. The development of land policies by governments should be based upon research in the field, and widely disseminated, thus serving to break down the last great barrier which exists

between nations today—ignorance of each other. Each nation should maintain at least one institution endowed and equipped for geographical research and the training of research workers. The organization can frequently aid business, and should work in cooperation with graduate schools of geography. Such schools should be fully equipped for training in all sorts of photographic, map and field work.—*J. W. Reid.*

11711. BINGHAM, MILLICENT TODD. A method of approach to urban geography. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 28 (4) Oct. 1930: 285-293.—Although geographical factors are highly controlled within a city, it remains dependent on nature for its existence. It is the

smallest and most complex regional unit. The subject-matter of urban geography is the explanation of a city's origin and development directed toward an understanding of the city as it is today. This involves (1) a study of the geographical factors which affected its founding and those still operative (situation, which is regional, including topography, soil, climate, etc., and site, which is local); (2) the reaction of the growing city to such factors (historical method being used to trace its evolution, reconstructing a series of fossil city-geographies as we picture a series of extinct landscapes in geology); (3) the appearance and character of the present city, the tools being plans, maps, censuses, transportation statistics, etc., used to analyze the natural regions, as in other regional studies, in order to understand the city as it functions at the present time.—*M. T. Bingham.*

11712. MURIS, OSWALD. Der erdkundliche Unterricht in den europäischen Ländern ausser Deutschland. [Teaching of geography in European countries outside Germany.] *Geog. Baustine, Schr. d. Verbandes Deutscher Schulgeog.* (18) 1930: pp. 132.—In Belgium the academic act of 1930 has put geography on the same level with other sciences. In Greece, Denmark, and England geography is not adequately emphasized. Estonia's courses lay stress on countries with a Finnish population. In Finland, geography is closely affiliated with biology, in France with history, and in Italy with the natural sciences. In Italian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslavian schools, geography is highly nationalistic in character. High schools in Lithuania do not teach geography, in Latvia none occurs in the last year, and in Sweden it is elective in the last two years. In Holland it is not an examination field in the gymnasium. Norway's course of study is characterized by narrowness of outlook. Polish instruction is still in a stage of adjustment. In Portugal and Turkey, educators overcrowd their courses. The result of the topic method in Rumania is formalistic and abstract teaching. In Russian elementary schools, geography is part of the "complex" work and in the later grades is taught under a plan similar to the American Dalton plan. In the technical schools economic facts predominate, based on a sound geographic foundation. Switzerland enjoys a Canton-wide autonomy in school programs. Federal regulation of examinations has raised the standard slightly. In Czechoslovakia, pupils work from the known to the unknown with a strong dose of mathematical facts. Spanish, Austrian, and Hungarian schools deserve much praise.—*Werner Neuse.*

11713. ROBINSON, RUTH MILLS. A study of pre-tests in geography. *J. Geog.* 29 (9) Dec. 1930: 389-400.—A study by the teachers of Hodge School of the curriculum center for social studies in Cleveland, Ohio. Comparisons were made with 7 other schools in the same system. Illustrative material shows concretely the uses of the pre-test in geography.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 10679, 10796, 11720)

11714. GĄSIOROWSKA, NATALJA. Najnowsze prądy w nauce w nauczaniu historii w Z.S.R.R. [Latest tendencies in the teaching of history in the USSR.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: 110-125.—The teaching of history in the USSR is subordinated to the needs of revolutionary Marxian socialism. Marxian historians are emphasizing the hitherto much neglected social history of the lower classes and are "correcting" the classic histories of Russia from the point of view of the philosophy of the class struggle. Young Marxian professors are replacing the older teachers in the universities and are regarded as the standard bearers of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. History must be the handmaid of politics. The middle ages are scarcely

mentioned and chief emphasis is placed on modern history especially that of the last two centuries.—*Frank Nowak.*

11715. JAMES, ALFRED P. A study in the intellectual life of colonial America. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 69-75.—Working in cooperation with his students, James has evolved an elaborate list of ideas, opinions, beliefs and attitudes found in colonial writings. This analysis groups concepts under the following headings: religious, political, social, economic and cultural—in all 136 items. In a course on "The intellectual history of the American colonies," taught by the author, the aforementioned list serves as a guide in the selection of excerpts to be taken from the writings of American colonials.—*H. R. Anderson.*

11716. KŁODZINSKI, ADAM. Historia w angielskich szkołach średniej. [The teaching of history in English middle schools.] *Kwart. Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: 239-248.—*Frank Nowak.*

11717. KROUT, JOHN ALLEN. The making of the "Pageant of America." *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 103-107.—*The pageant of America* is a unique combination of an interesting and scholarly text with carefully selected illustrations to present American history in an unusually vivid manner. The raw materials for the 15 volumes consisted of thousands of pictures obtained after an extensive search for non-literary remains of historical importance. Every effort was made to secure authentic pictures. Where neither these nor idealized representations were available, they frequently provided illustrations drawn expressly for the *Pageant*. The origin of each picture is exactly described. Five of the volumes deal with phases of material progress and its social implications; six portray the social life of successive generations; and four present details pertinent to political and military history.—*H. R. Anderson.*

11718. ROSENBLUM, MINNIE. Men mentioned in five junior high school American history textbooks (1925-1927). *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-27.—Of 857 different men mentioned in the five texts, only 157 were common to all. On the basis of frequency of mention, number of events connected with, and total number of lines of mention, Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Jackson are the most important personages in American history.—*H. R. Anderson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 10889)

11719. JOLLY, PIERRE. Le centre de préparation aux affaires. [Center for business preparation.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 109-119.—The Center for Business Preparation, established by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris as part of its program of fostering technical education for business, is intended to provide a transition from the theoretical training of the schools to the practical work of business. It proposes to do so by adopting the "case-system" of instruction. The "Center" is made up of a "Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Research," which will collect the case material, and a "School of Application," which will use the cases as a basis for discussion by instructors and students. In addition, courses will be offered in industrial organization, commercial organization (market analysis, selling methods, advertising), business finance, banking, accounting, economic and business statistics, business policy, business in its legal aspects and in relation to taxation, and also in the physiology and psychology of labor.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

11720. SCHILLER, FRANZ. Das Marx-Engels-Institut in Moskau. [The Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.] *Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Soz. u. d. Arbeiterbewegung.* 15 (3) 1930: 416-435.—The Marx-Engels Institute,

founded in 1920, shares the task of research with the Lenin Academy and the Communist Academy. Its particular field is the life and work of Marx and the history of the socialist and labor movements in the West till the outbreak of the World War. The history of the Institute is closely tied up with the life work of D. Riazanov, its founder and director. The Institute is divided into six sections—research, library, archive, museum, publishing, and administrative. The library now has 450,000 volumes of books and bound periodicals and 32,000 pamphlets. (The article contains a summary list of the materials available in the Library, the Archives, and the Museum as well as of the publications of the Institute.)—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

11721. YODER, DALE. Introductory courses in industrial relations. *Personnel*. 7(4) Feb. 1931: 123-127.—The most common means of introduction to the field of industrial relations for college students is a course in labor problems. In these courses, emphasis is usually placed upon the disorganization rather than the organization of modern industry, and there is a tendency for instructors, to present a distorted picture of industrial relations, and the course is a series of pleas for reform rather than a critical evaluation and analysis of significant conditions in the employer-employee relationship. The most profitable introduction to the field of industrial relations is one which includes a critical analysis of historic developments, careful examination of statistical data, and an evaluation of attitudes characterizing those who participate in the industrial relationship.—*Dale Yoder.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11241, 11255)

11722. CAIRNS, HUNTINGTON. Law and anthropology. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 32-55.—The social sciences are closely related and interdependent. This has long been recognized, but what is required is a concrete demonstration of the way in which the data of a particular science may contribute to the solution of the problems of another science. This article aims to indicate lines along which anthropological data could be advantageously utilized by the jurist, and to apply some of those data to certain problems of juristic research. The problems selected were the formulation of a concept of law, and the history of the institutions of property and the family in a particular legal system. The method contributes a perspective of law as a whole which will increase an understanding of legal concepts and institutions and their social worth.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

11723. GRANT, JOHN L. The single standard in

grading. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(7) Nov. 1929: 920-955.

11724. SMITH, GEORGE HARRIS. History of the activity of the American Bar Association in relation to legal education and admission to the bar. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1930: 1-7.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

11725. BROWN, SANGER, II. A school for psychiatric social work. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 7-11.—A practical plan for a school of psychiatric social work would be to give formal training for one year and require another year of experience under supervision before a diploma is granted. The first year should have four months of formal lecture work on theoretical aspects of mental disease and personal abnormalities. This should be followed by at least six months of practical training in use of the theoretical methods outlined. The year's experience in actual work might be with any acceptable type of social work agency and need not be devoted specifically to psychiatric social work.—*Mapheus Smith.*

11726. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN G. Some present day trends in the teaching of psychiatry. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 73(4) Apr. 1931: 384-394.

11727. GIESE, FRITZ. Der Durchschnittsmensch als Objekt der Sammelforschung. [The average person as the subject of collective research.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36(1-2) 1930: 14-48.

11728. McCORMICK, THOMAS C. Scientific attitude in teaching sociology. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 244-249.—The difference between good pedagogy and propaganda should be very sharply drawn. Teaching, like research, demands neutrality, while propaganda attempts to convert. This problem becomes especially difficult in sociology, biology and similar sciences in which the accepted conclusions frequently contradict the prevailing beliefs and mores. Recourse is frequently taken in first applying the findings to primitives and only later to modern society. Caution is advised in presenting the subject before the emotional biases of the student are aroused too much—which is the very antithesis of scientific methodology. Therefore, the paradox that it may be more scientific to withhold some facts instead of presenting them all.—*John H. Mueller.*

11729. PAZ SOLDÁN, CARLOS ENRIQUE. VI Congreso Panamericano del Niño, Lima, 4 al 11 de julio de 1930. [The Sixth Panamerican Congress on the Child, Lima, July, 1930.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4(2) Oct. 1930: 335-361.—(Program, topics, speakers, conclusions.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 10754, 10756)

11730. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. Historical cycles. *Antiquity.* 5(17) Mar. 1931: 5-20.—On the basis of 20 years of testing, Flinders Petrie's theory of history cycles is found to be correct. In his *Revolutions of civilizations*, the third edition of which appeared in 1922, Petrie stated that civilization is intermittent. Evidence of this is seen in sculpture, painting, literature, music, mechanics, and wealth. Political development is of less importance in this connection. Europe and Egypt as a unit passed through eight phases during the last 10,000 years. The first two are pre-historic, the next five cover the dynasties of Egypt, and the last includes the classical and modern world. History is the time-aspect of human affairs. Social evolution is a recapitulation of organic evolution. Spengler was the first to harmonize the

wave theory of civilization with the organic conception of society. As life evolves in a spiral, it is not impossible that a single-world state including the whole human race as a single organism will appear.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11731. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Histoire et philosophie. [History and philosophy.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 50 Dec. 1930: 95-109.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

11732. STERN, GÜNTHER. Über die sog. "Seinsverbundenheit" des Bewusstseins. [Concerning the so-called existential interrelation of consciousness.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64(3) 1930: 492-509.—Mannheim's attempt to demonstrate the ideological character of all systematic theorizing is doomed to futility because it postulates "history" as an absolute, whereas it is entirely relative. "History" should never be elevated to the rank of a fundamental principle of being.—*Howard Becker.*

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